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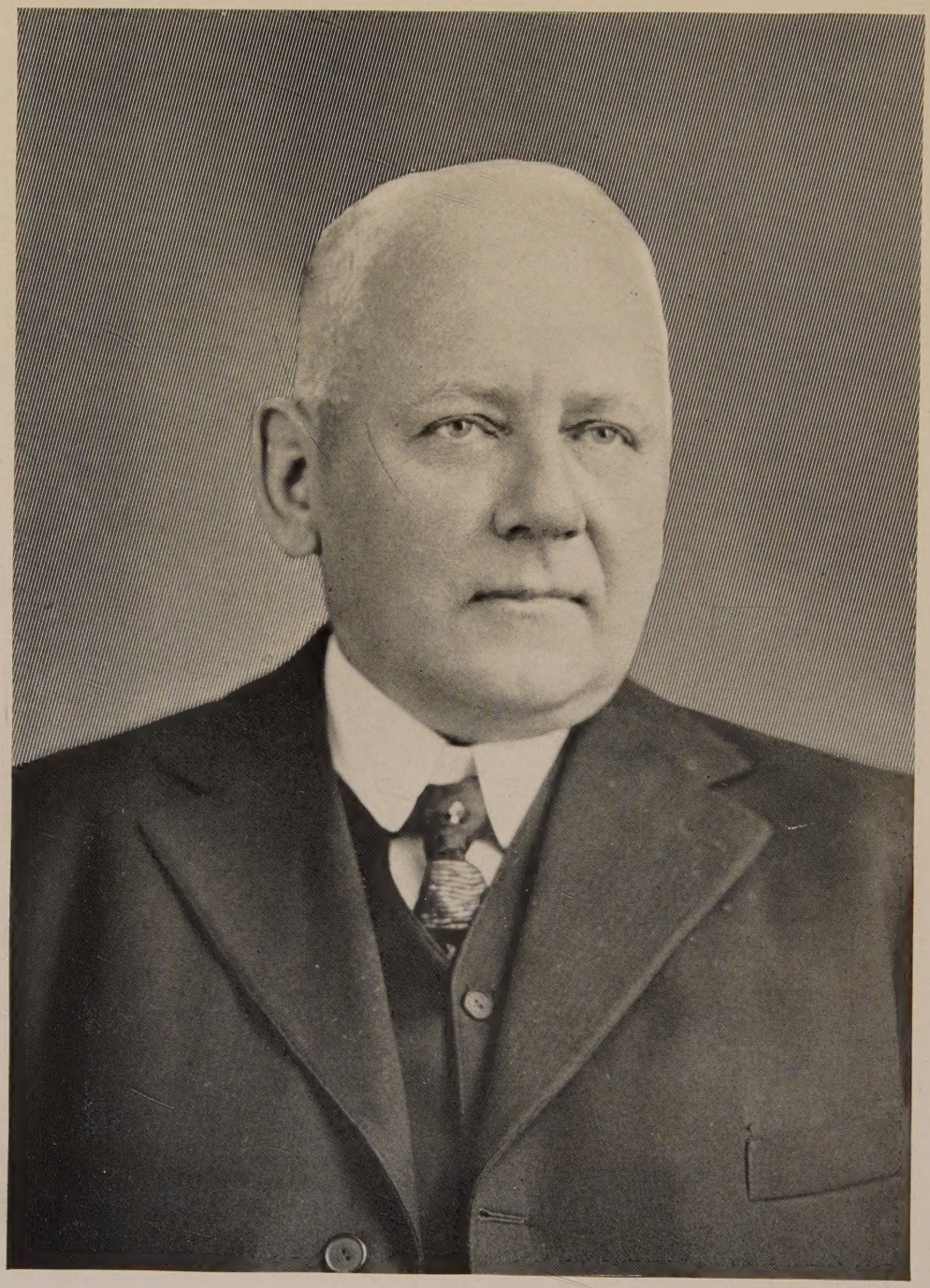

H. L. Peeke

A Standard History of ERIE COUNTY, OHIO

An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular Attention to the Modern Era in the Commercial, Industrial, Civic and Social Development. A Chronicle of the People, with Family Lineage and Memoirs

---

BY

HEWSON L. PEEKE

Assisted by a Board of Advisory Editors

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

1916

DEDICATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF ERIE COUNTY

Whose History It Is and Who, for More Than a Generation, Have Treated the Author with Kindness and Consideration—This Book Is Dedicated

"Let us now praise famous men and the fathers that begat us. The Lord hath wrought great glory by them through his great power from the beginning. Leaders of the people by their counsels and by their knowledge of learning meet for the people; wise and glorious in their instructions; all these were honored in their generations and were the glory of their times. There be of them, that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported. And some there be which have no memorial, who are perished as though they had never been and are become as though they had never been born; and their children after them. But these were merciful men whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. With their seed shall continually remain a good inheritance and their children are within the covenant. Their seed standeth fast and their children for their sake. Their seed shall remain forever and their glory shall not be blotted out. Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names live forever more. The people will tell of their wisdom and the congregation will show forth their praise."

TO THE READER

PLEASE READ THIS PREFACE

I know no one ordinarily reads the preface, but I hope those who read this book will.

In 1846 Henry Howe visited Ohio and published his one volume of Ohio historical collections. Forty years later he again visited Ohio and published the two-volume edition of his collection.

In 1889 a man named Aldrich published the only history of Erie County separately published to this date. In his preface he acknowledges his indebtedness to my mother for her part of the work. When I made fun of her as a historian I little thought that a quarter of a century later I would try to write a history of Erie County myself. At that time there were many old residents still alive who could have been of great aid, but have since passed away.

In preparing this history I have gone to original sources as far as possible. I have followed the principle of old Plautus that one eye witness is better than ten who have heard. I have turned over page by page all the files of old papers accessible to me in Sandusky and Norwalk to January 1, 1915, and have consulted all the books I could find. I have tried to liven up statistics with a touch of humor and human interest wherever possible and to produce a book that in addition to containing information that may be valuable might be interesting and amusing for an idle hour.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the various persons contributing to this book named therein, and also to Mrs. Kate Thomas for the use of the Clarion files owned by her. To Mr. C. H. Gallup of Norwalk, the custodian of the Firelands Historical Society. Also to the Library Association and Mrs. John T. Mack, Miss Jessie Wilcox, Miss Harriet West and Mrs. Emma Marshall. And to Miss Edna Holzaepfel, librarian of Carnegie Library, and her assistants, Misses Sarah McEwen, Leonora Schoepfle and Dora Glaser. Also to Joshua B. Davis for loan of material, and to Miss Katherine Schaefer for her interest and assistance in copying and to Miss Maye Wonnell and Miss Tillie Schumacher for their assistance in preparing the manuscript. Also to W. H. Watts for his assistance.

The book carries no guarantee of perfection if any mistakes are found therein. All that is claimed is that it is a human record of very human beings.

H. L. PEEKE.

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History of Erie County

CHAPTER I

THE FIRE-LANDS—A LIST OF THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR LOSSES

To make compensation for losses, the State of Connecticut, prior to the sale to the Connecticut Land Company, released and quit-claimed to the suffering inhabitants 500,000 acres, to be taken from the western end of the Reserve. The tract so granted embraces the present counties of Huron and Erie, the Township of Ruggles in Ashland County, and of Danbury in Ottawa County. The name "Fire-lands" had its origin in the fact that the lands were donated because of losses which occurred by reason of fire.

Frequently did the inhabitants of the nine suffering towns appeal to the Connecticut Legislature for some material recognition of their claims for relief. The state afforded limited aid by the abatement of taxes, but no adequate compensation was provided for some years.

In 1787, at the May session, the memorialists made another and a strong appeal, asserting the justness of their claims and complaining of the neglect their previous petitions had suffered. They earnestly urged the attention of the Legislature to their prayer, which was signed for the petitioners of the several towns as follows: By Charles Chauncey, of New Haven; Philip Burr Bradley, of Ridgefield; Daniel Taylor, of Danbury; Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk; Jonathan Sturges, of Fairfield; John Mead, of Greenwich; John Deshon, of New London; and Andrew Ward, of Groton. The assembly referred this memorial to a special committee, consisting of Hon. Andrew Adams, of the upper house, and Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, Maj. Charles Phelps, Maj. Wm. Hart, Col. Charles Burrell and Capt. Moses Cleveland, of the lower house. (See documents relating to Revolutionary war, volume XXXVI, number 351.)

In October of the same year, this committee reported that, for want of exhibits, certificates and vouchers, they were unable to present either a correct statement of the amount of losses, or of the relief already granted by the state; that the houses, buildings and furniture destroyed by the enemy "ought to be, by this state, paid for at their just value; and that the only means in the power of this state at present to pay the same, is in western lands." (Lb., Doc. 117.)

The report, after discussion, was approved, and with this the matter rested. Further action being postponed from session to session, Thaddeus Burr and others, at the December session of 1790, presented a new petition. Thereupon a committee, consisting of Hon. John Treadwell, Ashur Miller and Capt. John Chenwood, was appointed to ascertain the amount of the losses of the memorialists and others who had undergone similar misfortunes. This committee entered upon its work without delay. At the May session of 1791, further time was asked and given. It was not until May, 1792, that the labors of the committee were so far completed as to enable the assembly to take action, which it then did as follows:

"At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1792:

"Upon the memorial of the inhabitants of the towns of Fairfield and Norwalk, shewing to this assembly that many of the inhabitants of said towns suffered great losses by the devastations of the enemy during the late war, praying a compensation therefor, and a report of a committee appointed by the assembly at this session held at Hartford in May, 1791, to ascertain from documents in the public offices the amount of the losses of the said memorialists, and others under similar circumstances, which had been estimated conformably to acts of this legislature, being such as were occasioned by excursions of the enemy during the late war, distinguishing the losses of buildings and necessary furniture from those of other articles, by said documents or otherwise, and also to ascertain the advancements which have been made to sufferers by abatement of taxes or otherwise, and to report the same, with their opinion relative to the ways and means of affording for the relief, as per memorial and report on file.

"Resolved, By this assembly, that there be and there hereby are released and quit-claimed to the sufferers hereafter named, or their legal representatives where they are dead, and to their heirs and assignees forever, five hundred thousand acres of land belonging to this State lying west of the State of Pennsylvania, and bounding northerly on the shore of Lake Erie, beginning at the west line of said lands and extending eastward to a line running northerly and southerly parallel to the east line of said tract of land belonging to this State, and extending the whole width of said lands, and easterly so far as to make said quantity of five hundred thousand acres of land exclusive of any lands within said bounds, if any be, which may have been heretofore granted to be divided to and among the said sufferers, and their legal representatives where they are dead, in proportion to the several sums annexed to their names as follows in the annexed list."

The total amount of losses awarded was 161,548 pounds, 11 shillings and 6½ pence New England currency, equivalent to $538,495.26. The board of commissioners ascertained that the number of sufferers was about 1,870. The following table will show in what proportion these sufferers and their losses were distributed among the suffering towns:

	Persons	£	s.	d.
Greenwich	283	12,000	0	8¾
Norwalk	289	25,889	19	2½
Fairfield	269	34,359	11	0
Danbury	187	8,238	10	7¾
New and East Haven	410	16,986	5	4
New London	275	54,598	7	3½
Ridgefield	65	1,736	1	10
Groton	92	7,739	15	6
Total	1,870	161,548	11	6½

The names of the sufferers are classified by towns, and the amount of loss sustained by each is given in pounds, shillings and pence.

The following list is taken from the "Classification Record," an old book in the office of the recorder of Huron County, and, though far from being well arranged, the names have been copied in the order there given. Even where a cursory glance might seem to show the list alphabetical, further examination will disclose many exceptions. The largest amount awarded to any one individual was to Jeremiah Miller, of New London, in the sum of 2,535 pounds, 18 shillings and 10 pence, or $8,845.31; the smallest on the list is that of Marah Kilby, of New Haven, 2 shillings and 6 pence or 41 2/3 cents.

The names on the list are familiar ones. Many of them and their descendants settled on the Fire-lands, and their posterity are numerous here today. The family names are almost exclusively of English derivation, there being a notable absence of the Irish, Scotch, French and German names so common at the present day. But the baptismal names were peculiar, and, in this respect, time has wrought changes. Amos, Abijah, Ephraim, Ebenezer, Eleazar, Hezekiah, Joshua, Justin, Jedediah, Jotham, Obadiah, Nehemiah, Titus, Timothy and Uriah were as common as Abraham, Benjamin, John, James, Matthew, Moses and Solomon, while Eliphalet, Eliakim, Shadrach, Shubael and Zechariah and many more names now unheard of are of frequent occurrence. The names of George, Charles, Albert, Edward, William, Henry, Frederick and Richard were not altogether wanting, but were less esteemed than those taken from scripture. In the names of women, Anna, Abigail, Charity, Deliverance, Deborah, Prudence, Priscilla, Ruth, Thankful and Temperance are as easily picked out as Lucy, Mary, Jane and Sarah. It is needless to say that there were no Allies or Bessies, Jennies or Minnies.

Another feature will strike even the most casual reader, and that is the absence of the middle names—scarcely one person in a hundred is so provided—while Jr., 2nd and even 3d, are common suffixes used to distinguish those of the same family having the same name.

List of Original Sufferers Classified by Towns with the Amount of Each Individual Loss

GREENWICH

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Addington	10	0	0	Abigall Armour	6	0	0
Samuel Ask	11	18	2½	Lauren Brumall	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.
James Brown	15	5	5½
William Bush	41	6	9¼
John Bush	10	10	9
James Barnes	51	9	10¼
Samuel Banks	2	15	1½
Roger Brown	147	13	10¾
Isaac Bush	4	10	0
Nehemiah Brown	94	16	2
William Blake	3	1	3
Mary Austin	3	3	7
Isaac Anderson	44	10	0½
Obediah Banks	41	17	8
Peter Cyphus	22	13	0
James Cunningham	12	0	0
Joseph Chambers	9	0	0
Deborah Close	38	15	11
Thomas Davis	8	5	0
Stephen Davis	112	14	6
Daniel Darrow	19	4	4
Humphrey Denton	73	19	10
Bazaleel Brown	67	15	8
Charity Banks	8	4	6
Silas Butts	217	4	1
David Bush	159	5	11
James Brundage	30	1	4
James Brush	..	..	..
Samuel Brush	13	13	8
Deborah Brush	31	5	1
Walter Butler	2	0	0
Charles Brundage	3	19	4
Elisha Belcher	39	1	0
William Brundage	49	10	11
Peter Brown	5	5	0
John Clapp, Jr.	129	2	3
Thomas Clapp	333	17	7
Odel Close	257	10	3
Jacob Conklin	63	1	3
Nevil Conklin	2	19	3
Odel Close (Administrator)	49	3	10
Reuben Coe	33	16	4
Abraham Close	17	0	0
Joseph Close	144	15	2
Jonathan Coe	40	10	5
Jeremiah Chapman	3	12	11
Odel Close, Jr.	15	7	11
Horse N. Church	25	2	10
Episcopal Church	..	..	..
Jonathan Connery	63	0	0
Abraham Hays	23	19	10
Thomas Hobby, Jr.	18	13	4
Hannah Hays	1	13	3
Joseph Hobby, Jr.	146	4	9
Isaac Holmes	63	10	10
David Hallock	0	15	0
Isaac Holmes, Jr.	95	16	11
William Hubbard	16	2	3
Nathaniel Hubbard	3	2	6
Thomas Hitchock	33	2	0
Nat Huested	41	7	5
Ebenezer Howe	13	12	4
Jona. Hubbard, Jr.	31	9	7
Benjamin Hubby	34	13	5
Ebenezer Hubby	39	11	11
John Dunn	15	0	0
Isaac Davis	15	16	0
James Ferriss	42	13	3
Urial Fields	212	15	1
Oliver Fairchild	8	10	8
Jabez Ferris	28	5	7
Jonathan Finch	..	..	..
Nathaniel Finch	27	16	3
Timothy Ferris	16	10	0
Solomon Finney	17	6	0
Joshua Franklin	27	16	1
Sylvanus Ferris	42	14	4
Jabez Fitch	41	3	1
Joshua Ferris	20	3	4
Timothy Finch	60	8	5
Joseph Ferris	11	0	0
Moses Ferris	6	0	0
Ezra Finch	86	0	0
Joseph Ferris	7	0	0
Park Ferris	6	10	0
John Gregg	213	8	7
Charles Green	197	12	4
Anne Gregg	43	12	1
Jabez Holmes	0	5	0
Reuben Holmes	32	10	2
Mills Hobby	6	0	0
Isaac Howe	83	19	7
Mindwell Hitchcock	18	7	10
Jonah Knapp	44	13	7
Nathaniel Knapp	15	8	0
Eunice Knapp	14	15	3
Joshua Knapp	125	9	3
John Knapp	23	3	7
Charles Knapp	11	2	9
William Kinch	5	14	2
Jonathan Knapp	26	9	7
Ezekiel Knapp	25	7	5
Abraham Knapp	2	6	0
Widow Kinch	8	10	0
Samuel Lockwood	108	14	4
Israel Lockwood	51	4	10
Philip Lockwood	..	..	..
Enos Lockwood	13	15	0
Thaddeus Lockwood	54	18	5
Peter Heusted	86	8	11
Abraham Heusted	..	..	..
Moses Heusted, Jr.	2	0	3
Ebenezer Holmes	9	6	8
James Hounam	208	17	0
Meeting House	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Hobby	69	19	3
Benjamin Heusted	6	0	0
Nathaniel Hubby	12	0	0
Sarah Hait	3	18	0
Joseph Hubby, Jr.	31	9	0
Elizabeth Ingersoll	68	14	4
Nathaniel Ingersoll	59	16	7
William Jacobs	60	0	0
Anne Ingersoll	14	15	6
Job Ireland	0	4	1
Amos Jessop	20	6	0
Thomas Johnson	41	15	1
William Johnson	8	0	0
James Johnson	8	10	0
Israel Knapp, Jr.	4	15	5
Ebenezer Knapp	147	17	6
Jared Mead	68	0	7
Daniel Marshall	22	1	4
Elizabeth Moore	7	2	0
Martin McDonald	4	10	0
Ezra Marshall	..	..	..
Benjamin Mead	111	5	5
Rachel Marshall	10	5	5
Peter Mead, Esq.	138	19	9
John Mead	162	9	9
Hannah Mead	2	15	0
Sarah Mead	71	5	4
Ebenezer Mead	5	18	4
Charles Mead	0	4	10
Eliphalet Mead, Jr.	95	10	6
Ichiel Mead	5	12	10
Abraham Mead	17	19	5
Eliphalet Mead	5	2	8
Nehemiah Mead	55	6	2
Mathew Mead	61	12	8
Titus Mead	95	5	2
Nehemiah Mead, Jr.	9	8	3
Daniel Merritt	36	6	9
John Loudon	7	10	0
Caleb Lyon	9	9	11
Joseph Lockwood	30	19	6
William Lee	7	10	0
Timothy Lockwood	10	4	8
Hannah Lockwood	29	4	10
William Lockwood	18	19	2
Gilbert Lyon	16	17	5
Abraham Lockwood	..	..	..
Amos Lyon	19	5	4
James Lyon	58	12	5
Ezekial Lockwood	9	13	1
James Lyon, Jr.	7	10	0
Caleb Lyon, Jr.	29	7	9
Theophilus Lockwood	2	0	0
Jonas Mead	20	4	1
Andrew Marshall	26	14	3
Peter Mead, Jr.	41	4	10
Caleb Mead	33	17	7
Reuben Merritt	25	7	9
John Mead, Jr.	54	16	3
Nathaniel Mead, 3d	18	3	5
Jeremiah Mead, Jr.	92	15	7
Gilbert Marshall	..	..	..
Deliverance and Jared Mead	200	0	0
Henry Marshall	25	12	0
Joseph Mead	39	15	3
Shadrack Mead	42	0	0
Caleb Mead, 2d	76	11	7
Abigall Mead	6	0	0
Jonah Mead	24	12	0
Enos Mead	12	12	5
Sibil Mead	86	12	0
Angus McCall	12	2	7
Zacheus Mead	9	14	7
Ezra Marshall	56	1	9
Elkanah Mead	7	10	11
John Mesnard	14	0	0
Andrew Mead	36	0	0
Jotham Mead	26	10	6
Eliphalet and Ichiel Mead	85	0	0
Robert Nutt	14	16	4
Francis Nash	646	7	5
Daniel Ogden	115	15	2
Silas Mead	62	8	7
Thomas Mesnard	6	7	6
William Marshall	14	16	11
Deliverance Mead	39	0	3
Jemima Mead	18	8	8
Rev. Jonathan Murdock.	79	14	4
Jesse Mead	22	8	5
Henry Mead	105	4	2
Elizabeth Mead	13	14	9
Dr. Amos Mead	180	4	8
Joshua Mead	11	8	4
Jerusha Mead	7	0	0
John Mesnard, Jr.	6	0	0
James Moe	32	6	2
Nathaniel Merritt	46	13	4
Edmond Mead	11	9	11
Titus Palmer	3	0	0
Jere. and John Wood Palmer	9	9	3
Hoiton Reynolds	65	15	10
William Rundall	81	7	1
Susannah Reynolds	18	16	4
Anne Reynolds	22	2	9
Nath. Reynolds, Jr.	10	10	4
John Rich	21	3	0
Hannah Rundell	45	0	0
Hannah Ritch	9	0	0
Mary Ritch	44	2	0
Reuben Randall	44	2	0
Anny Rundall	4	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Joanna Reynolds	12	2	0
Soloman Rundall	39	19	6
Thomas Ritch	45	15	9
Timothy Rundall	7	11	8
Jonathan Reynolds	18	0	0
Abigall Rundall	3	2	0
Samuel Rundall	4	6	4
Ambrose and Jonathan Reynolds	18	1	7
Nathaniel Reynolds	47	15	6
Shubael Rundall	9	12	6
Joseph Sackett	13	12	6
Samuel Seymour	195	15	3
Joshua Smith	149	7	4
Jonah Smith	70	4	3
Justus Sackett	223	16	5
Daniel Smith	76	3	4
Oliver Sherwood	10	0	0
Drake Seymour	123	19	5
Jabez Sherwood	47	3	5
Henry Stedwell	85	17	6
Gilbert Sherwood	7	13	8
Rev. William Seward	25	8	10
Benjamin Sutton	5	11	2
David and Joshua Smith	218	12	6
Thomas Steedwell	2	6	4
Joseph Palmer	100	9	11
Stephen Palmer	6	16	1
Sarah Parsons	5	16	4
Theophilus Peck, Jr.	50	6	4
Solomon Purdy	83	18	9
James Phillips	20	0	0
Denham Palmer	2	6	8
John Palmer	4	2	0
Mary Peck	8	8	5
Catharine Peck	16	0	0
Heth Peck	9	0	11
John Purdy	10	7	1
Winans Palmer	6	14	2
Daniel Palmer	39	19	2
Benjamin Peck	26	16	9
Samuel Palmer	77	4	2
Gould John Sellich	13	18	0
Roger Sutherland	10	12	2
Jesse Sutton	6	8	9
John Town	15	4	10
William Town	3	3	0
Oliver Tompkins	7	14	6
Michael C. Tempany	76	14	8
Mary Town	4	10	0
Zebediah Taylor	10	0	0
William Watros	11	12	2
Ebenezer Whelpley	1	8	8
Isaac Wood	132	0	11
John Willis	47	18	11
John Weeks	9	14	5
Francis Wilmott	6	0	0
Jeffrey Wilmeten	9	12	6
Isaac Whelpley	21	8	0

NORWALK

Thomas Benedict	779	1	10
Josiah Thatcher	400	6	5½
James Fitch, Jr.	319	16	6¼
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5¼
James Fitch	219	19	5
John Lockwood, Jr.	249	14	0½
Abraham Camp's heirs	142	13	3
Seth Seymour's heirs	157	4	1
Nath. Raymond, Jr.	144	5	1¾
Fountain Smith	158	15	10
John Seymour, Jr.	161	19	9½
Abraham Benedict	73	3	1
Thomas Betts	167	16	7½
John and Daniel Eversley	154	9	6½
John Benedict	172	12	8
Daniel Hyatt	85	6	7
Peter Betts	180	6	10½
Ebenezer Whitney	108	13	9
Gould Hays	195	8	0
Uriah Raymond	124	11	1¾
Abigail Raymond	144	4	3
Jabez Saunders	31	13	11
John Cannon	1,933	8	2¾
Lois Whitney	88	11	1¼
Stephen Smith	48	2	11
Ezra Rickett	82	11	5¼
John Saunders	241	18	10
William Seymour	93	1	9
Nathaniel Benedict	359	13	3
Eliphalet Lockwood	721	8	11½
Hannah Hooker	211	13	9
Ezekial Lockwood	176	4	7¾
John Gregory, Jr.	221	11	0
Ebenezer Gregory	57	2	9
Daniel Smith	99	5	1½
Peter Quintard	401	0	0
Noah Smith	89	11	10
John Darrow	192	19	0
Thaddeus Betts	254	9	3
Mathew Mallery	87	4	11
John St. John	51	16	3
William St. John	318	11	0
John Hays	72	5	2
Daniel Jackson	53	2	5
Josiah Thatcher, Jr.	193	17	8
Elizabeth Rogers	228	14	0
Eliakin Raymond	297	7	11

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lemuel Brooks	287	15	4	Daniel Seymour	11	18	10
Richard Camp	241	19	0	Deborah Dickinson	17	2	6
Asa Hays	381	17	0	Jane Hitchcock	19	8	6
Catharine Boughton	23	11	0	Elizabeth Rogers, 2d	1	5	0
Elizabeth Ketchum	45	10	6	Hannah Hanford	60	3	1
John Kellog	76	9	0	Deborah Pickett	22	0	0
John Seymour	345	5	0	Mary Resco	2	19	0
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	Rebecca Smith	3	2	9
Daniel Hanford	303	16	4	Obadiah Liscat	3	0	0
Jesse Benedict	114	7	6	Abigail Weeks	3	10	0
Samuel Fairchild	131	3	11	Anne Seymour	3	1	6
Simon Raymond	428	7	3½	Platt Townsend	2	17	0
Jedediah Hanford	39	1	11	John Platt	0	15	6
Enoch Benedict	84	1	8	Stephen Lockwood	18	12	0
David Handford's heirs.	41	13	9	Nathan Hyatt, Jr.	29	19	11
Matthew Keeler	165	10	10	John Rogers	41	1	9
Mary Benedict	40	0	0	Stephen Whitney	19	5	0
David Comstock	313	18	0	Jesse Brown	44	0	0
Thomas Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	Hannah Fitch's heirs	141	2	7
John Rich	72	6	0	Jacob Arnold	24	11	8
Ebenezer Hyatt	76	15	6	David Hyatt	9	0	6
Nathan Mallery	157	12	0	John Eversley	11	1	2
Daniel Thatcher's heirs.	215	17	0	Syphax (negro)	0	7	0
Samuel Grummond	30	8	6	David Whitney	0	12	0
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2	Anne Seymour	6	17	5
Isaiah Marvin	158	10	1	John Lockwood	9	12	8
Eliakim Smith	203	16	4	David Judah	9	19	0
Daniel Seymour, Jr.	87	16	5	Timothy Whitney	0	17	6
Dan Fitch	119	14	7	Thomas Betts, Jr.	13	14	0
Hezekiah Raymond	152	14	4	Haynes Fitch	42	1	3
John Betts	303	16	0	Michael Judah	13	9	6
Edward Wentworth	80	13	1	Uriah Smith	35	9	0
Isaac Scudder	661	16	0	Samuel Burral	30	18	6
John Lockwood, 3d	218	4	0	Hannah Brown	6	3	6
Jathan Jarvis	279	7	6	James Hait's heirs	26	3	6
Jabez Raymond	293	13	0	Stephen Keeler	25	1	3
Nehemiah St. John	89	9	6	David Bott	5	19	9
Hezekiah Hanford	268	13	8	Eleazer Scott	16	0	9
Jonathan Fitch's heirs.	195	0	0	James Crowley	3	14	7
Nathan Hays	180	4	6	Stephen St. John	20	1	0
Daniel Fitch's heirs	259	9	1	Nathaniel Strull	33	12	9
John Belden	303	14	6	Moses St. John	3	5	0
Nathan Beers	195	1	0	Isaac Waring	3	10	0
Benjamin Isaac's heirs.	406	8	9	Giles Mallery	12	4	10
Samuel Marvin	319	3	10	David Seymour	3	19	0
Thomas Grummond	205	11	4	Mary Harvey	14	11	0
Jacob Jennings	22	5	6	Rebecca Wasron	4	8	3
Jedediah Brown	162	7	0	Jarvis Kellogg	2	3	9
Sarah Johnson	33	18	10	William Mott	10	14	6
Joseph Whitney	182	11	2	Mary Avery	11	2	6
Susanah Butler	6	10	0	Peter Hitchcock	11	13	6
Abraham Gregory	50	9	8	Joshua Rogers	14	15	3
Lydia Comstock	9	6	0	Desire Liscat	8	7	6
Nath'l Benedict, 2d	152	1	3	Robert Waters	11	15	4
Josiah Raymond	239	9	3	Jedediah Raymond	10	8	3
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7	Nehemiah St. John 2d	6	11	0
Daniel W. Auley	248	7	0	Esther St. John	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.
Mary Lockwood	2	8	6
James Smith	21	13	0
Betsey Hall	22	9	11
Mary Brown	9	18	0
Silas Bessey	12	16	3
Abraham Lockwood	2	12	0
Abner Booth	40	1	6
Charles Pope	7	10	7
Gersham Hyatt	32	5	0
Pomp Leaming	14	10	0
Banley Arnold	12	8	0
Sarah Eversley	26	13	5
Mary Smith	17	5	0
Thomas Darrow	17	5	2
Nathan Hendrich	19	18	3
William Garner	11	4	3
Stephen G. Thatcher	13	1	5
Stephen and Hooker St. John	30	1	6
Nathaniel Raymond	4	4	0
Susannah Fitch	24	0	0
Thomas Hays	18	0	0
Auley W. Auley	30	19	3
Joseph Allen Wright	95	18	8
Dr. Uriah Rogers' heirs.	225	0	0
Jesse Raymond	147	2	2
John Richards	7	6	8
Joseph Waring	14	18	1
Isaac Richards	44	10	10
Eli Read	58	10	11
Jesse Read	3	11	6
John Bigsley	7	0	6
Benjamin Read	42	14	6
Daniel Richards	12	5	1
Solomon Whitman	17	17	6
David Read	126	7	4
Nathan Waring	32	14	7
Richard Youngs	31	5	11
Mary Read	47	17	0
Gersham Richards	31	13	1
Clapp Raymond	34	3	10
John Richards	35	9	10
Seth Abbott	55	7	3
Capt. Eliakim Raymond.	80	17	4
Simeon Stewart	60	10	10
Capt. Phineas Hanford	43	14	0
Azor Mead	36	6	8
Phineas Hanford, Jr.	25	19	2
Richard Dunning	26	10	6
Matthew Marvin	19	0	8
Elizabeth Whelpley	17	17	8
Lydia Fitch	19	19	10
Elijah Fitch	10	5	2
Samuel Keeler	30	14	0
Samuel Middlebrook	14	9	11
Ezra Waterbury	11	6	4
Hannah Gregory	13	3	4

	£	s.	d.
Ebenezer Bennit, Jr.	14	2	8
Nathan Adams	14	0	0
James Betts	17	2	0
Benjamin Keeler	10	19	4
Nathan Keeler	3	7	0
James Whelpley	4	5	4
Capt. Sam'l Comstock	2	0	0
Benjamin Betts	2	11	11
Rev. Isaac Lewis	5	1	4
Daniel Sturges	1	15	8
Peter Sturges	0	14	0
Esther Wasson	5	0	8
Capt. Josiah Thatcher	16	7	4
Ephraim Stewart	5	4	4
Silas Hicock	3	12	6
Jesse Birchard	7	12	0
Simron Stewart, Jr.	8	6	0
Benjamin Stewart	14	19	7
John Filleo	1	15	2
Col. Matthew Mead	4	19	4
David Webb	1	10	8
John Rockwell	5	16	0
Elizabeth Gaylord	5	8	0
Nathan Hicock	2	5	3
Jas. Small Olmstead	2	18	8
Samued Stewart	12	2	0
Mich'l Morehouse, Jr.	7	7	4
Andrew Morehouse	1	16	0
Michael Morehouse	4	3	0
James Keeler	8	4	8
Josiah Taylor, Jr.	4	9	10
Thaddeus Keeler	2	5	10
Sarah Morehouse	6	4	4
Ebenezer Fitch	2	10	0
Nathan Burrall	2	17	4
Jeremiah Webb	7	5	0
Elizabeth Dunning	7	1	4
Solomon Morehouse	5	11	0
Rebecca Deforest	7	15	8
Mary Pleet	15	10	0
Benjamin Betts, Jr.	3	10	0
James Olmstead	7	9	0
William St. John	35	12	0
Daniel Gregory	18	18	8
Thaddeus Morehouse	2	2	0
Joseph Olmstead	2	8	0
Eliphalet Lockwood	23	18	0
Jabez Raymond	38	16	0
Charles Pope	6	0	0
Haynes Fitch	47	10	0
Hezekiah Hanford	59	10	0
Daniel Hanford	20	0	0
James Fitch, Jr.	23	12	0
Rebecca Fitch	63	3	0
Robert Waters	6	0	0
Dan Finch	3	0	0
Uriah Smith	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Simeon Raymond	14	0	0	Moses Dickenson's heirs.	259	16	10
William Raymond	5	0	0	Silas Bartow	48	12	6
Moses Raymond	5	0	0	Samuel Ketchum	4	1	6
Timothy Hoyt	6	0	0	Evert Ellison	13	10	0
Benjamin Merrit	5	0	0	Michael Judah	0	2	0
Jedediah Raymond	15	0	0	John Read	9	10	11
Hannah Dickenson	23	19	9	Retty Javiss	2	8	2

FAIRFIELD

Abraham Andress	430	6	0	Widow Mary Penfield	139	14	1
Sarah Andress	192	9	0	Solomon Sturges	319	3	9
Col. Elijah Abel	719	14	4	Mabel Osborn	605	0	2
John Allen	545	12	6	Samuel Penfield	1,065	9	4
David Allen	476	9	8	John Parrot	86	9	8
George Allen	231	3	11	Nathaniel Parsons	86	7	7
Anthony Anniball	155	5	2	John Raymond and E.			
Peter Burr	282	9	1	Cooley	56	2	7
Reuben Beers	510	4	2	Samuel Rowland	476	10	7
David Beers	164	4	6	Andrew Rowland	1,565	15	11
Samuel Beers	96	8	5	Samuel Squire	412	15	4
Ebenezer Bartran	144	10	3	John Smedley	763	10	4
Joseph Beers	90	17	0	Seth Sturges	431	0	1
David Burr	388	2	9	Joseph Squire	65	0	6
Wakeman Burr	363	14	9	Thomas Staples	247	4	7
Samuel Burr	481	3	10	Joseph Sturges' heirs	339	15	2
Job Bartran	962	17	5	Jonathan Sturges	748	2	6
Gersham Burr	300	10	4	Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3
Thaddeus Burr	1,373	18	1	Samuel Sturges	234	18	1
Simeon Couch, 3d	227	9	3	Samuel Smedley	415	19	7
John Davis	62	14	11	Eliphalet Thorp	401	6	1
Ann Dimon	317	18	4	Jabez Thorp	147	18	0
William Dimon	625	8	1	John Turney	526	12	2
N. Thompson Nichols	67	18	0	Stephen Thorp	515	1	8
Elizabeth Gold	246	16	0	Ansel Treeby	96	11	7
Nathan Godfrey	309	12	2	John Wasson	161	5	10
David Jennings, 2d	255	3	5	Andrew Wakeman	207	14	2
Rebecca Jennings	127	0	4	Ebenezer Wakeman	68	12	1
Moses Jennings	599	12	4	Joseph Wakeman	167	3	8
Isaac Jennings	281	1	4	Thomas Hanford Wake-			
Peter Hendrick	399	6	9	man	239	6	10
Abigail Hubbell	176	13	4	Mary Cutler	48	18	1
Stephen Jennings	195	5	5	David Annible	43	18	10
Jeremy Jennings	196	12	11	Neh. Buddington	15	1	7
Ebenezer Jessup	282	19	3	Andrew Bulkley	33	10	11
Moss Kent	185	0	7	James Bulkley	0	15	5
Lathrop Lewis	27	5	2	Walter Buddington	20	19	8
Sturges Lewis	52	11	2	Widow Abigail Burr	58	17	9
Jonathan Lewis	921	11	7	William Buddington	37	7	9
Widow Eunice Morehouse	68	7	0	Walter Carson	27	0	7
Gideon Morehouse	66	10	6	Jonathan Darrow	254	5	2
Ebenezer Morehouse	83	8	3	Isaac Jarvis	23	10	9
Grammon Morehouse	6	11	6	Abigail Jennings	49	16	1
John Morehouse	233	11	5	Justin Jennings	31	7	0
Hezekiah Nicolls	394	10	7	Levi Mallery	21	18	6
Daniel Osborn	135	5	0	Abigail Osborn	106	9	9
Eleazer Osborn, Jr	181	2	9	John Parsons	22	1	2

	£	s.	d.
Ephraim Robbins	106	14	10
Ebenezer Sturges	89	4	3
John Squire, Jr.	15	16	8
Judson Sturges	128	16	7
Isaac Tucker	68	17	0
Samuel Smith	19	16	9
Isaac Turney	20	3	5
John Williams, Jr.	13	19	0
Ruth Wakeman	22	8	1
Wright White	46	8	0
Mary Alvord	20	0	0
Isaac Burr	23	5	0
Amelia Burr	10	0	0
Ruth Burr	3	19	6
Charles Burr	24	16	0
Luce Burr	4	13	0
George Batterson	55	13	3
Dudley Baldwin	7	13	0
William Batterson	16	3	0
Samuel Burr, Jr.	2	14	6
Samuel Burr, 3d	14	14	0
David Burr	10	5	4
Abigail Burr, Jr.	50	2	6
Nathan Bulkley	11	14	0
Olive Bulkley	30	5	3
Wid. Abigail Bulkley and Jonathan Bulkley	54	17	3
Ebenezer Bulkley	0	7	2
Nehemiah Banks	4	15	0
Priscilla Burr	282	8	6
David Barlow	374	14	0
Nathaniel Burr	22	18	0
Nathan Burr	4	9	0
William Carter	16	0	0
Ann Caldwell	8	8	0
Thomas and Simon Couch	10	0	0
Abigail Chapman	2	11	0
John Cake	0	9	2
Caleb Disbrow	18	0	6
Rev. Andrew Elliot	549	11	6
Francis Forgue	151	6	0
Abigail Thompson	8	10	0
Nathan T. Nickols	81	16	0
Hannah McKensey	1	4	0
Jemima Gould	6	2	0
Abel Gold	113	16	9
Abel Gold, Jr.	3	17	6
Daniel Gorham	20	2	0
Jos. Gold, deceased	17	0	0
Martha Fairchild	44	8	2
Justin Hobart	15	10	9
Jabez Hubbell	32	16	9
Isaac Hubbell	18	16	0
Isaac Hayes	86	17	8
Anna Hull	64	16	6
John Hickling	20	8	9

	£	s.	d.
Sarah Hews	15	9	6
Peter Jennings	7	8	3
Lyman Jennings	5	10	6
Hezekiah Jennings	1	1	0
Daniel Jennings	32	2	1
David Jennings	27	18	10
Martha Jennings	27	18	0
Ephraim Jennings	6	9	6
Margaret Keeler	13	2	1
Esther Lord	7	4	0
Jonathan Maltbie	47	5	10
Jona Middlebrook	4	4	10
Jesse Morehouse	16	6	2
Hannah Morehouse	33	18	8
David Osborn	21	9	0
Free Negro Ned	7	4	0
Samuel Osborn	36	13	6
Nehemiah Phinney	12	12	0
James Penfield	6	12	0
Jabez Perry	2	18	0
John Perry	6	17	0
Abraham Parrott	4	14	0
Sarah Penfield	15	16	0
Benjamin Rumsey	0	15	0
Lucretia Redfield	28	3	4
Widow Sarah Redfield	28	15	6
Robert Ross	2	17	0
Rev. Hezekiah Ripley	368	19	2
Joseph Sprague	2	3	8
Grace Spalding	90	4	4
Francis D. Sword	3	3	6
Benjamin Squire	1	7	0
Samuel Squire, 2d	83	6	8
Seth Smith	56	7	0
Zecheriah Sanford	2	5	0
Mary Smith	16	14	3
Ebenezer Squire	14	14	4
Stephen Turney	88	5	4
Samuel Taylor	9	17	0
William Thorp	24	18	0
Ruel Thorp	6	6	0
Widow Hannah Taylor	40	4	0
Jehiel Whitehead	6	16	2
Richard Wane	5	8	3
Abigail Whitear	111	13	11
Samuel King	5	7	0
Gideon Wells	29	8	8
John Wilson	5	4	0
Nathaniel Wilson	10	17	6
John Whitehead	17	8	0
Abigail Wynkoop	59	15	0
Joseph Wakeman	4	0	0
Increase Bradley	180	0	0
House of Peter Bulkley and Jos. Sturgess	91	0	0
Edward Buddington	81	0	0
Andrus Jennings	210	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Aaron Jennings	100	0	0
William Levesay	152	0	0
Heirs of Benjamin Osborn	152	0	0
Benjamin Allen	5	3	3
Ephraim Burr	95	17	10
Gilbert Bryan	19	17	0
Ebenezer Baker	21	18	0
Gersham Banks	14	15	0
George Burr	15	16	10
John Banks	22	12	2
Ephraim Burr, Jr.	4	18	11
Nathan Bennit	15	2	0
Joseph Bennit	56	0	7
Francis Bradley, 3d	2	10	6
Pickney Burr	14	0	0
Elias Bennett	19	15	5
Job Bartran	13	10	0
Thomas Bennitt	3	2	3
Sarah Bryant	17	10	0
James Bennitt	26	3	0
Abigail Desbrow	9	11	8
Jason Desbrow	16	2	4
Hezekiah Cooley	3	6	0
John Crosman	5	12	2
Caleb Desbrow	8	16	4
Jabez Desbrow	5	9	6
John Desbrow	15	14	0
Shubael Gorham	4	15	0
Solomon Gray	1	3	6
Ann Godfrey	3	18	0
Hezekiah Hull	10	0	0
Isaac Hays	28	0	7
John Hyde	47	11	3
John Hyde, Jr.	7	6	3
Joseph Hyde	35	0	0
Ebenezer Jessup	3	1	6
Joseph Lyon	31	15	9
Seth Meeker	22	5	8
John Morehouse	15	13	0
Benjamin Meeker	15	17	4
Rebecca Nash	6	7	5
Sarah Ogden	19	6	1
Daniel Osborn	0	13	6
Cornelius Stratton	1	5	3
John Stratton	1	13	6
Ebenezer Sherwood	2	0	0
Joseph Sherwood	9	15	6
Jehiel Sherwood	4	14	0
Joshua Squire and Samuel Burr	35	17	6
Andrew Sturges	13	18	0
Gersham Thorp	9	0	0
William Thorp	3	0	0
Jessup Wakeman	12	9	11
Samuel Whitney, Jr.	26	10	2
Peter Whitney	7	9	0
Widow Elizabeth Sturges	150	0	0
Moses Bulkley	50	0	0
Josiah Bulkley	10	0	0
Nathan Beers	1	17	6
Ebenezer Munro	1	15	0
Adm'r of Nehemiah Buddington	0	10	0
Mary Alvoid	8	0	0
Jonah Bulkley	0	6	0
George Cable	400	0	0
County House	..	..	..
Goal and Goaler's House	..	..	..
School House on the green	..	..	..
Meeting House	..	..	..
Old School House	..	..	..
Church House	..	..	..
Meeting House at Green's Farm	..	..	..
Church, Glebe House and Barn	..	..	..

DANBURY

Daniel Taylor, Esq.	656	0	1¼
Major Taylor	462	12	2
John McLean	528	7	1
Zadock Benedict	67	13	4
Joseph Wildman	278	5	4
John Wood	262	15	11
Matt. Benedict, Jr.	218	7	4
David Wood	288	14	0
Abigail Wood	18	7	4
Jonah Benedict	206	6	4½
Rev. Ebenezer White	217	7	4
Jos. P. Cook, Esq.	53	6	8
Ezra Starr	1,241	11	4
Matthew Benedict	176	16	5
Benjamin Sperry	113	4	2
Jabez Rockwell	158	10	9
Thaddeus Benedict, Esq.	349	7	4
Eli. Mygatt, Esq.	542	7	11
James Clark	524	3	4
Comfort Hoyt, Jr.	478	15	7
Sarah Benedict	40	12	10
Daniel Church	40	8	10
Eliphalet Barnum	42	6	8
Mary Barnum	22	10	0
Elnathan Gregory	31	6	1¼
Rev. Noah Wetmore	28	3	0
Elizabeth Henries	18	9	8
Christian Rose	0	18	4
Matthew Barnum	2	10	8
Comfort Barnum	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Joshua Benedict	12	18	8	Elisha Dibble	4	6	8
Matthew Crowfeet	3	15	4	Patience Guthrie	3	19	8
Ann Shepherd	8	2	0	Benjamin Boughton	2	2	8
David Judd	9	16	0	Andrew Comstock	5	4	8
Charles Peck	6	8	4	Nathaniel Stevens	3	8	0
Joseph Benedict, Jr.	7	18	0	Joseph Beebe	12	10	8
Preserve Wood	3	9	4	Jonathan Hays	11	10	0
Joseph Gregory	8	8	10	Nathaniel Gregory	18	7	3½
Hannah Lockwood	2	13	8	Daniel Millson	0	13	4
Isaac Callin	4	14	0	Stephen Trowbridge	7	0	4
Christian Starr	6	1	2	Justus Hoyt	2	5	0
Nathan Taylor, 3d	15	5	5	Matthew Gregory	12	7	9½
Samuel Taylor, Esq.	22	1	2	Jacob Fintch	2	16	8
John Taylor	11	3	8	James Fielding	3	0	8
Rachel Gregory	4	7	7	Matthew Wilks	3	9	4
Samuel Lambert	3	19	4	John Barnum	5	17	0
Horace Knapp	2	15	0	John Porter	2	0	0
Nathaniel Lockwood	7	14	3½	Nathan Taylor, Jr.	4	0	8
Seth Crowfeet	3	11	8	Timothy Northrum	2	6	8
Samuel Andruss	8	8	0	Timothy Benedict	2	5	6½
Wait Desbrow	9	11	0	Timothy Wildman	2	13	4
Isaac Davis	1	12	8	Alexander Stewart	5	17	4
Hannah Andruss	15	8	0	Stephen Scofield	6	5	4
Timothy Ketchum	23	6	6	Thomas Benedict	13	10	0
Caleb Baldwin	2	0	0¾	Roger (negro)	0	6	8
John Knapp	6	10	0	Ebenezer Benedict, Jr.	4	14	4
Abijah Benedict	5	1	4	Joseph Broadbooks	4	0	0
Thomas Wildman	3	11	4	Oliver Benedict	4	14	4
Samuel Wood	1	5	4	Ebenezer Benedict	5	16	10
Hannah Wood	4	11	4	David Northrop	3	14	8
Thomas Starr	9	5	1	Enos Camp	3	19	4
Jonas Benedict	1	10	8	Ephraim Barnum	3	10	0
Seth Shove	5	14	4	Daniel Stevens	2	12	0
Elias Taylor	4	2	0	Elijah Wood	2	7	0
Rebecca Crofeet	1	11	4	Thaddeus Barnum	17	9	5
Phineas Peck	1	4	1½	Philip Corbin	10	4	5
Eliphalet Peck	1	5	0	Nathaniel Benedict	4	10	8
Benjamin Shove	2	11	10½	Thomas Tayler	11	18	3
William Wille	1	8	7½	Thomas Tayler, Jr.	10	2	0
Comfort Wildman	11	14	2	James Trowbridge	7	1	4
Aaron Stone	2	11	0	Daniel Wildman	31	19	7
Sarah Peck	1	9	4	Benjamin Taylor	2	15	4
Jonathan Taylor	6	1	6	John Elliot	2	5	4
Abijah Barnum	7	4	0	Matthew Starr	2	12	0
Oliver Taylor	4	16	10	Thomas H. Benedict	8	15	9
Abial Philips	6	11	4	William Stone	7	2	6
Daniel Hicock	6	4	3	John Stone	4	16	8
Benjamin Wood	1	5	4	Lemuel Benedict	2	10	4
Ezra Stevens	3	4	0	Nathaniel Starr	4	7	4
Bethuel Judd	1	9	0	Ebenezer Munson, Jr.	21	8	0
John Peck	2	3	4	John Gregory	4	0	1
Joseph Benedict	7	15	8	Jeremiah Dunning	2	2	0
Anne Northrop	3	8	0	James Crary	4	14	8
Benjamin Hicock	9	14	4	Amos Northrop	2	9	0
Benjamin Curtiss	4	7	4	David Northrop	4	6	8
Samuel Benedict	4	5	6	Abial Pickett	3	14	6
William Griffin	3	14	8	John Sturdevant	4	11	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Sallie Pell	6	13	4	Aaron Knapp	4	18	0
Eleazer Hoyt	1	19	8	Joseph Gunn	4	8	8
Caleb Church	3	19	4	Thomas Tayler	32	5	4
Thomas Benedict, Jr.	10	1	4	Benjamin Darley	1	14	6
Josiah Starr	9	3	8	Shadrack Morriss	10	6	8
Joshua Knapp	43	3	8	Noah Hoyt	3	5	4
Moses Knapp	4	6	8	Samuel Gregory	61	16	10
Ebenezer Manson	23	6	8	David Pierce	3	12	0
Hannah Robertson	2	6	8	Richard Smith	6	6	0
Josiah Starr	13	5	8	Henry Peek	2	2	8
Isaac Benedict	4	4	6	David Comstock	9	6	8
Thomas Benedict	1	11	6	John Shepherd	1	1	0
Robert Benedict	2	9	4	Joseph Burchard	1	12	10
Samuel Benedict, Jr.	7	16	8	Judith Taylor	1	8	0
Mary Greenstale	9	12	0	Sarah Basset	0	18	8
Antony Anguine	3	6	0	Amos Collins	4	17	6
Samuel Brown	1	3	10	Joshua Starr	4	16	0
John Coach	5	10	8	Matthew Taylor	23	19	6
Stephen Jarvis	43	8	6	William B. Alger	19	7	4
Ezra Dibble, Jr.	17	7	11	Caleb Hoyt	4	13	4
Joseph M. White	31	7	8				

NEW HAVEN AND EAST HAVEN

Abraham Augur	60	0	8	James Bradley	48	8	10
Hezekiah Augur	29	8	3	Buckminster Brintnall	51	7	10
Eldad Atwater	52	0	7	Eleazer Brown	8	12	3
David Austin, Esq.	276	17	0	Nando Cambridge	14	11	4
Timothy Atwater	8	2	0	Charles Chauncey	47	15	8
Phineas Andruss	18	7	6	Samuel Candy	51	4	6
Joseph Adams	13	19	5	John Chandler	108	5	0
John Allen	15	17	6	Timothy Dwight	10	13	6
Christopher Allen	6	16	3	Samuel Dwight	9	6	6
Samuel Austin	69	13	0	Thomas Davis	21	1	3¾
Abner Austin	56	12	7	Jacob Dagget	50	9	7
Abiah Allen	13	13	7	Amos Doolittle	11	6	6½
Oliver Allen	40	18	0	Nathan Dummer	6	2	9
Samuel Bird	42	2	5	Jonathan Fitch	170	3	4
Abraham Bradley	101	6	8	Jehiel Forbes	173	13	1
Joseph Bradley	403	9	2	Levi Forbes	5	17	6
Benjamin Brown	30	1	1	Samuel Green	54	4	6
Israel Bishop	31	16	9	Samuel Griswold	21	11	0
Isaac Bishop	37	0	7	Caleb Gilbert	48	18	8½
Abel Burret	27	12	6	James Gilbert	12	2	0
John Bradley, Jr.	31	6	2	Stephen Gorham	27	14	11
Stephen Ball	36	0	6	Hezekiah Gorham	21	5	7
Francis Brown	12	16	9	William Greenough	27	14	6
Peter Bontion	70	14	9	Samuel Gills	58	4	3
Phineas Bradley, Jr.	19	13	6	Timothy Gilbert	3	10	3½
Daniel Bishop	79	5	6	Samuel Gorham	9	8	3
John Beecher, Jr.	23	9	10	Richard Hood	36	15	0
Gurden Bradley	66	0	10	Nathan Howell	10	8	1½
Azariah Bradley	19	2	0	Samuel Huggins	91	16	9
Samuel Barnes	13	16	8	Ezekial Hays	72	17	6
Stephen Bradley	4	3	3	Josiah Holly	52	17	3
Thomas Burrall	17	2	11	Abiah Hall	3	19	9
Timothy Bartique	23	7	5	Amos Hotchkiss	34	3	9

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Horton	77	6	6
Jonah Hotchkiss	19	6	2
Ebenezer Huggings	47	12	8
Mary Hubbard	5	17	11
Joseph Howell	75	12	5
Samuel Howell	39	5	3
Susannah Hotchkiss	14	8	6
Obediah Hotchkiss	69	3	7
Caleb Hotchkiss	9	7	6
Henry F. Hughes	38	1	0
Elijah Hill	16	11	6
Stephen Herrick	15	0	0
Jabez Johnson	13	9	4
Timothy Jones, Jr.	38	4	11
Timothy and William Jones	167	13	6
Isaac Jones	148	19	9
Levi Ives	46	1	4
Peter Johnson	20	18	9
Silas Kimberly	9	18	6
Azel Kimberly	52	10	0
Mary Kimberly	18	10	0
Elam Luddington	408	6	7
Daniel Lyman, Esq.	368	7	8
Jesse Leavenworth	143	9	0
William Lyon	92	2	5
Ebenezer Lewis	20	11	6
John Lathrop	71	17	2
Jeremiah McCumber	20	5	8
Amos Morris	1,235	15	4
William Mansfield	47	17	9
Jonah Mix	15	19	0
Stephen Munson	22	12	4
Joseph Mix	11	15	10
William Miles	5	19	8
Joseph Munson	10	14	6
John Miles	48	5	9
William Munson	73	6	8
Samuel Munson	41	17	10
Israel Munson	27	6	6
Aliss Miles	5	8	0
Edward Maloy	265	18	9
Amos Munson	18	15	6
Paul Noyes	2	18	11
David Osborn	30	14	5
Nathan Oaks	19	6	4
Nahittibal Osborn	3	12	3
William Plumgart, Jacob and Elijah or Abijah Pardy	402	8	2
Mary Pardy	134	14	0
Hezekiah Parmely	109	5	1
Mostin Parrott	27	18	8
William Punchard	20	1	9
Jacob Pinto	22	13	11
Ichabod Page	59	9	6
Sarah Parmely	8	17	2
James Plant	94	17	10
Jeremiah Parmely	18	17	0
Charles Prindle	47	4	6
John Pease	18	13	4
Benjamin Pardy	88	12	0
John Robertson	26	15	2
John Richards	13	6	0
Philemon Smith	53	0	3
Benjamin Sanford	32	5	11
William Sherman	37	3	3
Francis Sage	34	1	10
Jonathan Sabin	64	18	6
Timothy Sperry	30	13	2
Charles Sabin	29	5	6
Jesse Stephens	18	17	4
Elias Shipman	10	19	6
Caleb Trowbridge	125	15	3
Jere Trowbridge, Jr.	7	3	3
Daniel Tuttle	13	2	2
Isaac Townsend	11	16	10
Benajah Thomas	7	6	7
Robert Townsend	15	19	6
Hezekiah Tuttle	54	3	3
Richard Tuttle	13	4	0
Michael Todd	73	16	11
Jeremiah Townsend	36	7	8
Jacob Thompson	60	19	2
Timothy Townsend	11	5	8
Abraham Tuttle, Jr.	27	2	6
John Townsend	3	0	0
Stephen Trowbridge	8	0	10
Samuel Tuttle	270	19	6
James Tuttle	93	3	6
Timothy Tuttle	79	9	5
Noah Tucker	99	17	4
Jesse Upson	47	18	0
Jonathan Williams	2	19	9
John Woodward	838	17	3
John Woodward, Jr.	740	19	11
Moses Wells	256	7	4
Samuel Wilmott	62	16	2
William Ward	22	11	7
John Wise	31	15	0
Daniel Wilmott	42	16	3
John White, Jr.	23	18	3
Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey	326	6	3
Thomas Wooster	590	15	1
John Whitney, Esq.	158	16	3
Titus Beecher	5	8	0
Hannah Bingley	10	5	6
Isaac Beecher	3	15	9
Sarah Brown	12	11	6
Peter Buckley	2	11	0
Joseph Bishop	8	4	0
Elias Beech	3	10	0
Archibald Blakeley	11	5	11
Tilly Blakeley	13	7	2

	£	s.	d.
Abraham Barnes	3	10	0
Atkins Broughton	8	1	0
George Cook	45	10	7
Cornelius Cunningham	20	11	0
John Catlin	8	7	0
Nathan Catlin	8	16	6
Zachariah Candee	7	19	2
Levi Clinton	6	8	0
David Cook	29	13	0
Russel Clark	1	18	10
Samuel Clark	7	14	9
Samuel Cook	19	7	9
Samuel Chatterton	13	33	8
John Clause	3	0	0
John Carsu	8	14	0
Sarah Davenport	1	2	0
Isaac Doolittle	26	17	0
Samuel Dunwell	34	2	0
Henry Doggett	37	14	4
Rhoda Dennison	10	6	0
Hamlin Dwight	2	19	0
Doct. Naptail Doggett.	32	11	0
Isaac Dickerman	32	4	0
William Dock	15	9	6
Rev. Jonathan Edwards.	57	15	4
William Eyers	5	6	0
Robert Fairchild	10	12	0
Ezra Ford	16	17	0
Abel Frisby	25	15	0
Samuel Goodwin	14	1	0
John Goodrich	140	17	4
Timothy Gorham	10	19	6
Ruth Gordon	7	10	0
Henry Gibbs	4	8	0
Amos Gilbert	13	7	0
Sarah Goldsmith	53	1	0
Joe Gilbert	2	9	0
Daniel Goodsell	12	6	0
David Gilbert	8	2	6
Martin Gattee, deceased.	19	6	7
John Goodsell	8	13	0
Stephen Hotchkiss	4	7	0
Christian Hanson	21	5	6
Ebenezer Hull	5	5	0
Hannah Hotchkiss	4	12	0
Sarah Hunt	3	4	0
Frederick Harding	12	4	0
Eleanor Hoy	1	17	0
Joseph Hutts	1	5	0
Jared Hemmingway	5	4	6
Hannah Howe	13	3	6
Sarah Howe	14	7	1
William Holmes	43	7	0
David Hull	19	14	0
James Hull	9	6	0
Silas Hotchkiss	3	1	0
Nehemiah Hotchkiss	14	11	6
Nehemiah Higgins	2	8	11
Enos Hotchkiss	3	17	8
Mary Horton	5	14	9
Stephen Honeywell	1	19	6
Abigail Hughes	37	12	5
Stephen Johnson	14	3	9
Simeon Joulin	10	15	6
Amaziah Joulin	25	16	3
Abraham Johnson	5	16	10
Mabel Johnson	6	0	0
Enos Johnson	1	17	9
Jack and wife	17	11	11
Jared Ingersoll	2	0	0
Richard Johnson	11	8	6
Lydia Johnson	5	7	0
Elijah King	11	19	10
Sarah Kimberley	27	16	0
Marah Kilby	0	2	6
Lydia Kimberley	21	8	9
Nathaniel Kimberley	2	13	0
James Lyndes	4	17	6
Edward Larkins	21	3	0
Samuel Little	7	8	1
Major Lines	14	8	6
James Lane	9	6	10
Mark Leavenworth	7	1	6
Gad Luke	27	11	4
Susannah Mahon	1	6	8
John Mix, Jr.	9	19	6
Daniel Mansfield	11	17	6
Elisha Mix	25	7	4
Mary Miles	2	12	0
Amos Morrison	1	0	0
Robert Matthews	8	3	0
Esther Mansfield	299	5	4
Kirsted Mansfield	10	13	9
James Murray	9	14	4
Nathan Mansfield	3	10	6
Silas Merriman	2	2	6
David Mulford	7	16	6
Hannah Mansfield	8	17	0
Patience Mix	20	19	1
Phebe Miller	15	5	2
David Murison	2	8	6
Hannah Mix	36	4	3
Dr. Timothy Mix	16	12	3
Moses Mansfield	6	3	0
Nathaniel Mix	10	13	0
William Noyes	11	14	0
Ann Platt	10	11	3
Mary and Lydia Pardy.	40	8	4
William Punchard	26	13	0
Ebenezer Peck	23	2	2
Thomas Purderson	2	18	3
Tho's Punderson, Jr.	14	15	7
Mary Pease	2	2	0
David Phipps	7	6	6
John Pierpont	18	8	0
Abigail Potter	25	9	3

	£	s.	d.
Moses Pardy	15	14	0
Solomon Phipps	43	10	0
Lamberton Painter	11	12	0
Elijah Painter	14	0	0
Martin Patchin	31	0	6
Levi Pardy	3	15	0
Jonas Prentice	27	17	6
Sarah Pomeroy	27	16	0
James Prescott	26	3	6
Philip Rexford	15	17	3
Samuel Robinson	9	16	2
Rachel Russell	3	18	10
Zechariah Read	3	6	0
James Rice	64	9	2
Hannah Russell	17	17	6
Martin Ray	17	15	6
Hannah Sackett	5	7	6
Adonijah Sherman	29	15	0
John Scott	7	0	9
James Sherman	7	1	0
Leveret Stevens	3	0	0
Sarah Stevens	4	11	0
Elizabeth Stillman	26	15	6
Widow Scovil	7	0	0
William Sherman	23	2	10
Moses Strong	9	10	0
Abigail Starr	14	1	0
Benjamin Smith	3	0	0
Nehemiah Smith	9	12	0
George Smith	20	1	6
Nathan Smith	9	15	6
Mary Stillwell	13	10	6
Hezekiah Sabin	79	8	9
Hezekiah Sabin, Jr	21	10	6
Edmond Smith	4	17	1
Amos Sherman	34	12	8
Joseph Smith, 3d	12	8	10
John Storer	55	11	0
Hannah Sloper	5	0	0
James Thompson	0	19	0
John R. Throop	7	2	0
Joseph Thompson	12	14	0
John Townsend	16	14	2
Thankful Thompson	23	7	8
Isaac Thompson	2	16	4
Abraham Tuttle	4	4	0
Abraham Thompson	5	2	2
Stephen Tuttle	5	17	3
Timothy Talmadge	37	19	6
Joseph Trowbridge	10	1	0
Ebenezer Townsend	9	5	0
William Trowbridge	12	19	6
John Trowbridge	7	13	8
Cornelius Thayer	3	17	8
Moses Thompson	6	0	0
William VanDuerson	62	4	3
Moses Ventires	31	8	0
Michael Vaun	3	13	10
Thomas Wilson	15	18	10
Lois Wells	8	18	4
Thomas Willmot	2	14	0
Alice Wise	9	6	0
John Ward	25	7	6
Rev. McWilliston	21	8	0
Samuel White	3	0	0
John Warner	4	2	6
Newton Whittlesey	33	3	0
Henry York	4	4	10
David Abbott	4	8	0
Joseph Alling	4	7	0
James Alling	12	0	6
Samuel Alling	20	10	0
Ebenezer Alling	16	0	6
Lorrain Alling	4	15	8
Hezekiah Alling	11	14	0
David Atwater	3	12	3
David Austin, Jr	12	6	0
Abagail Andruss	2	8	6
Jedediah Andruss	9	11	7
Jeremiah Atwater	227	11	3
Jonah Atwater	16	10	8
Archibald Austin	71	13	8
William Alley	9	4	6
John Austin	10	6	0
Stephen Austin	12	6	6
Joel Atwater	1	0	0
Samuel Bishop, Esq.	13	13	3
Phebe Brown	7	0	0
Timothy Benticon, Jr.	13	8	0
Eleanor Benticon	13	9	2
Stephen Brown	19	2	0
Jonathan Bridglen	8	15	0
Abraham Bradley, Jr.	6	9	6
Willard Brintnall	36	2	0
Lemuel Benham	12	19	7
Thomas Bill	9	16	4
Hanover Barney	11	11	10
Lucy Barker	1	12	9
Israel Bunnel	9	16	6
Nathan Beers	13	0	0
William Brintnall	16	14	2
David Beecher	19	5	0
David Brown	5	16	0
Timothy P. Bonticon	4	4	0
Lamberton Painter	24	0	0
Silas Kimberley	193	16	0
John Beecher	25	17	0
Thomas Benham	10	10	0
Jotham Williams	6	0	0
Andrus Smith	14	7	0
William Trowbridge	7	4	0
Anna Clinton	4	8	0
Rev. Noah Williston	27	0	0
Azel Kimberley	32	16	6
John Mix	37	10	9

NEW LONDON

	£	s.	d.
Phillip Allen	9	15	5½
James Angell	169	2	2
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0
Abigail Bill	6	11	9
William Brooks	65	11	6½
John Barr	71	11	4
Ann Bulkley	493	14	11¼
Samuel Brown	493	7	8
Stephen Babcock	34	9	1½
Jonah Beebe	236	2	6
David Byrne	336	4	7
John Barna	84	6	7¼
Jeremiah Brown	124	9	5½
Hannah Beebe	6	18	9
Hannah Bolton	32	1	10½
Walter Beebe	9	8	9
Percy Beer	6	17	2
Nathan Bailey	20	3	10½
Cornelius Cunningham	62	14	7¼
Joannah Culver	10	5	0
Richard Chapman	73	1	6½
Esther Cutler	7	0	0
Joseph Cheds	75	11	6
Joseph Collins	41	0	8¾
John Critchett	6	6	5½
Joseph Colt	1,298	18	5
William Coit	44	17	10
James Culver	8	9	1
Joseph Cocks	1	5	3
Lodwick Chaplin	11	9	10
Elizabeth Christopher	49	4	6
Rebecca Church	52	11	10
William Comstock	3	16	0
Thomas Coit	23	13	4
Nathaniel Coit, Jr.	15	15	10
Joshua Coit	40	0	0
Joseph Champlin	72	11	9
Jonathan Colefax	15	11	3
John McCurdy	1,128	0	0
Samuel Coit	19	8	6
John Clark & Sons	135	6	5
John Deshon	1,177	6	2
Deshon & Co	556	10	0
Henry Deshon	900	0	2
Joseph Deshon	100	1	0
Richard Deshon	266	19	8
Mons'r Dumont	263	10	8
Jonathan Douglass	1,446	14	7
Darah Daviss	8	0	0
Richard Douglass	262	18	6
Robert Douglass	200	0	0
Ebenezer Douglass	17	9	4
Peter Darrow	10	0	0
Nathan Douglass	941	11	9
Nicholas Darrow	9	12	2
James Darrow	2	3	7
Nathaniel Dickinson	15	1	0
Timothy Durfey	20	14	0
Isaac Champlin	142	3	2
Clark Elliot	296	11	3
John Champlin	104	8	5
Sarah Edmunds	20	2	6
John Crocker	34	13	2
Abigail Elliott	496	13	10
John Jrevin	800	0	0
Jacob Finch	130	8	10
Ann Fosdick & Sons	1,045	10	11
Ebenezer Goddard	7	0	0
Mary Goodfaith	15	0	0
Elizabeth Griffin	5	0	0
Thomas Gardiner	22	2	0
Roger Gibson	884	18	6½
Mary Gardiner	123	16	0
David Gardner	11	0	0
John Gordon	1	16	0
George Gibbs	21	7	0
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0
Russell Hubbard	1,012	0	3
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3
Thomas Hopkins	198	17	9
Ruth Harris	63	0	0
Elizabeth Holesworth	46	8	0
Thomas Hancock	148	7	5
Mary Hurlburt	212	13	0
Joseph Harris, Jr.	5	15	0
Stephen Holt	229	5	2
Nathaniel Harriss	3	5	0
Elizabeth Holesworth	46	8	0
Edward and John Hallam	310	9	8
Edward and George Hallam	215	0	0
Edward Hallam	10	16	0
William Higgins	4	11	0
Daniel Hurlburt	126	14	7
Sarah Harris	177	7	5
John Harris, 2d	33	1	4
John Hempstead and others	30	18	0
John Hallam	417	10	0
Benjamin Harris	19	9	5
Abigail Holt	18	11	2
Nathaniel Hempstead	7	1	10
John Hartle	44	19	4
Joseph Holt	2	13	0
Lydia Harriss	60	3	11
Thomas Holt	4	18	7
Bridgett Harriss	20	18	6
John Harriss, 1st	0	11	1
Walter Harriss	17	15	10

	£	s.	d.
Grace Harriss	29	0	0
Ebenezer Holt	15	5	1
Daniel Harriss	5	6	0
Eliphalet Harriss	20	12	5
Daniel Holt	32	2	6
Jonathan Holt	35	13	0
Ann Hancock	140	3	6
Titus Hurlburt	1,961	3	0
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1
Moses Jeffrey	36	3	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0
Robert Kennedy	350	0	0
Mary Lewis	5	12	0
Christopher Leffingwell.	25	0	0
James Lamphier	233	9	0
Lydia Lattimer	27	8	6
James Lamphier, Jr.	42	0	7
Pickett Lattimer	565	7	8
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5
Amos Lester	12	11	9
Ebenezer Lester	8	12	0
John Lester	35	19	7
Edgcomb Lee	48	4	7
Diodate Little	207	5	0
Samuel Lattimer	24	7	6
Michael Love	23	0	0
Richard Lattimer	26	19	8
Rasman Lawrence	54	0	0
Peter Lattimer	317	1	6
John Lathrop	1	11	9
Amasa Larned	18	1	0
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10
James McEver's heirs.	600	0	0
James Matthews	29	19	2
Robert Manwaring	21	8	8
James Miller	93	8	6
John Morriss	29	16	0
Giles Mumford	44	0	0
James Minor	7	10	7
Lawrence Marting	55	18	6
Ephraim Minor	348	17	4
Lydia Green	12	16	0
Antony Mitchell	23	11	6
David Mumford	318	5	9
Isaac Moseley	500	0	0
David Manwaring	51	3	0
Lewis Minor	71	7	4
Thomas Jones	40	4	10
Elizabeth Newcomb	12	0	0
George Newcomb	238	1	9
Widow Nelson	63	10	0
Mary Newburg	14	5	0
Nathaniel Overton	27	9	0
Isaac Oliver	40	7	3
Owen Neal	91	14	6
Joseph Owen	75	18	6
Richard Potter	382	2	3

	£	s.	d.
Christopher Prince	512	4	3
Abigail Potter	573	4	11
Zuriah Preston	21	13	0
Joseph Plumb	24	16	0
Green Plumb	43	19	3
Ichabod Powers, Jr.	188	16	6
Andrew Palmer	105	10	0
Widow Piner	48	0	0
Simeon Peck	19	16	0
James Parker	21	19	0
Sarah Pool	4	19	0
Joshua Powers	4	17	0
William Packwood	12	6	0
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0
John Penwert	223	8	6
John Potter	83	13	3
Joseph Packwood	817	5	4
Joshua Potter	8	14	5
John Prentice	3	16	0
Elizabeth Plumb	197	19	0
James Pittman	145	8	4
Stephen Rougett	37	6	1
Mary Rogers	8	13	0
Patrick Robinson	3	0	0
Ann Richards	224	15	10
James Rogers	455	16	5
Guy Richards and Son.	811	8	0
Mary Richards	258	17	0
Benjamin Rogers	9	19	5
Jabez Richards	4	4	0
Solomon Rogers	101	4	3
Amos Rogers	31	1	8
Samuel Roberts	94	6	10
George Rogers	14	14	0
David Richards	1	4	9
James Rogers	1	16	0
Harriss Rogers	128	13	10
Peter Rogers	16	2	4
William Rogers	18	3	0
Peter Rogers, Jr.	1	12	9
Peter Robinson	81	12	2
John Rogers	31	8	10
David Roberts	17	16	0
William Rogers	4	19	0
James Penniman	137	10	7
Daniel Stale	27	14	0
Gurdon Saltanstall, Esq.	1,440	0	0
Thomas Smith	11	0	0
William Skinner	15	0	11
Seth Sears	13	19	7
Jonathan and I. Starr.	53	2	3
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0
Bathsheba Smith	465	14	10
Eliza Shapely	382	5	0
Adam Shapely	20	17	16
Lydia Spinck	9	13	9
Ann Squire	7	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel and Thomas Shaw	2,834	5	0
John Shepherd	76	14	0
Robert Smith	24	18	0
Starr & Tallman	150	0	0
John Springer	17	19	0
Ann Simmonds	13	18	0
Peter Perry	9	18	0
John Coster	14	9	0
Widow Dorsett	2	0	0
Judas P. Spooner	21	12	0
Richard Stroud	23	15	0
James Smith	4	7	8
Jane Stewart	13	18	6
Lucy Starr	5	9	8
William Stark	17	9	10
Sarah Sitchell	56	16	0
John Spencer	58	8	0
Joshua Starr	1,250	11	1
Roswell Saltonstall	800	0	0
Winthrop Saltonstall	1,181	16	8
Nathaniel Throp	3	13	5
Bethiah Tallman	63	5	0
Daniel Tinker	22	17	6
James Tilley	1,533	10	3
John Tilley	6	12	6
Mary Taylor	25	15	10
Daniel Truman	6	0	0
Edward Tinker	25	15	9
John Welch	46	10	0
Walter Welch	59	19	0
Ebenezer Way	15	16	1
John Ward	17	5	4
Lucretia Wolfe	4	16	0
Anthony Wolfe	4	14	0
Simon Wolcott	1,083	9	1
Elizabeth Westcott	87	6	0
James Young	13	2	0
Temperance Moore	24	3	0
Samuel Belden	1,771	15	6
Joanna Short	276	14	0
James Thompson	350	0	7
Michael Melally	94	4	7
John Way	590	3	11
Thomas Bowhay	49	17	1
Joshua Hempstead	62	15	3
Nathaniel Saltonstall	146	9	6
John Thompson	59	16	9
Spere Douglass	8	15	7
Chapman Simmons	22	18	0
Elizabeth Beebe	16	6	0
John Hallam and Benjamin Harriss	300	0	0
Mary Ward	28	0	0
Stephen Culver	3	16	0
Mahitabil Leet	124	0	0

RIDGEFIELD

Samuel Olmstead	74	18	9
Ebenezer Olmstead	5	1	4
Thaddeus Rockwell	26	18	0
Samuel Olmstead, 3d	23	16	7
Philip B. Bradley, Esq.	20	9	0
Lydia Gilbert	34	10	6
Timothy Keeler, 2d	51	9	0
Gamaliel Northrop	87	13	7
Benjamin Northrop	159	7	6
Daniel Smith	183	4	6
John Northrop	142	17	5
Thomas Seymour	65	16	6
Hannah Seymour	18	7	3
Sarah Morehouse	109	6	9
David Olmstead	36	2	0
Joseph Stebbins	19	16	0
Daniel Smith, 3d	30	19	10
James Sturges	10	11	8
John Douchey	11	4	0
George Folcott	12	17	4
Daniel Smith, 2d	2	13	4
Ebenezer Jones	5	4	8
Bartlett Folcott	5	10	10
Ebenezer Stebbins	1	19	8
Jesse Benedict	11	10	2
John Abbott	4	2	8
Bartholomew Weed	3	13	4
Hope Rhodes	7	10	0
Stephen Smith	8	5	0
Martha Keeler	2	2	4
John Watrous	3	12	0
David Perry	3	2	0
James Scott	2	12	8
Philip Dauchey	3	8	4
Matthew Keeler	6	16	8
John Smith	13	7	2
Samuel Smith	18	15	2
Benjamin Smith	4	14	0
Jeremiah Burchard	0	12	0
Samuel Camp	38	17	10
Isaac Keeler	194	0	0
Lemuel Abbott	5	16	0
James Northrop	53	17	4
Abraham Rockwell	10	4	4
John Keeler	23	0	4
Timothy Benedict	6	18	6
Ichabod Doolittle	5	15	4
Jemima Keeler	4	13	0
David Rockwell	8	4	6
Samuel Keeler	4	13	0
Ebenezer Sherwood	5	13	4
Stephen Norrice	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Daniel Cooley	1	18	8
Mary Hays	3	16	0
Abijah Rockwell	3	5	2
Abijah Smith	16	14	0
Jonah Foster	10	3	10
Sarah Silsby	2	13	8
Elihu Deforest	2	0	0
Price Northrop	4	4	0
Nathan Foster	0	10	8
Mary Gray	1	6	8
David Rockwell, 2d	3	2	10
Abner Wilson	9	0	0
Samuel Keeler, 2d	1	7	8

N. B.—The sums advanced to the Town of Ridgefield by grants of General Assembly are deducted from each man's respective sum and the neat balance ascertained.

GROTON

	£	s.	d.
Amos Avery	12	2	2
Prudence Avery	270	14	8
Thankful Avery	263	16	8
Rufus Avery	132	18	4
Lydia Avery	103	5	6
Ebenezer Avery	30	4	0
Phebe Avery	2	2	0
Peter Avery	4	13	0
George Avery	8	8	2
Hannah Avery	15	6	6
Elizabeth Avery	2	6	0
Benjamin Avery	3	19	0
Caleb Avery	7	0	6
Ezekiel Bailey	2	19	5
Stephen Billings	74	6	7
James Bailey	2	10	0
Samuel Chester	10	6	6
Eldridge Chester	6	11	0
Jedediah Chester	21	13	2
Benjamin Chester	442	3	0
Benjamin Chester, as Executor	300	15	0
Charles Chester	6	19	0
Thomas Chester	0	15	5
Daniel Chester	20	18	0
Esther Conklin	39	1	6
Simeon Chester	8	15	0
Nathan Darrow	9	1	1
Mary Dodge	14	6	0
Chas. Eldridge, Jr	775	6	7
Daniel Eldridge	4	14	0
Sergeant Daniel Eldridge	1	1	9
Thomas Griffin	3	8	0
Robert Gallup	14	8	0
John Hicks	7	8	0
Jonathan Havens	11	9	0
Ruth Holliday	43	11	3
Edward Jeffrey	158	5	4
Alexander Kydd	9	5	11
Thomas Mumford, Esq.	604	16	0
Elizabeth Moore	62	10	9
Henry Mason	27	18	0
Nancy Moore	30	10	2
Predence Minor	17	19	10
Rebecca Minor	1	6	11
Elisha Morgan	7	13	0
Joshua and Isaac Morgan	4	10	0
Mary Moore	10	15	6
Frederick Moore	269	2	0
Shoram (negro)	6	9	0
Ebenezer Ledyard, Esq.	1,151	3	4
John Latham	94	18	9
Bridgett Ledyard	397	14	5
Youngs Ledyard, Dec'd.	75	0	0
William Leeds	360	7	8
Benjamin and Caleb Ledyard	200	0	0
Anne Ledyard	142	7	10
Anne Leeds	57	15	2
Benajah Lester	0	2	7
Capt. Edw'd Latham	4	8	7
Thomas D. Lavis	0	13	10
Widow A. Latham	36	19	0
Capt. William Latham	45	2	2
Lydia Latham	92	4	6
Mary Latham	4	0	0
Jonathan Latham	3	4	8
Elizabeth Latham	15	12	6
Amos Prentice, Esq.	566	1	6
Elisha Prior	34	12	11
Abigail Palmer	6	19	4
Alexander Reed	60	18	1
Thomas Starr	1	1	6
Nathan Seabury	3	18	0
Thankful Stanton	0	8	9
Jabez Sholes	0	9	9
Nathan Sholes	0	15	3
John Starr	0	19	6
Sarah Stedman	0	14	2
Lucretia Sholes	4	9	0
James Smith	6	2	0
Experience Ward	2	19	5
Eunice Williams	15	9	0
Samuel Walsworth	10	11	6
Christopher Woodbridge.	1	3	0
Peter Williams	27	7	6
Benjamin Vose	6	8	6
Ezekial Yenington	2	7	6
Elizabeth Seabury	177	11	0
John Brown	29	5	8
Daniel Williams	7	13	0
Elisha Avery	10	14	5

CHAPTER II

GEOLOGY OF ERIE COUNTY

Volume 2 of the Geological Survey of Ohio describes Erie County as follows:

The most interesting features in the geology of Erie County are the splendid series of glacial markings inscribed on the corniferous limestone in and about Sandusky City, the lake ridges which traverse the county from east to west, and the remarkable petrifying fountains, known as the Castalia Springs. In its topography, Erie County is without any strongly marked features. The surface, to the eye, seems nearly level; while, in fact, it forms a gentle slope from the south line of the county, where it has an elevation of 150 feet above the lake to the lake level. This monotony of surface has been produced by the planing action of the great glacier that excavated the basin of Lake Erie; not only that basin which now holds the water, but the greater one of which the southern boundary is the water shed between the lake and the Ohio. Erie County, therefore, lies near the bottom of this greater basin, and the great ice mass filled it, moving from the northeast to the southwest, ground down the underlying rocks to a nearly uniform surface. The outines of the lake shore have been apparently determined by the same great cause. The general bearing of the south shore of Lake Erie is essentially the same from near Buffalo to the mouth of the Huron River. There the coast line forms a large angle with its former course, and stretches, with only local variations, directly from Huron to the mouth of the Maumee. By a glance at the map, however, it will be seen that the west end of Lake Erie is blocked up with islands, and that a series of these islands stretches northward from Sandusky and forms a barrier which must have offered serious opposition to the westward movement of the glacier. The effect of this ridge thrown across the lake basin and struck obliquely by the moving mass of ice, was to deflect that slightly to the south, and to cause it to cut the deep notch in the lake shore at the mouth of the Huron. The excavation of this point was also facilitated by the comparative softness of the Huron shale which underlies this portion of the county.

The drift deposits which overlie the glaciated surface in most parts of the state have been removed from the greater part of the county. The bowlder clay is, however, found covering the rock surface in the southern part of the county. This is, as usual, a blue, or where exposed and its iron oxidized, reddish-yellow, unstratified clay, thickly set with angular fragments of shale taken from the lake basin. With these are more or fewer, generally small, bowlders, usually ground and striated, derived from

the crystalline rocks north of the lakes. In this part of the county are also found beds of sand and the lake ridges which rest upon the bowlder clay. These latter deposits are evidently the effect of shore waves, and are in fact old beaches formed when the lake stood much higher than it now does. A good illustration of the mode of deposition of such sand banks and ridges is seen on the lake shore between Cedar Point and Huron. Here the mouth of Sandusky bay is partially closed by a ridge thrown up by the waves which will ultimately dike out the lake from and reclaim a large area formerly covered by navigable water. Between the ridges and sand hills which stretch east and west, north of Prout's Station, is a surface, level to the eye, formed by a fine black soil which covers the limestone here, presenting a remarkably level surface and nowhere deeply buried. This district was originally prairie, with islands of timber, and has proved the most fertile and productive portion of the county. We have here a broad surface of lime stone planed down nearly as level as a house floor. This was doubtless once covered with drift clay, but has been removed by the waves of the lake when they swept over it. Subsequently, when the water of the lake had been withdrawn, this tract was left in a condition similar to that of the upper end of Sandusky Bay, or to that of the space behind the barrier east of the city, viz.: covered with shallow, quiet water, which was gradually replaced by a fine sediment, mixed with the remains of the luxuriant vegetation that grew there. The result was a sheet of remarkably fine, rich soil, having all the characteristics of the prairie soils of the west, and, like them, covered with a growth of grass rather than trees. In future ages, when Lake Erie shall be further drained, what is now Sandusky Bay will undoubtedly present nearly the same appearance as the district under consideration.

Castalia Springs

The phenomena presented by Castalia Springs have excited considerable curiosity and interest, both on the part of the residents of the county and of visitors from other states, and deserve a few words of description and explanation. As is known to most persons of Castalia a volume of water which forms quite a river, flows up from several deep orifices in the lime-stone rock, and supplies in its descent to the lake the motive power for several mills. The water maintains nearly the same temperature winter and summer, and its flow is more uniform than that of surface streams in the vicinity, though sensibly affected by periods of unusual and wide-spread drought. The water of the springs is highly charged with lime, rapidly incrusting any object covered by it, and it has deposited a sheet of travertine over an area of several square miles in the vicinity. The rock in which the subterranean channels are excavated, through which the waters of the springs flow, is the water lime, the uppermost members of the Silurian system. This is magnesian limestone, in fact, a typical dolomite, containing about 42 per cent magnesia and 55 of carbonate of lime. This rock forms on the surface an unbroken sheet, reaching from Castalia to Logan County, the

highest land in the state. The true theory of the formation of these springs is simply this: The Helderberg limestone, like many others, is soluble in atmospheric water containing carbonic acid. It forms the slope of the watershed, and the drainage through it has dissolved out a connecting system of channels which are really subterranean rivers. Castalia Springs are formed at the mouths of one of these. Similar springs and underground streams are met with in all limestone countries. The table land of Central Kentucky affords innumerable examples of them. This plateau is underlain by a thick mass of unusually soluble limestone. The surface water dissolves it away so easily that it dissolves every crack it penetrates, and has formed a connected system of underground channels by which all the drainage of the country is effected.

The celebrated Mammoth Cave is only one of these channels. Along the margin of this plateau there are a great number of fountains like Castalia Springs, which mark the mouths of the subterranean streams that have been described. Such fountains are also common in other countries, and the classical Clitumnus bursts out at the foot of a limestone mountain, forming a fountain precisely like that of Castalia.

Geological Structure

This section of the rocks underlying Erie County is, in descending order as follows:

First, Berea grit	60 feet
Second, Bedford shale	75 feet
Third, Cleveland shale	50 to 60 feet
Fourth, Erie shale	50 (?) feet
Fifth, Huron shale	300 feet
Sixth, Hamilton limestone	20 feet
Seventh, Corniferous limestone	100 (?) feet
Eighth, Oriskany limestone	0-5 feet
Ninth, Water lime group	100 (?) feet
Tenth, Onongada salt group	30 to 40 feet

In the oil well, bored at the mouth of the Vermillion River, the Niagara limestone, the Clinton group, and Medina sandstone were penetrated, but they nowhere come to the surface, within the limits of the county. Of the foregoing strata, the first, the sandstone quarried at Amherst and Brownhelm, the outcrop crosses the east line of the county, within less than a half mile of lake shore; thence it sweeps round to the south and west, passing through Berlinville, and a little east of Norwalk, in Huron County. Within the area lying south and east of this line, the Berea grit underlies most of the surface, but it is very generally covered by the drift materials; and it is only where its more compact and massive portions have resisted the action of erosive agents, and these have been left in relief, that it projects above the surface. The hills in which the Amherst and Brownhelm quarries are located, and the elevation known as Berlin Heights, are all masses of this character. They were once bluffs upon the shore of the lake, and everywhere show marks of the action of

water and ice. Along the outcrop of the Berea grit, its softer portions have undoubtedly been most extensively eroded, and are now deeply covered by drift deposits, so that probably little of this portion of the area it occupies will furnish valuable quarries of building stone; but as the surface rises, and the rocks dip toward the south and east, it soon passes below the surface, and there is every probability that within the townships of Berlin, Florence, and Vermillion, the Berea grit will hereafter be quarried in many localities, precisely as it now is at Berea.

Bedford Shale

Below the Berea sandstone is a bed of shale, forty to sixty feet in thickness, which is sometimes blue, or banded in color, but more generally red. This red shale is conspicuously shown in the Valley of the Vermillion, and is exposed at many places in this section of the state, immediately underlying the Berea sandstone. It may, therefore, serve as an important guide to those who are seeking for the excellent quarry stone furnished by that formation.

Neither the Berea sandstone, nor the red shale, have, in Erie County, furnished any fossils; but at Elyria, Lorain County, a large number of remains of mollusks and fishes have been taken from these strata.

Cleveland Shale

Under the red shale in the banks of the Vermillion, occurs a black, bituminous shale, sixty or more feet in thickness. This is a constant member of the Waverly or lower carboniferous group, and forms the base of that series. It is unusually well exposed in the vicinity of Cleveland, and I have therefore called it, for convenience sake, "Cleveland shale." In its lithological character, this shale is hardly to be distinguished from the great black shale (the Huron shale), which is a member of the Devonian system, and which here lies only a little below. Further east, however, they are separated by an interval of several hundred feet, and the fossils which they contain are widely different. In the Cleveland shale are bones, scales, and spines of fishes of small size, and of carboniferous types. In the Huron shale, on the contrary, we find the remains of fishes of enormous size, of most peculiar structure, and such as clearly belong to the old red sandstone fauna, so fully described by Hugh Miller.

Erie Shale

The lake from the Pennsylvania line to Erie County is, for the most part, formed by a series of green and blue shales, which represent the Chemung and Portage rocks of New York, and belong to the Devonian formation. These shales thin out rapidly westward, and seem to be recognizable beyond the point under consideration. In the Valley of the Cuyahoga they are exposed to the depth of 140 feet, and have there yielded the most characteristic fossils of the Chemung.

The upper layers of the Huron shale are interstratified with the lower ones of the Erie in the northeastern portion of the state, as we learn by borings made at Cleveland and further east. Some traces of this interlocking may be seen at Monroeville, where the well sunk at the railroad station cuts some blue as well as back shales. South of this point, however, the Erie shale has not been recognized, and it probably reaches but a little way back from the lake shore.

Huron Shale

This is the name we have given to the great mass of black shale designated by the first geological board as "the black slate," and of which the outcrop forms a belt which extends entirely across the state, from Erie to Scioto County. This is the shale which forms the banks of the Huron River at Monroeville and below. It is not here a homogeneous black shale, as there are some gray, argillaceous layers interstratified with the more carbonaceous portions. The greater part of it is, however, black, and highly bituminous, containing 10 per cent or more of combustible matter. From this bitumen, by slow spontaneous distillation, petroleum is evolved, and flows out in oil springs at a great number of localities. The process of distillation also gives rise to the gaseous hydrocarbons, and gas springs are even more abundant than oil springs over the outcrop of this formation.

The Huron shale in some places contains many concretions of impure limestone, of which hundreds may be seen at Monroeville, where they have been washed out of the river banks. These concretions are sometimes almost absolutely spherical; and because of their geometric regularity, they have been collected as objects of curiosity by the inhabitants of the vicinity, often serving as ornamental caps to gates, posts, etc. Some of these concretions contain the bones or teeth of huge fishes, first discovered in the same formation at Delaware by Hertzer, and from its formidable character, called Dinichthys (terrible fish).

Two species of this fish have been found in Ohio—one at Delaware, near the base of the Huron shale, and named after its discoverer, Dinichthys Hertzeri; the other from the summit of the formation in Sheffield, Lorain County, and this I have named Dinichthys Terrilli, to commemorate the service rendered to science by Mr. Jay Terrell, to whose zeal and intelligence we owe all the best specimens yet obtained. Both these remarkable fishes will be found described in the paleontological portion of this report. Numerous fragments of the great bones of Dinichthys have been broken out of the concretions which have fallen from the shale banks of Huron River, but the specimens yet obtained from these are too imperfect to show to which species they belong. Little effort has been made to collect at this point, and it is probable that careful search would be rewarded by the discovery of some specimens of great interest.

As nearly as we can determine, the thickness of the Huron shale in this part of the state is about 300 feet.

Hamilton Group

At Prout's Station and Deep Cut, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, the base of the Huron shale is exposed, and beneath it are seen layers of light, cherty, and bluish, marly limestone, which are the representatives of the Hamilton group of New York. Here the formation has become significant in dimensions, compared with what it is further east; where it is not more than twenty feet in thickness, while in Central New York the Hamilton group is 1,200 feet thick. There is no mistaking the equivalence of these strata, however, for they are full of fossils. At Prout's Station the following species are found, viz.: Spirifera mucronata, Cyrtia Hamiltonensis, Straphodonta Halli, Phacops bufo, etc., the most characteristic fossils of the Hamilton. From the softness of the Hamilton limestone in Erie County, as well as from its inconsiderable dimensions, it forms no well marked line of outcrop, but it will often be detected in sections which include the base of the Huron shale and the top of the corniferous limestone. It may be said to underlie a very narrow belt of territory, extending southwesterly from the lake shore, at a point half way between Sandusky and Huron, to the Lake Shore Railroad, midway between Monroeville and Bellevue.

Corniferous Limestone

The most interesting and perhaps the most important formation in Erie County is the corniferous limestone. This is the rock underlying Sandusky City, that which forms Marblehead, Kelley's Island, Middle Island, etc., the source from which the greater part of the lime used in Northern Ohio is derived, and a rock scarcely less extensively employed as building stone than the Berea grit. The upper portion of the corniferous limestone is blue in color, and lies in thin strata. It is this subdivision of the formation that is opened in the quarries at Sandusky, and which furnished the blue limestone known as the "Sandusky stone," and largely used for building, paving, and flagging at Sandusky and elsewhere. The lower portion is light colored, and much more massive, and is that quarried at Kelley's Island and Marblehead. The fossils of the corniferous limestone are exceedingly numerous and of great interest. Like most other limestones, this has been derived from the decomposition of organic structures, and in many places it is almost altogether made up of corals and shells. In chemical composition it is a magnesian limestone, containing 20 per cent or more of magnesia. This peculiarity has been quoted as objectionable in its adaptation to the manufacture of lime; but, on the contrary, it is benefited by this ingredient, the magnesia making it slower in setting, "less hot," as masons say, and therefore much more manageable.

The fossil fishes of the corniferous limestone have attracted more or less attention from geologists for many years. They are now chiefly obtained from the quarries on Kelley's Island and Marblehead, in the

lower corniferous limestone; and those of Sandusky and Delaware from the upper member, or Sandusky limestone.

Of Macropetalichthys, the only portion yet found is the cranium. This is composed of a number of geometrical plates of which the external surface is beautifully tubercled. It is known to most of the quarrymen, and by them it is generally regarded as the carapace of turtle. It is, however, in fact, the cranium of a large fish, as anyone will plainly see who will take the trouble to compare with it the cranium of our common sturgeon.

Onychodus was an equally large fish, of which the cranial bones were much more numerous and easily separated, so that they are generally found detached and scattered through the rock. The jaws of this fish are not unfrequently met with. They are a foot or more in length, and are studded with teeth along the upper margin. The most singular feature in the structure of this fish is formed by a crest of seven large, curved, pointed teeth, which, attached to an arch bone, were inserted between the extremities of the under jaw, apparently acting like the prow of a ram.

Oriskany Sandstone

Beneath the corniferous limestone on the peninsula, and near Castalia, a thin band of limestone is visible. This holds the position of the Oriskany sandstone in New York, and though it has here yielded no Oriskany fossils, they are said to have been obtained from it in Indiana; and there is little doubt, therefore, that it should be regarded as the equivalent of the Oriskany sandstone.

Water Lime

The upper portion of the Silurian system is, in Ohio, represented by the water lime and Salina formations. Of these, the water lime is the uppermost and by far the most conspicuous. It underlies a larger portion of Ohio than any other formation except the coal measures. It composes all of Catawba Island, Put-in-Bay, and the other islands of that group. Erie County just reaches the edge of the water lime area, and, as has been mentioned, it is in this rock that the subterranean channel has been excavated through which flows the stream of water that forms Castalia Springs.

Salina Group

The water lime is immediately underlain in a series of calcareous shales and beds of gypsum, which apparently represent the Onondaga salt group of New York. The gypsum quarries worked by Mr. George A. Marsh, on Sandusky Bay, lie within the limits of Ottawa County, and the same formation extends under Sandusky, where it has been reached in boring wells for oil—at too great a depth, however, to be profitably

worked. These beds of gypsum also form the bottom of the lake off the point of Put-in-Bay Island, so that they apparently underlie a large area in this vicinity. They deserve to be carefuly sought for, as they may be found in localities where they will be readily accessible. From the continuity of the surface clays, this exploration, however, can only be effected by boring. The gypsum of Sandusky is of excellent quality, and the quantity is apparently inexhaustible. About 10,000 tons per annum are produced at the quarries of Mr. Marsh.

Building Stone

No portion of the state is more abundantly supplied with excellent building materials than that immediately about Sandusky. The Amherst sandstone, which is known, and I can almost say used, all over the United States, reaches into Erie County, and, though not quarried there to any considerable extent, may, perhaps, become hereafter an important contributor to the wealth of the inhabitants.

The Sandusky limestone is also highly prized as a building material, and its capability of supplying suitable stone for large and handsome structures is illustrated in the splendid high school building and various other edifices at Sandusky, as well as churches, stores and residences at Toledo, Cleveland, etc.

The quarries of the corniferous at Marblehead and Kelley's Island are in Ottawa County, but the strata worked there underlie all of Erie County, and may be reached at various points with little trouble. The same beds of the corniferous furnish quick lime not inferior to any manufactured in the state, so that lime may be specified as one of the important mineral staples of the county.

Oil Shales

The carbonaceous matter contained in the Huron shale is equivalent in heating power to that of a thick seam of coal, but up to the present time we have not discovered any mode of making that source of power available, except by distilling oil or gas from it. Both these useful substances are constantly being evolved from this great carbonaceous mass by spontaneous distillation, and it is possible that they may be hereafter, when the supply of petroleum from wells has failed, artificially generated from this source so cheaply as to pay a profit to the manufacturers. It is also worth remembering that further east along the lake shore, as at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Fredonia, New York, the spontaneous flow of carbureted hydrogen gas from the Huron shale has been extensively utilized. Fredonia was for many years exclusively, and still is partially lighted by natural gas, and at Erie wells sunk for the purpose are supplying combustible gas, which is being successfully applied to the heating and lighting of residences and manufacturing establishments.

The gypsum and hydraulic lime of the water lime and Salina groups

should, perhaps, be enumerated among the material mineral resources of Erie County, as, though not found upon the surface, they lie not far below. The quantity and accessibility of these materials are, however, yet so much in doubt that no one would be justified in anticipating a great increase in the wealth of the county from this source.

An amateur geologist of Erie County contributes the following to the geology of Erie County:

"From the backwood log birthplace of Perkins Township came D. L. C. Ransom to the Sandusky High School with his mind fiercely afire with the torch of learning to be had, and so ingenously ignorant of town ways and language that being called 'Country Jake' was not understood as applying to him in 1857. In the school room came the superintendent, M. F. Cowdry, bearing a piece of silurious limestone enclosing fossils which was being shown to the principal, S. S. Cotton. Cowdry said: 'These are the shells of once living bivalves which once lived in a salt sea extending from the Gulf of Mexico far to the north of its present bounds, and as they died sank to the bottom and eventually were cemented together at a very slow rate of deposition requiring millions of years.' 'No such thing,' flatly asserted the principal, Cotton. 'These,' pointing at the Bible lying on his desk, 'is the word of God that this world was made in six days. Take your stone away to macadamize the streets. That BOOK settles that for me.' Then the superintendent took up the cudgel for science. 'The dredge in front of London on the Thames brought to the surface shells cemented together just as these were.' 'Oh, well,' retorts the principal, 'God had the right and power to make them just in that shape if he wished. I would not limit his power.' 'But,' answers the superintendent, 'these English fossils contained a silver coin from the Roman occupation. NOW when did God begin to lie?' Both separated, satisfied each with his contentment in his position. With ears alert, this lad drank in this conversation, and the one following. The superintendent again brought in a surface silurious limestone finely polished on its upper side, and attacking the principal with an assertion that some awful power must have shoved boulder sand and pebbles across it and that the power must have been ice many thousand feet deep to have made the marks so straight that there was no deviation. Again the principal remonstrated with 'Just big heaps of ice along Lake Erie shore in winter storms would account for it.' They little noticed the learner, who, following their acrid contentions, sought evidences from Maine to California, and from the crests of Mount Washington to Mount Mitchell in North Carolina, and from Cincinnati to Sitka, Alaska, confirming the assertions of science.

"The beginnings of a glacier is one of the lightest operations of nature —the falling of a snow flake. Then from the very first one that ever fell, a long time elapses until the climate changes colder and colder, until the snow lies all summer on the ground but partially thawed; then numberless ages it accumulates until it covers the mountain tops and valleys between with consolidated snow as ice, as even now it covers Greenland and the South Pole land to miles in depth. Now when this slowly heaped

to great depths it has the quality of becoming viscid and travels slowly down hill or from the center of the greatest thickness, with the awful power of the 'mills of the gods which grind very slowly but grind exceeding fine.'

"The continent-wide mass of ice slid from poleward and dug out the basin in which Lake Erie, and all our lakes are now held. A low mountain that once ranged from Canada through the islands of Lake Erie southwards quite to Cincinnati, Ohio, was literally uncapped by several hundred feet and so leveled that only remnants of its existence show where it stood, namely, Marblehead, Kelley's Island; the three Bass Islands, Point au Pellee and minor islands, show where once it stood, and scarcely a foot of rock over the whole region but shows the irresistible force it used when the boulders of the Canadian granite and sand in the bottom of the glacier were held to the surface of the underlying rocks as it flowed from the northeast. Its power can faintly be estimated when it is said that it plucked an acre section of rock and a hundred feet deep, pushing it ahead of it. There is a groove near Lakeside forty feet across and twenty feet deep which was literally cut through the hard massive corniferous limestone by its thousands of years of grinding action in passing over Marblehead. An acre belonging to the Archaeological Society of Ohio has been preserved on Kelley's Island to show, as it superbly does, the powerful work a glacier can accomplish. The Devil's Bath Tub on Marblehead shows how the viscidity of ice under great pressure can fit itself to all the least inequalities of surface, in this case having a whirling, turning over action as if a giant auger guided the ice of the glacier, the ice in this case never once showing a fracture but moulded itself to the rock as molten iron would. A large 20-ton granite boulder but a short distance away—one of the tools the glacier used to excavate Lake Erie—coming from the east was thrust against a shoulder of the limestone near Myron Clemons' place, and was made, and is called 'The Prisoner,' and the glacier being not able to remove it, went right on over it, the grooves cut in it being parallel to those on the lime rock west of it. The grinder in this case had to take some of his own medicine, and was ground himself. The ice was thick enough to fill the Connecticut Valley, cover Mount Washington, and all minor mountains of the Appalachian chain, the Adirondacks; it cut the gorge of the Hudson River, hundreds of feet below its present water surface; cut deep the Champlain and George lakes, and changed the whole aspect of the region which it had before it came.

"The most celebrated boulder (pictured in many books, archaelogical and state histories) is 'Picture Rock' on the south shore of Kelley's Island. It is about 10 feet by 15, of limestone, glaciated on the upper side, engraved with scenes perpetuating episodes in their history by the Indians before the advent of the white man. A similar one lies on the southeast coast of Johnson's Island, but not engraved.

"This ice accumulation shut off the exit of Lake Erie from the east, and caused Lake Michigan to flow southward over the site of the Hennepin Canal into the Mississippi, via the Illinois; Lake Erie to the Ohio,

via the Maumee and Wabash, and later via the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson, and when it was all melted away it resumed its ancient course down the St. Lawrence.

"The sand and pebbles on the beach of Lake Erie are but the ground-up boulders borne from Canadian sources, and it is a fine pastime to sit down on its shores and classify the many kinds and try to place their home source. Students have taken samples to Canada and found the very ledges from which they were plucked by ice miles deep sliding over these plutonic rocks. One of the noted boulders was found in Sandusky, polished on two sides, found to have an injection of lava trap, and is placed beside the entrance to the Geological Museum of Ann Arbor College, Michigan, by one of Ohio's graduates, class of 1909, W. H. Ransom. The other side of the entrance is a large conglomerate glacial stone, containing pebbles of pure copper glacier-brought from Lake Superior.

"Another was found south of Castalia, was sawed in two, polished, showing in a black granite three separate intrusions of trap rock of different colors and ages; one half is in the High School Museum, the other in the museum of the Ohio State University, and are both wonders. The most regularly formed granite rock known is over the grave of General Leggett, just outside of the mausoleum of President Garfield, in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

"In Erie County there are literally tens of thousands of these Canadian wanderers, brought here at no greater average speed than twenty-five feet a year, enclosed in the grandly moving ice sheet, which in many places pushed up moraine hills, as in Lewanee County, Michigan, of the height of two or three hundred feet, made up wholly of rocks from as large as a hay stack down to the finest sand. Some push, some business, when it once got at its work of a hundred thousand years, as I believe. It had time to cut the 'Cincinnati Arch' limestone and distribute it evenly over Western Ohio and make the most fruitful soil in the world, celebrated for its perfect crops of wheat—the motive power of the world—its bread. Time and space fails me to tell of the celebrated boulders I have met and shaken hands with in Erie County, Ohio."

ERIE COUNTY

Scale, one inch equals three miles

CHAPTER III

ERIE COUNTY—ITS ERECTION AND ORGANIZATION

The earliest indication of a division of Huron County, that might have been discovered by the far-seeing, was the springing up of a spirit of jealous rivalry between Sandusky and Norwalk. This feeling was developed at an early day and increased steadily up to and beyond the time when Erie County was set off from Huron, though the main cause of its fostering was removed when Sandusky became the county seat of Erie. There were other and more potent forces in operation, however, which tended toward the division of the territory. There was a desire for the formation of new counties in several localities, notably in the southern part of Huron and the northern part of Richland, where a strong movement was on foot for the erection of a new county from the territory of the two named, to be known as Plymouth. This scheme was urged with considerable energy by the people of New Haven (then a thriving village), and of Paris (now Plymouth), between which places, had a new county seat been set off, there would have been a warm competition for the "honors and emoluments" of the county seat location. Had not Erie been set off from the northern part of Huron, some of the territory of the southern part would, in all probability, have been set off for the erection of the proposed County of Plymouth.

The act for the erection of Erie County was introduced in the Ohio Legislature in the session of 1838, and was the subject of much argument pro and con in the public prints of the territory more or less interested and through memorials.

Petitions and remonstrances, the usual recourse of the public, were submitted to the Legislature, showing the reasons for and against the erection of the county. The report of the standing committee of the Senate, session of 1838, on new counties, comments at length upon these expressions of the people's will. A brief synopsis of this report gives an exhibit of the causes that led to the formation of Erie County. The petitions praying for the erection of the county were signed by 1,250 persons, all of whom were said to reside in the boundaries of Huron and Sandusky counties and within the boundaries proposed for the county of which the act under consideration contemplated the erection. In addition to these there was another petition containing the names of forty-six persons, who expressed a preference for Erie over Ottawa County. These petitions represented that the counties of Huron and Sandusky were larger than necessary; that they had an unusually good soil; were capable of sustaining an unusually dense population; contained many

flourishing towns and villages, and were being rapidly settled by an industrious and enterprising class of people. It was also represented that the judicial business of Huron County required annually three terms of the Court of Common Pleas, of from three to five weeks' duration, and that there was every prospect of an increase in the same. The consequent delay and inconvenience arising to suitors, and the great distance of those residing on the peninsula and the islands from the seat of justice, and the fact that a large amount of the legal business of Huron County originated near the lake, were among the strongest reasons urged in favor of erecting the new county.

The remonstrances were signed by 1,500 persons, "excluding the names that were found appended more than once." Of these, 1,050 were represented as residing in Sandusky County, and 450 in the County of Huron. More than 450 of those from Sandusky lived within the territory which it was proposed in the bill to attach to the new county. The reasons urged against the erection of Erie were various, and differed according to the location of the remonstrants. From Sandusky it would take several of the most fertile and densely settled townships, by which the taxes of the people residing in other parts of the county would be greatly increased; the seat of justice would be thrown near the southeast corner of the county, and before many years would require to be moved from its present location, causing difficulties and embarrassments to the people. It was further represented that the inhabitants of the peninsula were compelled to cross the bay when required to visit the (then) present seat of justice, and that by the erection of Erie County, as proposed, they would, though being nearer the seat of justice, still be compelled to the inconvenience of crossing the bay, which was sometimes both difficult and dangerous. Most of the remonstrances were circulated after the bill had passed the Senate, the remonstrants alleging that its passage caused their first knowledge of the measure.

The committee closed its report with the recommendation that, as it was by no means certain that the spirit of the act was in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people interested in the erection of the new county, no action should be taken until there had been further consideration of the matter.

The act, after having been sent back and forth from the House to various committees, and being variously reported upon, was finally passed March 15, 1838.

As this act fully describes the county as it was originally constituted, we print the full text. It reads as follows:

"AN ACT
"To erect the County of Erie

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That such parts of the counties of Huron and Sandusky as are embraced in the boundaries hereinafter described, be and the same are hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known

by the name of Erie, and the seat of justice in and for said county shall be, and is hereby fixed and established at Sandusky City, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east line of Oxford Township, in the County of Huron, one mile north of the southeast corner thereof; thence northerly on the said east line, and in the same direction, to the Canada line; thence westerly along said Canada line, to a point therein directly opposite the west line of the Township of Portage, in Sandusky County; thence southerly, parallel with the east line of said Sandusky County to the northwest corner of the Township of Townsend, in Sandusky County; thence east, to the west boundary of Huron County; thence south, on said west boundary of Huron County, to a point one mile north of the south line of the Township of Groton, in said Huron County; and from thence to the place of beginning: Provided, and it is hereby declared, that if the east line of said County of Erie, as above described, will not include the whole of Cunningham's Island, in Lake Erie, then, and in that case, said line shall be so far varied from the south shore of said lake to the said Canada line that it will embrace the whole of said Cunningham's Island.

Sec. 2. That the said County of Erie be, and remain attached to the counties from which it is detached, until the same shall be organized by the Legislature.

"C. ANTHONY,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"GEORGE J. SMITH,
"Speaker of the Senate.

"March 15, 1838."

The act for the organization of Erie County was passed March 16, 1838. It provided for the holding of an election in the following May, and that all justices of the peace and constables, residing within the territory taken from the counties of Huron and Sandusky and embraced within the limits of Erie County, should continue to discharge their duties until their terms should expire, and that suits begun in court before the taking effect of the act should proceed and be prosecuted as though the act had not been passed. The county was by the power of this act attached for judicial purposes to the Second Judicial Circuit.

No alterations or additions were made to the new county until 1840, when the subjoined section of the act of March 6, 1840, was passed:

"Sec. 5. Be it enacted, etc., That all that territory in the County of Huron, north of the north line of the townships of Wakeman, Townsend, Norwalk and Lyme, which includes the townships of Vermillion, Florence, Berlin, Milan and Huron, and also a strip off the south side of the townships of Oxford and Groton, one mile in width, be, and the same is hereby attached to the County of Erie."

On the fourth day of April, 1838, the first court of Erie Common Pleas was held. Present, Judges Moors Farwell, Nathan Strong and Harvey Fowler. The business of the first day, as given on No. 1 of the dockets of the court, was as follows:

"It appeared that there was a vacancy in the office of clerk of the court. It is ordered that Zenas W. Barber be, and he is hereby, ap-

pointed clerk pro tem. of this court. And thereupon said Zenas W. Barber appeared in open court, and, having executed and filed a bond to the State of Ohio, in the penal sum of $10,000, bearing date the 4th day of April, 1838, with John G. Camp and Oran Follett his sureties, conditioned according to law, which is approved by the court, took the oath of office required by law."

Next came the appointment of school examiners, given on the docket as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that the Rev. Alvin Nash, the Rev. Thomas H. Quinan, E. B. Sadler, Esq., be, and they are hereby appointed school examiners for the County of Erie, in pursuance of an act for the support and better regulation of common schools, passed March 7, A. D. 1838."

COURT HOUSE, SANDUSKY

The above, with the appointment of John G. Camp, Esq., as the guardian of Ebenezer B. Goodrich, constituted all of the legal business transacted the first day of the session of the first court of Erie County Common Pleas.

The County of Erie occupies a central position between the east and west boundary lines of Ohio, and has no especially distinguishing physical features. The surface, generally, is even, but here and there exist evidences of the fact that its whole surface was at one time covered with water; and that these waters, gradually receding, left what is known as a drift or sand ridge. These ridges, although not numerous, are found in several townships of the county.

The evenness of the surface of the land throughout the county is the rule, and the exceptions are few. The most marked depression exists in the Township of Huron, where a large area of the land surface lies below the water level of the lake, and is subject to overflow with a rise of the lake waters or those of the Huron River. Other than this there is comparatively little swamp land, and where this class has, in the past,

been found to exist, it is easily drained into the streams with which the county is well supplied, and thus empties into the lake.

Erie County is bounded on the north by Lake Erie. But from this statement must be excepted Kelley's Island, which now forms one of the county's townships, and which is situate some sixteen miles from Sandusky City, according to the usual route of boat travel. It lies nearly due north from the city. The county is otherwise bounded, east by Lorain County; south by Huron County, the bounding townships thereof being Lyme, Ridgefield, Norwalk, Townsend and Wakeman, and on the west by Sandusky County.

As originally created, the county contained eleven townships, but two years later Danbury was set off to the formation of Ottawa County, as was Kelley's Island, but the latter was erected into a township while attached to Ottawa, and was at a still later day reannexed to Erie agreeably to the prayer of the petition of its inhabitants; therefore this island now forms a part of Erie County, although situate some sixteen miles distant therefrom.

Outside of the City of Sandusky there is no manufacturing except the cement industry at Castalia, the Hoover plant at Avery, and the flour mills at Venice. The remaining townships are devoted to the ordinary agricultural products, except the large grape industries in Margaretta Township and on Kelley's Island.

Townships and Census

	1840	1880		1840	1880
Berlin	1,628	2,042	Milan	1,531	2,239
Florence	1,655	1,330	Oxford	736	1,231
Groton	854	1,038	Perkins	839	1,878
Huron	1,488	1,910	Portland	1,434	15,838
Kelley's Island	....	888	Vermillion	1,334	1,944
Margaretta	1,104	2,302			

The population in 1840 was 12,457; 1860, 24,474; 1880, 32,640, of whom 20,899 were Ohio-born; 1,651 New York; 534 Pennsylvania; 4,882 Germany; 1,196 Ireland; 702 England and Wales, and 287 British America.

The name of this county was originally applied to the Erie tribe of Indians.

By the census of 1910 the total population of the county was 38,327. Berlin Township had 1,933, Florence 1,105, Groton 740, Huron 2,387, Kelley's Island 1,017, Margaretta 2,662, Milan 1,847, Oxford 961, Perkins 3,934, Portland 19,989, Vermillion 2,152.

The first custom house was located at Danbury on the peninsula. Later the custom house was located in the building now occupied by Walther & Klenk at No. 516 Water Street. Then the custom house was removed to a small stone building then standing across the street from the last location. Then it took up its quarters in the present postoffice building.

The following gentlemen have been collectors of customs at Sandusky: Epaphras W. Bull, Peter P. Ferry, Moors Farwell, William H. Hunter, Elias H. Haines, William Patterson, John Youngs, Harlow Case, James A. Jones, George S. Patterson, John Youngs, John G. Pool, Clark Rude, John J. Finch, Pitt Cooke, W. H. Herbert, Ed H. Zurhorst, Charles A. Judson.

The official now in charge is Charles P. Caldwell.

Treasurers

William B. Smith, 1838-1840; Horace Applin, 1840-1842; Samuel Johnson, 1842-1844; Earl Bill, 1844-1848; John B. Wilbur, 1848-1850; John W. Sprague, 1850-1852; Thomas S. Fuller, 1852-1854; Holly Skinner, 1854-1856; Thomas S. Fernald, 1856-1860; William H. McFall, 1860-1864; James D. Chamberlain, 1864-1870; James S. Chandler, 1870-1872; James D. Chamberlain, 1872-1876; Reuben Turner, 1876-1880; James Alder, 1880-1882; William Zimmerman, 1882-1886; James Alder, 1886-1890; Byron Gager, 1890-1892; August H. Arend, 1892-1896; Gustavus Graham, 1896-1900; Cornelius A. Nielson, 1900-1904; William Goodsite, 1904-1908; Frank A. Kerber, 1908-1910; Conrad Nuhn, 1910-1915; Charles A. Craig, 1915.

Prosecuting Attorneys

John F. Campbell, 1838-1840; Francis D. Parish, 1840-1842; Morris Homan, 1842-1844; S. F. Taylor, 1844-1848; A. W. Hendry, 1848-1852; John Mackey, 1852-1856; O. C. McLouth, 1856-1860; Fred W. Cogswell, 1860-1872; Benjamin F. Lee, 1872-1877; W. W. Bowen, 1877-1879; Herman Ohly, 1879-1880; Walter W. Bowen, 1880-1881; Grayson Mills, 1881-1883; Cyrus B. Winters, 1883-1889; John P. Stein, 1889-1894; John Mackey, 1894-1895; John Ray, 1895-1901; Roy H. Williams, 1901-1906; Ed S. Stephens, 1906-1910; Henry Hart, 1910-1915; James Flynn, Jr., 1915.

County Clerks

Zenas W. Barker, 1838-1839; Rice Harker, 1839-1855; Horace N. Bill, 1855-1861; John J. Penfield, 1861-1862; George N. Penfield, 1862-1864; George O. Selkirk, 1864-1870; O. C. McLouth, 1870-1875; F. W. Alvord, 1875-1878; William J. Affleck, 1878-1884; Silas E. Bauder, 1884-1890; William W. Howard, 1890-1894; Frank M. Hughes, 1894-1900; J. F. Hertlein, 1900-1906; Jerome G. Stoll, 1906-1908; Leonard Ortner, 1908-1910; Jerome G. Stoll, 1910-1915; Ferd Bing, 1915.

Auditors

H. W. Conklin, 1838-1840; William Neill, 1840-1841; Orlando McKnight, 1841-1846; George W. Smith, 1846-1850; Foster M. Follett, 1850-1852; Charles H. Botsford, 1852-1856; Foster M. Follett, 1856-

1860; George W. Smith, 1860-1867; Ebenezer Merry, 1867-1882; Thomas McFall, 1882-1885; William J. Bonn, 1885-1891; Louis N. Werner, 1891-1894; Thomas McFall, 1894-1896; Charles M. Keyes, 1896-1897, appointed to fill vacancy; John R. Gallagher, 1897-1903; Charles Kubach, 1903-1909; John Diest, 1909-1912; Hayes Adams, 1912.

Sheriffs

Harvey Long, 1838-1840; Zalmuna Phillips, 1840-1842; Ebenezer Warner, 1842-1846; Isaac Fowler, 1846-1848; Henry D. Ward, 1848-1850; George W. Smith, 1850-1854; G. B. Gerrard, 1854-1858; Fred F. Smith, 1858-1860; David S. Worthington, 1860-1864; Jesse S. Davis, 1864-1866; David S. Worthington, 1866-1870; Charles H. Botsford, 1870-1872; David S. Worthington, 1872-1876; Merrill S. Starr, 1876-1880; John Strickland, 1880-1884; Thomas A. Hughes, 1884-1888; Christian Wiedel, 1888-1892; John Immel, 1892-1894; A. A. Magill, 1894-1898; Jay J. Perry, 1898-1902; Henry A. Foster, 1902-1904; Jacob Hoffman, 1904-1908; Herman Reuter, 1908-1912; William Lundy, 1912.

Recorders

Horace Applin, 1838-1840; C. B. Squire, 1840-1844; Ebenezer Merry, 1844-1850; Charles Wilber, 1850-1853; James W. Cook, 1853-1862; John W. Reed, 1862-1868; William A. Till, 1868-1880; James Flynn, 1880-1887; John Strickland, 1887-1892; Charles Traub, 1892-1895; Charles E. Schippel, 1895-1901; I. J. P. Tessier, 1901-1907; F. E. Hartman, 1907-1909; Gottleib Zimmerman, 1909-1915; George F. Burmeister, 1915.

Surveyors

S. H. Smith, 1838-1840; W. H. Smith, 1840-1841; J. B. Darling, 1841-1845; Alvin Brooks, 1845-1847; J. B. Darling, 1847-1849; A. B. Foster, 1849-1853; J. B. Darling, 1853-1861; H. C. Jones, 1861-1863; J. B. Darling, 1863-1876; George Morton, 1876-1879; A. W. Judson, 1879-1885; Charles S. Ferguson, 1885-1888; Melvin Kenney, 1888-1894; A. W. Judson, 1894-1905; Rollo D. Chase, 1905-1906; August C. Schultz, 1906-1908; R. B. Smith, 1908-1913; L. A. Schultz, 1913-1915; Clifford M. King, 1915.

County Commissioners

Samuel B. Carpenter, 1838-1839; Nelson Taylor, 1838-1840; William B. Craighill, 1839-1841; John Fuller, 1840-1842; William Gill, 1840-1843; Isaac Fowler, 1841-1844; Philo Adams, 1842-1845; Harley Long, 1842-1846; Benjamin D. Turner, 1843-1847; Ezra Sprague, 1844-1848; Bourdette Wood, 1845-1849; Harvey Fowler, 1845-1850; Elihu P. Hill, 1847-1851; Harry Sprague, 1847; Myron Sexton, 1849; Joseph Otis, 1850; John P. Deyo, 1851; John Summers, 1853; C. Beardsley, 1855;

Rice Harper, 1856; Isaac McKesson, 1857; Robert Bennett, 1859; G. M. Darling, 1861; Calvin Caswell, 1863; B. G. Taylor, 1866; William H. Crane, 1867; E. White, 1868; W. S. Webb, 1869; Louis Wells, 1870; Stark Adams, 1873; Wells W. Miller, Gustavus Graham, G. W. Clary, Henry Kelly, James Douglass, C. V. Turner, John Homegardner, John L. Hull, William Zimmerman, D. J. Deyo, George Knapp; J. C. Parker, 1895-1898; J. C. Parsons, 1896-1899; C. L. Halliday, 1897-1900; C. L. House, 1898-1901; Henry P. Breining, 1899-1902; Charles A. Peake, 1900-1903; Charles L. House, 1901-1904; Henry P. Breining, 1902-1905; George I. Hayes, 1903-1906; John L. Rieger, 1905-1908; David Riedy, 1906-1909; Louis Neill, 1907-1910; David Reidy, 1909-1912; Jacob J. Crecelius, 1909-1912; George Oswald, 1909-1912; Jacob J. Crecelius, 1912-1915; John M. Holzaepfel, 1912-1915; George Oswald, 1912-1915; Jacob J. Crecelius, 1915; John M. Holzaepfel, 1915; Henry Kelly, 1915.

Probate Judges

Ebenezer Andrews, 1852-1858; A. H. Stryker, 1858-1861; Rush R. Sloane; F. D. Parish, January, 1861, to November, 1861; George Morton, November, 1861, to November, 1863; A. W. Hendry, November, 1863, to February, 1870; E. M. Colver, February, 1870, to February, 1879; Albert E. Merrill, February, 1879-1891; George C. Beis, 1891-1894; Lewis H. Goodwin, 1894-1900; U. T. Curran, 1900-1906; Thomas M. Sloane, 1906-.

Locating the County Seat

The location of the seat of justice of Erie County at Sandusky City was more the result of accident than otherwise. Some people are inclined to remember it as a providential act, while others, more practical, perhaps, have chosen to attribute its location at that place to good luck. Whichever may be correct is of no material importance now, but the incident at the time was of the most vital importance to the town.

Three places were presented to the consideration of the commission —Sandusky, Huron and Milan. The first—Sandusky—claimed it on the ground that that place was the metropolis of the county, having the greatest population, being more accessible, and having facilities of land and by water that were possessed by no other location. The people of Huron argued that their town was even better than Sandusky, their location equally central, their lake advantages better, and the site, by every necessary consideration, much more desirable than the others. Milan, or Abbott's Corners, sought through the efforts of the people of that neighborhood to impress the commissioners with the availability of their site, and not without sound argument. This had been for a short time the seat of justice of Huron County. It was more central than the other towns suggested, and was equally accessible by water through the canal, and more accessible by land as it lay nearer the geographical center of the county.

In due course of time the worthy commissioners visited the several

sites proposed, and it was while on this tour of investigation that the events occurred that turned the tide of sentiment in favor of the village of Sandusky. Milan, or Abbott's Corners, was out of the question. While at Huron, so it is said, the champions of that site showed the commissioners the beauties and natural advantages of the town and location, and endeavored to, and in fact did impress them favorably. The harbor was all it was represented to be, but unfortunately, while urging their own as the best location they correspondingly enlarged upon the disadvantages of Sandusky, so that when the commissioners came here they did so with a prejudice against it. And it is known that at least two of the three commissioners were in favor of Huron as against Sandusky. But while viewing the attractions of Huron and vicinity a hard wind storm, a genuine "nor' easter," suddenly arose and blew the lake

INDIANS AND PIONEERS

waters back into the channel of Huron River, thus flooding the locality, and for a time making it impossible for the worthy site finders to reach their hotel.

The trio next visited Sandusky, but as has been stated, with a prejudice against the place. There was in fact a somewhat unfortunate condition of affairs here regarding the lands. They were in dispute, and while there was no open rupture, there were threatenings of litigation in certain quarters, enough to make doubtful the feasibility of locating upon them the county seat. But at Huron the commission had been informed that the waters of the bay were shallow; too shallow to make Sandusky a safe, sung harbor for the lake vessels, and this was the objection in part raised by the Huron people. These objections were fixed in the minds of the commissioners, and were of such a nature as required evidence to remove.

But the same gale of wind that injured Huron had favored Sandusky. During its greatest severity the brig Julia Palmer had sought refuge in the bay of Sandusky, waters of which were swollen by the

force of the wind, and when the next morning the commissioners looked from their hotel windows out upon the waters there stood, safely moored the brig. Where, then, was the objection raised by the Huron people? The Julia Palmer was one of the largest of the lake vessels, and still she rode safely. This fact, with a more potent influence, (a rare imported brand), brought to bear by Mayor Camp, soon settled the question in favor of Sandusky as the county seat of the county of Erie. But again, the land proprietors here, during the days in which the subject of erecting a new county was being discussed, were making provisions for the same and the consequent county buildings, as will be shown by a promise in writing made by them in October, 1835, three years before the act creating the county was passed. It read as follows: "The subscribers do hereby pledge themselves that in case a new county be organized with the seat of justice established at Sandusky, we will furnish all necessary public buildings for the use of said new county, free of all expense to the county for five years next following its organization." Signed by John G. Camp, Thomas Neill, William I. Reece, Isaac Mills, Z. Wildman; all per J. G. Camp.

One of the first duties that devolved upon the board of commissioners was to make some provision for a building for the purpose of holding courts, and for quarters for county officers. The officers were chosen on the day fixed for the first election, May 7, 1838, and Samuel B. Carpenter, Nelson Taylor and William B. Craighill were elected commissioners; Hiram W. Conklin, auditor; William B. Smith, treasurer.

The first Court of Common Pleas of the county was ordered by the Legislature to be held on the second Monday in December next following the time of the passage of the act that created the county and against this time the commissioners must provide a place for the holding thereof.

The First Courthouse.—There was built just west of the present high school, some years earlier than the period the events of which we have been discussing, intended at the time to be put to the uses of education, a stone building of fair proportions, two stories in height, but in 1838 in an incomplete state.

The stone building referred to was projected in part by the proprietors, and a part by the enterprising residents of Sandusky, who desired a commodious schoolhouse or academy in a central location. To its construction the people largely contributed. At the time of the location of the county seat this building was unfinished, only the lower floor being completed, in which school was held. It was this structure, then, that was proposed to be used for courthouse and county purposes.

The first term of court was held in December, 1838, as provided by the act of the Legislature organizing the county. And while this building was so used for a period of two years, or perhaps a little less, there was no move on the part of the proprietors to vest the title to the same in the county. This led to further discussion and agitation of the question of removal of the county seat to some other point; and, moreover, led to the passage of an "enabling act" authorizing such removal, but coupled with a condition, as will be seen by the act itself, as follows:

"There shall be commissioners appointed agreeably to an act entitled 'An act for the establishment of seats of justice, to review the seat of justice of Erie county and remove the same, if in their opinion the public interest requires it; but it shall not be lawful for said commissioners to locate the seat of justice at any place other than its present location unless the proprietors of the lands, or individuals, shall furnish the county of Erie with a good and valid title, in fee simple to such lands, as may be necessary for the erection of all public buildings; and shall also erect good and suitable public buildings, equal to those in Elyria, Lorain county, without expense or levy of tax in said county of Erie.' "

This act seems to have somewhat opened the eyes of the tardy proprietors but not until the citizens had come to the rescue, and by their bond pledged themselves to provide for the necessities of the county. At a meeting of the county commissioners held June 3, 1840, the following journal entry appears: "Whereas, the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this state to review and remove the seat of justice of Erie county, if, in their opinion, the public interests required it, have on full examination decided and found that the public interests did and does not require such removal, and

"Whereas, in order to prevent the removal of the seat of justice by said commissioners, F. D. Parish, A. H. Barber, Charles Barney, Samuel Moss, Moses Farewell, John Wheeden, W. H. Hollister, William B. Smith, L. S. Beecher, John Beatty, John G. Camp, E. Cook, S. B. Caldwell and David Campbell executed and delivered to the commissioners of the said county of Erie their joint and several bond in the sum of $15,000, dated May 11, 1840, conditioned for the furnishing to and for the said county, within two years from April 1, 1840, good and sufficient public buildings, such as a courthouse, public offices and jail, without expense or the levy of a tax in said county, and,

"Whereas, the most of the proprietors of the stone building now occupied by the county as and for a courthouse and offices, situate on the east block of the land appropriated and set apart by the original proprietors of Sandusky city for county and other public buildings, have this day delivered to the commissioners of said county a deed of conveyance of said building, to be holden and used by said county for a courthouse and offices forever, containing a covenant of warranty of the title of the same against all claims whatsoever.

"Now, therefore, we, the commissioners of the county of Erie aforesaid, do now accept and receive for the county, for a courthouse and offices, the said building in fulfillment and satisfaction of the condition of the above mentioned bond of F. D. Parish and others, so far as the same has reference to and stipulates for the furnishing of a courthouse and public offices, and land on which to erect the same, on condition that the obligors of said bond shall erect a portico across the north side of the third story, and covered with a deep floor, and surrounded with a hand-rail and bannisters, and a portion to be enclosed at each end, and stairs to be erected to extend from the first to the second story; and sub-

ject to such other internal arrangements as the commissioners shall hereafter direct and adopt; and also remove the partition in the second story, and lay a floor over the present stairway so that the courtroom will extend over the whole of the second story." The latter portion of this instrument was subsequently modified in relation to the construction of the portico and stairways, and provision made for a semi-circular portico with circular stairs.

The deed from the proprietors of the land and the shareholders of the "stone building" bears the date of May 14, 1842, and is made upon the express condition that the county seat be not removed from Sandusky City. The deed was signed and executed by the following named persons: W. H. Mills, David Campbell, S. B. Caldwell, A. P. Tower,

Pióneer Home

William B. Smith, William H. Hunter, I. D. Davidson, G. S. Dowel, Josiah W. Hollister, James Hollister, by attorney, R. I. Jennings, M. A. Bradley, S. C. Moss, Eleutheros Cooke, Moses Farwell, John N. Sloane, L. S. Beecher, John G. Camp, F. D. Parish, F. S. Wildman, Nathan Starr, John Wearn, Thomas Neill, Isaac Mills, by attorney, J. A. Mills, James Foman, Thomas T. White, William Null, Oran Follett, E. S. Gregg, Burr Higgins, W. Townsend, L. B. Johnson, Martin Ellis and I. Darling.

For a period of nearly fifty years this building, though not originally intended as such, served the purposes of the county as a hall of justice. Could a record of each and every case, civil and criminal, tried and argued within its walls be made, what an interest would it create. Here was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged the only murderer ever executed within the bounds of Erie County. James Evans, a crippled tailor, was the man, and the sentence of death was executed upon him for the wilful, deliberate murder of John Ritter. Counsellor L. S.

Beecher defended this man, while the firm of Parish & Sadler were special prosecutors for the people.

Then, again, was the famous case of Lockwood and others against Wildman and others, involving the title to the lands on which stands the city of Sandusky. This was, perhaps, the most important civil case ever tried in Erie County. For the plaintiffs were Counsellors C. L. Boalt, George Reber and Judge Peter Hitchcock, while the defendants' interests were guarded by Messrs. Parish & Sadler, L. S. Beecher, Pitt Cook and others. The case was reviewed by the Appellate Court in 1844, and a decree granted for the plaintiffs, but there being other questions and considerations arising in the case that were not tried and reviewed, a compromise was effected and the case settled notwithstanding the decree of the Supreme Court sitting en banc.

The old building is gone and not a trace of its existence is now visible, save only in its past record.

But it was not alone the courthouse building that engaged the attention of the first board of county commissioners, as provision had to be made for a place of confinement for offenders; and this was one of the things for the furnishing of which the proprietors and likewise the citizens were pledged. For this purpose on the 8th day of November, 1841, Isaac Mills, one of the proprietors, executed his deed of conveyance to the county, for jail purposes, a lot on Jackson Street, numbered eighteen. This deed, however, was not presented to the commissioners until the 21st of January, 1842. On this lot was built the first county jail. It was erected at the expense, mainly, of the citizens of the town of Sandusky, and was accepted by the commissioners on July 2, 1842. This property was sold in 1883 to George Brown and Adam Feick for the sum of $3,400.

At length, as the population and wealth of the city increased, it became necessary that new county buildings should be provided; buildings more in keeping with the modern, substantial and elegant structures of various kinds that were then standing around the public square and other business streets of the city; such as would not only be an ornament but an honor to the county seat and to the county.

The New Courthouse.—The first definite action looking to this end was taken by the board of county commissioners at their meeting held in January 4, 1871, upon which occasion that body declared their intention of building a new courthouse on the site of the old building unless some other location be agreed upon; and inviting petitions and remonstrances regarding the matter, to be heard and acted upon on the 7th day of March following.

Upon the occasion designated the board proceeded to examine the several communications presented, of which there were five, containing an aggregate of 345 signatures, all in favor of the contemplated erection and none opposed thereto. One of these bore the names of sixteen members of the legal profession. From that time the various proceedings of the commissioners in the matter went rapidly forward.

On June 5, 1871, the board adopted the plan offered by Myers & Holmes of Cleveland, and made contract with them to furnish plans and specifications upon which the work should be done, and on August 10th plans and specifications were adopted and approved, after examination by the commissioners, clerk, sheriff and probate judge, and they were paid $1,000 in part payment on contract.

It seems that there was some technical error in the specifications and the action of the board in rejecting all the bids was in part on that account. Further than this, about this time the disastrous Chicago fire occurred, and it was suggested that this building should be made as near fire-proof as possible. This would occasion material alterations in the plans, and it became necessary that the matter should have full consideration. However, on the 5th of December the commissioners again advertised for proposals to build which were opened on the 6th of February, 1872.

The firm of Miller, Frayer & Sheets of Mansfield, Ohio, being the lowest bidders for the work, the contract was accordingly let to them by an agreement executed on February 24, 1872. The total cost of the building amounted to $142,026.45, including furnishing, added to which was the architect's account, per agreement, $4,361.29.

The building was occupied by county officers on the 4th day of December, 1874. The imposing structure needs no further description. It stands a lasting monument to the liberality and public-spiritedness of the people of the whole county.

The New Jail.—After the completion of the courthouse, there still remained another county building to be built. Although of less proportions it is none the less attractive in appearance and substantially built. This is the new stone jail on Adams Street.

On the 29th of March, 1882, the commissioners of the county entered into an agreement with Adam Feick & Brother for the erection of a county jail on lot number thirteen on the south side of Adams Street. The contract called for a twenty-six-cell jail and sheriff's residence, and the consideration paid them for its construction was $45,750. It was built within the contract, there being no extra work done that made an additional expense. In addition to the original work, heating apparatus was placed in the building, which cost something like $1,000 additional.

Population and Taxes

The population of Huron County was, in 1820, 6,675; 1830, 13,341; 1840, 23,933; 1850, 26,203; 1860, 29,616; 1870, 28,532.

The population of Erie County was, in 1840, 12,599; 1850, 18,568; 1860, 24,474; 1870, 28,188; 1880, 32,640; 1890, 35,462; 1900, 37,650; 1910, 38,287.

As an item of historic interest, and as showing the comparative wealth of the townships, the following table shows the "Total amount of taxes in Huron county in 1821, on personal and village property:"

Huron Township	$ 25.00
New Jerusalem (town plat)	.77½
Milan	54.00
Beatty (town plat)	41.82
Huron (town plat)	3.10
Vermillion	38.60
Perkins	38.90
City of Sandusky	221.19
Margaretta	18.00
Venice	27.20½
Oxford	70.10½
Ridgefield	29.40
Monroe	9.39
Sherman	11.50
Peru	19.85
Macksville	1.90
Greenfield	32.80
Florence	33.90
Clarksfield	11.70
Townsend	9.90
Fitchville	13.60
Black River	32.50
Brownhelm	16.00
Elyria	23.85
Danbury	18.10
Norwalk	56.90
Norwalk (town plat)	62.48
New Haven	33.40
New Haven (town plat)	13.55½
Lynn	40.80
New London	14.68
Eldridge	31.35
	$1,056.25½
Add to Sandusky City	8.65
East half of Venice	13.09
Total amount	$1,078.00
Amount of deductions, as per return of Ezra Sprague	304.52
Amount to be paid to treasurer	$ 773.48
Total land taxes of Huron County in 1821 was	$7,831.688
Total personal and other tax	773.48
Grand total tax of 1821	$8,605.108

CHAPTER IV

FLORENCE TOWNSHIP

This township was first named Jessup, from Ebenezer Jessup, one of the original proprietors. It is situated south of Vermillion and east of Berlin. It was first surveyed in 1807, and afterwards surveyed into lots by Jabez Wright in 1809.

The surface is rolling, and the soil a sandy loam and clay. Fine timber formerly grew in abundance, and white oak, ash, walnut, hickory, beech and maple were obtained here in large quantities. Quarries of sandstone have been opened in various parts of the township, but one after another have been abandoned.

Vermillion River, which has its rise in a little lake of the same name in Ashland County, passes through this township on its way to the lake. There is but one other water-course in the township: Chapelle Creek, that rises in Townsend, and entering Florence from Wakeman, a mile and a quarter east of the west town line, empties into Lake Erie.

Game abounded for many years after the settlers came, but the larger animals like bears and wolves belonged more to the marshy districts, and were seldom seen. Deer, wild turkeys and small game were plentiful. The first bear was killed by two of the best hunters in the country, Richard Brewer and Christopher Schaeffer. The latter was out with his gun one evening when a bear ran across his path; as he raised his gun some snow fell on it and obscured the sight, and the bear got away. The next morning he obtained the assistance of Brewer and two good dogs, and tracked the bear into Berlin. Here the animal ran into a log and was wounded by Brewer's shot, which was the signal for the dogs to make the attack. They were worsted, however, and Brewer grabbed the bear by the fur and plunged his hatchet into his head. He was an unusually large one, the flesh on his sides measuring six inches. Schaeffer was a famous hunter, and killed more bears than anyone in the township. He was noted for his success in deer hunting, and is said to have killed over a thousand. The last season that he hunted he killed seventy.

The original proprietorship is given in the following tables. In the left-hand column are the names of the original Connecticut sufferers whose claims were satisfied in lands of this township, with the amount of each one's loss computed in pounds, shillings and pence. In the right-hand column are the names of those who by inheritance or otherwise came into possession of the original claims as adjusted, and to whom the lands of the township were awarded by lot.

Florence, Town Number Five, Range Twenty

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Abagail Armour	6	0	0	Isaac Bronson	6	0	0
Reuben Coe	33	16	4	Isaac Bronson	33	16	4
Jonathan Coe	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	40	10	5
Humphrey Denton	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	73	19	10
Isaac Davis	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	15	16	0
Sylvanus Ferris	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	42	14	4
Josiah Ferris	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	20	3	4
Moses Ferris	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	6	0	0
Ezra Finch	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	86	0	0
Pack Ferris	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	6	0	0
Charles Green	197	12	4	Isaac Bronson	4	11	6
Abel Gould	113	16	9	Jessup Wakeman	34	10	6½
Joseph Wakeman	167	3	8	Jessup Wakeman	167	3	8
Abigail Hubbel	176	13	4	Jessup Wakeman	176	13	4
Jabez Thorp	147	18	0	Jessup Wakeman	120	11	7½
Charles Green	197	12	4	Isaac Bronson	168	0	10½
Nathaniel Benedict	359	13	3	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	46	3	6½
John Gregory, Jr.	221	11	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	176	1	0
Benj. Isaac's heirs	406	8	9	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	90	6	4
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	23	10	10¼
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £.	s.	d.
Jabez Thorp	147	18	0	Jessup Wakeman	27	13	4½
Jonathan Darrow	254	5	2	Jessup Wakeman	254	5	2
Samuel Squire	412	15	4	Jessup Wakeman	222	4	1
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7	Jessup Wakeman	119	2	5¼
Ann Seymour	6	17	5	Jessup Wakeman	6	17	5
Timothy Whitney	..	17	6	Jessup Wakeman	..	17	6
Jarvis Kellogg	2	3	9	Jessup Wakeman	2	3	9
Desire Siscat	8	7	6	Jessup Wakeman	8	7	6
Mary Lockwood	2	8	6	Jessup Wakeman	2	8	6
Cyrus Bissry	12	16	3	Jessup Wakeman	12	16	3
Sarah Eversley	26	13	5	Jessup Wakeman	26	13	5
Stephen G. Thatcher	13	1	5	Jessup Wakeman	13	1	5
John Richards	7	6	8	Jessup Wakeman	7	6	8
Gershom Pritchard	31	13	1	Jessup Wakeman	31	13	1
Capt. Phin. Hanford	43	14	3	Jessup Wakeman	26	4	3
Ezra Waterbury	11	6	4	Jessup Wakeman	11	6	4
Hannah Gregory	13	3	4	Jessup Wakeman	13	3	4
Daniel Sturges	1	15	8	Jessup Wakeman	1	15	8
John Phillow	1	15	2	Jessup Wakeman	1	15	2
Daniel Webb	1	10	8	Jessup Wakeman	1	10	8
Nathan Burrill	2	17	4	Jessup Wakeman	2	17	4
Betty Jarvis	2	8	6	Jessup Wakeman	2	8	6
John Eversley	11	1	2	Jessup Wakeman	11	1	2
Thos. Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	Jessup Wakeman	32	11	4¾
Charles Green	197	12	4	Jessup Wakeman	24	19	11½
Joseph Hubby, Jr.	25	16	5	Jessup Wakeman	25	16	5

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Nathaniel Husted	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	41	7	5
William Jacobs	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	60	0	0
Joshua Knapp	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	125	9	3
Jonathan Knapp	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	26	9	7
Israel Lockwood	51	4	10	Jessup Wakeman	51	4	10
William Lockwood	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	18	19	2
Andrew Marshall	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	26	14	3
Caleb Mead	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	33	17	7
Thomas Mesnard	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	6	7	6
Jesse Mead	..	..	..	Jessup Wakeman	22	8	5
Henry Mead	105	4	2	Jessup Wakeman	40	8	2
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Samuel Squire	412	15	4	Jessup Wakeman	190	11	3
Ann Hull	64	16	6	Jessup Wakeman	64	16	6
Solomon Sturges	319	3	9	Jessup Wakeman	39	18	0
Francis D. Swords	3	3	6	Jessup Wakeman	3	3	6
John Wilson	5	4	0	Jessup Wakeman	5	4	0
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3	Jessup Wakeman	200	9	4½
Henry Mead	105	4	2	Isaac Bronson	64	16	0
John Mesnard, Jr.	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	6	0	0
James Moe	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	32	6	2
Henry Marshall	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	35	12	0
Angus McCall	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	13	2	7
Elkana Mead	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	7	10	0
John Mysnard	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	14	0	0
Theophilus Peck, Jr.	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	50	6	4
Solomon Purdy	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	83	18	9
James Phillips	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	20	0	0
Thomas Rich	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	45	15	9
Jonathan Raynolds	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	18	0	0
Oliver Fairchild	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	8	10	8
John Parrott	..	..	..	Isaac Bronson	86	9	8
Thos. H. Wakeman	239	6	10	Isaac Bronson	17	13	9½
Thomas Fitch's heirs	415	3	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	6	19	1¾
Hannah Fitch's heirs	141	2	7	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	13	8	8
Stephen and Hooker St. John	31	1	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	4	0	0
Fountain Smith	158	18	10	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	105	15	10
Mathew Benedict, Jr.	218	7	4	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	60	0	0
Samuel Benedict, Jr.	7	16	8	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	7	16	8
Nathaniel Benedict	4	10	8	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	4	10	8
Phillip Corbon	10	14	5	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	7	0	0
Joseph Gun	4	8	8	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	2	10	0
Benj. Hitchcock	9	14	4	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	4	10	0
Alexander Stewart	5	17	4	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	4	0	0
Nath'l Taylor, 3d	15	5	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	0	0	0
Mathew Taylor	23	19	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	12	0	0
Preserved Wood	3	9	4	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	3	0	0
Elijah Wood	2	7	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	2	0	0

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Matthew Willis	3	4	4	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	3	9	4
Matthew Benedict	176	16	5	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	0	16	0
Daniel Hickok	6	4	3	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	3	0	0
Ebenezer Haytt	76	15	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	76	15	6
Daniel Haytt	9	0	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	6	9	11¼
Footing of Classification No. 3					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Daniel Haytt or David Haytt	9	0	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	2	10	6¾
Ebenezer Jessup, two rights	286	0	9	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	286	0	9
Jabez Hubbel	32	16	9	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	17	17	3
Enoch Benedict	84	1	8	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	29	13	2½
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3	Jessup Wakeman	36	3	2½
Elijah Abel	719	4	4	Jessup Wakeman	467	19	5
Jessup Wakeman	239	6	10	Isaac Bronson	221	13	0½
John Perry	6	17	0	Isaac Bronson	6	17	0
Aaron Jennings	100	0	0	Isaac Bronson	100	0	0
Nathan Beers	145	1	0	Isaac Bronson	175	12	7
Footing of Classification No. 4					1,344	7	0

Florence was organized as an independent township April 7, 1817. The first election for township officers was held at the log schoolhouse one mile south of Florence Corners. The number of votes polled was seventeen.

The first settlement was made by Ezra Sprague and family, in May, 1809. They came to the mouth of the Huron River by water, and then went to Florence through an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Sprague was the first justice of the peace in the township, and afterwards held the position of associate judge of the Common Pleas Court. He died in 1856, survived by only two of his seven children.

Although the pioneers never actually starved, yet they were compelled to live in the plainest manner. Hominy, potatoes and milk were the only articles of food they had for weeks at a time. They gathered wild onions on the river bottoms, and other hardy and edible vegetables were also to be found. All kinds of provisions were high during the early years. Pork sold for $20 per barrel, flour for $16, tea $2.50 per pound, and salt $10 per barrel. Joab Squire once carried 200 pounds of maple sugar to Sandusky, which he exchanged for two barrels of salt; the trip requiring three days. At another time he went to Huron and bought twenty-five pounds of bacon at 25 cents per pound, and lugged it home on his back.

There was scarcely any money in circulation, and trade was principally by barter. The first specie currency which circulated in Flor-

ence was what was called "cut money." A silver dollar was cut into ten or twelve pieces that passed for shillings. The first paper money that the settlers were unfortunate enough to possess was the notes of the Owl Creek Bank, in denominations of 6¼, 12½, 37½, and 50 cents. The bank failed, and those who held its money recovered nothing.

During the War of 1812 the settlers were in almost constant fear of massacre by the Indians. In 1811 they joined in the erection of a block house. It was used as a dwelling by Mrs. Clark and her family, but whenever a report of the approach of Indians reached the settlement the settlers would move their families to the block house, where they would remain until the alarm subsided. On one occasion, while a man was going with his family to the block house, a young man was sent some distance ahead to keep a lookout for Indians. When within half a mile of the block house the report of a gun was heard, and the young man came running back with the intelligence that he had seen two Indians, one of whom shot at him, at the same time showing a bullet hole in his coat. The alarm spread rapidly, and all the inhabitants collected at the block house, and made every preparation they could for an attack which, they expected, would be made that night. The women and children were sent into the room above while the men with guns, pitchforks and clubs, awaited below the expected assault. During the night the alarm was given by the occupants of the second story that Indians with fire-brands were approaching. No one in the house showed any disposition to sleep, except the individual whose coat had been pierced by a bullet the evening before. As the morning dawned it also began to dawn upon their minds that they were the victims of a cruel hoax, and that the said individual had shot the bullet through his coat himself, to give the appearance of credibility to his story. The "fire-brands" were sparks and cinders carried by the wind from a burning log heap. What they did to the joker is not recorded.

The first birth in the township was that of Caroline, daughter of Ezra Sprague, May 13, 1810. She became the wife of H. F. Merry, of Sandusky.

The first marriage was that of Thomas Starr and Clementina Clark. They were married in the spring of 1814 by Esquire Abijah Comstock. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, in the old block house. It is said that everybody in the township attended, and the house was not crowded either. The next couple married was John Brooks, Jr., and Adaline Squire. They were married by Rev. Nathan Smith, the first minister in the place. The date is lost in obscurity; probably in 1815 or 1816.

The first person that died in the township was the mother of Judge Meeker, the date of which is not known. She was buried on the bank of Chapelle Creek.

The first burying ground was on Uriah Hawley's place, where he buried his wife, in 1818. Ten or fifteen persons were subsequently buried there, but as there was no road leading to the ground, another burying place was selected and the bodies removed to it in 1825.

The first blacksmith shop was started by a man named Wolverton. He fastened his anvil on a stump and rigged his bellows between two trees. It is claimed that this is the origin of a story that has been told all over the West. A traveler, riding along the wilderness road, lost a shoe from one of his horse's feet. He inquired of a man he met for a blacksmith shop. "Stranger," replied the man, "you're in it now; but it is three miles to the anvil."

The first schoolhouse was built at Sprague's corners, on land owned by John Brooks. The first teacher was Ruth Squire, and the school was supported by subscription; the parents paying in proportion to the number of children sent. This schoolhouse was afterward taken down and rebuilt on the south side of the road. The second schoolhouse was built half a mile west of Birmingham, and the school first taught by Rhoda Root. A certain individual objected to her custom of opening the school with prayer, so that a school meeting was called to consider the matter. The teacher was sustained.

Job Fish

As a teacher no man has exercised a larger influence on the life of Erie County than Job Fish, who in his eighty-eighth year is enjoying life quietly in his comfortable home in Florence Township. Hundreds of men and women find a special pleasure in referring to that portion of their school days spent under the instruction of this venerable teacher. In the biographies of Erie County citizens found in this work, repeated reference is made to Job Fish's school; and the subjects of these biographies have taken particular pride in referring to that important influence in their early lives.

Job Fish, son of Elias Hicks Fish and Betsey Van Wagner, was born March 17, 1828, in Hartland Township, Niagara County, New York. He traces his ancestry back through Elias, Job, Joshua, Thomas, Preserved and Thomas—all Quakers—to that Thomas Fish who was living in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1643.

In 1836 Elias Hicks Fish moved with his family to Auburn Township, Geauga County, Ohio, where Job attended the district school winters from 1836 to 1844. Good fortune gave him, among his teachers, Joseph W. Gray, later founder and editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and his older brother, Charles Lounsbury Fish, who became an eminent admiralty lawyer of Cleveland. In the summer of 1843, at the age of fifteen, he made two round trips on the Erie Canal between Buffalo and Albany as driver on the towpath. He attended the Western Reserve Seminary at Chester, Geauga County, in 1845 and in 1846; and Doctor Lord's School, at Kirtland, Lake County, in 1846 and 1847. He studied law in his brother Charles' office in Cleveland during the summers of 1850 and 1851. From 1848 to 1854 he contributed numerous articles to newspapers of Cleveland, Buffalo and Columbus. At the age of seventeen he organized a debating school in his own district and took an active part in its proceedings. Its membership soon included middle-aged men, some of whom, including Oliver Brown, a half-brother of John Brown, the martyr, were from outside districts. From his youth to the present day Mr. Fish has

been a diligent student and a great reader. For example, he learned to read French, German, Spanish and Dutch after his fiftieth year—the last after his eightieth—and he is almost as familiar with the best literature of France and Germany as with that of his mother tongue.

JOB FISH'S SCHOOLS

Years	Schools and Locations
1845-48.	Auburn Township, Geauga County, Ohio.
1849-51.	Select School, Auburn Center.
1851-52.	Geauga High School, Chardon.
1852-53.	Select School, Auburn Corners.
1853-54.	Geauga High School, Chardon.
1854-55.	Potato Hill, Berlin Township, Erie County.
1855-59.	Berlin Academy, Berlin Heights.
1859-61.	Berlin Heights High School.
1861-62.	Select School, Birmingham, Erie County.
1863-64.	Select School, Berlin Heights.
1865-80.	Berlin Heights High School.
1880-81.	Select School, Florence Township, Erie County.
1881-83.	Berlin Heights High School.
1883-98.	Florence High School.

In 1848-49 Mr. Fish gave lectures and addresses in various places in Northern Ohio. In 1852 his parents moved from Auburn to Florence Township, and this led him to come, in 1854, to Erie County, where all his subsequent teaching was done. In 1862-63 ill health prevented his teaching, and in 1864-65 he was on a farm in Burr Oak, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1864.

Mr. Fish also conducted a "Teachers' Class" for the training of teachers. Each session of the Teachers' Class continued for two weeks. The years and places of holding the sessions are given below:

JOB FISH'S "TEACHERS' CLASSES"

Time	Place
1859. Spring.	Berlin Heights.
1859. Fall.	Berlin Heights.
1860. Spring and fall.	Huron.
1861. Spring.	Huron.
1861. Fall.	Huron.
1862. Spring.	Birmingham.
1862. Fall.	Berlin Heights.
1863. Fall.	Berlin Heights.
1864. Spring.	Berlin Heights.
1866-80.	Berlin Heights.

Mr. Fish was engaged as instructor in several county teachers' institutes, as follows: One held at Chardon in 1851, two at Berlin Heights, one at Sandusky, one at Vermilion and four at Milan. He also served as county examiner of teachers in Geauga County in 1851-54, and in Erie County in 1857-64 and 1881-91.

Mr. Fish's pupils came not only from every township in the county,

but also from adjoining and distant counties. It was frequently the case that his pupils from a distance outnumbered the resident pupils.

Two of Mr. Fish's pupils have written some impressions of Mr. Fish and his teaching which are given below:

"His aim from the beginning of his teaching to the end was to develop his pupils' minds. He forced nothing, but only furnished exercise for the pupils' mental faculties; from the first he saw that the brain like the body loves and demands exercise, and it is a fact that his students were as intent on the inspiring exercises in the school room as they were on the games out of doors. In his youth he was an athlete; he joined his scholars outdoors and in, and a winter in his school was one continuous merry-making. It is no wonder that the children in the lower schools looked forward to the great day when they could attend his school, nor that youths from a distance were happy and content with any plan which would place them among his pupils. And the best part of it was that what they found in the school was better and more wonderful than their anticipations.

"Certainly he had every qualification for a teacher. He was a natural-born mathematician, and if he had had no other gifts, he would, by devoting himself to mathematics, have risen to a high place. He had a still greater gift in language, not in mere words of which he had all, but in the language that is true and fitting; and he had a still greater gift in philosophy, and not in that visionary philosophy of which there are as many kinds as there are visionary philosophers, but in the philosophy of reality of which there is but one kind in the universe. But beyond these gifts, he was a lover of everything beautiful in nature, art, literature. He was deeply moved by music, and if he has admired and studied men who were great in other things he has gone through life as if hand in hand with the great poets.

"It seems sometimes a pity that his work could not have had a wider field, that he could not have directed an educational system to cover a great territory, but Antonius Stradivari was not at the head of a factory, but made his violins with his own hands. There are two other gifts that he has always had in the highest degree: one of them is memory, such a memory as people had when there was no printing and they had to remember. To this day he will easily tell you the names, the surnames, the given names and the nicknames of nearly every one of his scholars—from 1845 to 1898. He will tell you as if the school they attended were only out for evening—yes, as if it were only out for noon. The other gift was humor and love of wit and humor, and with this went and still goes the grandest, biggest, most contagious laugh that ever made a merry world. No wonder that so complete a human being took the fullest interest in all other human beings."

"His aim, from his first school to his last, was to develop his pupils' capacities for thinking, rather than to burden their minds with mere information. Owing to his wide and thorough knowledge of the subjects which he taught, and a facility of diction which enabled him to choose his words with precision, his expositions to his pupils were both clear and luminous. His extensive reading and the habit of thinking on what

he read, coupled with an exceptionally retentive memory, enabled him to enliven and enrich his teaching with a wealth of allusion and illustration. All his life his greatest interest has been in human beings. His heart went out to each and every one of his pupils; and so manifestly genuine was his desire to help them make the most of themselves that all their natural timidity and reserve vanished before him, and they freely and unconsciously unfolded to him their better natures which were thus in the most favorable condition for development. By his comments on the lives of great men whose characters he opportunely portrayed, and by his uniform impartiality, straightforwardness and friendliness toward his pupils, without regard to their characters or aptitudes, he gave to high principles of conduct in life such alluring aspect that every pupil felt impelled to adopt them. Without punishment, threat, preaching, or exhortation, Mr. Fish made his school room the scene of diligence in study and alertness in recitation. Great numbers of his pupils gave him their affection; and many then and in after life opened their minds to him more fully than to their parents, making him their confidant and counselor."

Although Mr. Fish retired from teaching seventeen years ago, tokens of reverent regard and affection continue to pour in upon him in an undiminished stream from old pupils near and far, and from the friends, relatives and descendants of pupils.

On May 2, 1853, in Auburn, Job Fish was married to Anne Elizabeth Peabody. She was the eldest child of George Alvin Peabody and Ann Spencer. Her ancestry is given in the Bowler Genealogy and in the Peabody Genealogy. She was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1834. She came with her parents in the fall of 1847 to Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, where they settled. She was sent to the Geauga High School at Chardon. Among her teachers there, were Alfred Holbrook and Thomas W. Harvey.

In 1851 she returned to Newport, Rhode Island, where she remained until her marriage, the greater part of the time with her grandparents.

Nature endowed Mr. Fish with talents of high order, and he never showed these more clearly than in choosing Anne Elizabeth Peabody for his life companion. She was distinguished for good cheer, amiability and gentleness; for kindness, unselfishness and generosity; for industry, painstaking and deftness; for calmness, self-possession and force of character; for intelligence, nice discernment and sound judgment; and for high ideals of justice, truth and beauty. It was, therefore, only natural that she should be idolized by her family, to whom she was wholly devoted. She continued to share fully their interests after they had left home for college, and after they had entered upon their chosen vocations. She died April 5, 1904, at their home in Florence, where they had lived since 1873. She is buried at Auburn Center, in Geauga County.

The Children of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish

Fletcher, eldest child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born February 15, 1854; died August 29, 1854.

Florence, second child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born

July 12, 1855, in Florence Township. She taught for several years; later spent three years at Oberlin College; and after some further time spent in teaching in a small college at Galesville, Wisconsin, attended the University of Wisconsin, from which she was graduated in 1897. Since that time she has been professor of English in the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio.

Williston, third child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born at Berlin Heights, January 15, 1858. In 1877 he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1881. As second lieutenant in the artillery he served with the army in the East and in the West. He resigned his commission in 1887 and went into business. He was admitted to the bar in 1897. His home was for many years in Chicago, where he is best known for his important connections with the city traction interests. He was assistant to the president and attorney for the South Chicago City Railway Company from 1892 to 1899, and with the Chicago Union Traction Company from 1899 to 1908. From 1908 to 1912 he was assistant to the president, and in 1912 became vice president and general manager of the Chicago Railways Company. He became vice president of the West Penn Traction Company, with offices in Pittsburgh, in 1914, and so continues. Outside of Chicago and Pittsburgh his name is most familiarly associated with literary authorship. Had he never written anything but "A Last Will," which has been published and republished in many forms and editions, his fame as an author would probably still be recognized as long as the English language is read; but he has also contributed a large amount of prose and verse to magazines, and is author of a book called "Short Rations," a collection of short stories of army life, published in 1900. He was married September 22, 1881, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of Dwight Foster and Frances Norris Cameron of Chicago. They had five children: Cameron (born July 31, 1884), who is a graduate of the law department of Northwestern University, and a lawyer in Chicago; Alexander Hamilton, born September 17, 1885, died July 25, 1886; Gertrude Cameron (born August 30, 1888), a graduate of the University of Chicago; Josephine (born June 26, 1890), who is a student in music and a talented violinist; and Margaret, born January 15, 1892, died May 7, 1892.

Josephine L., the fourth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born in Berlin Heights, January 15, 1858. She graduated at Oberlin College with high honors, and for several years taught Greek and Latin in the high school at Greenville, Michigan, and later gave private instruction in the classics. She is now and has been for some years connected with the public charities in Cleveland.

Nicholas, fifth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born March 1, 1861; died March 23, 1861.

Matilda, sixth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born March 1, 1861; died March 29, 1861.

Mary Sophia, seventh child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born April 21, 1863, in Berlin Heights. She was graduated from Oberlin College in 1886; taught one year in Kinsman, Ohio; two years in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, in a private school, and in 1892 she went to the

Walnut Lane Preparatory School for Girls in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where she taught mathemathics and science until 1907. She then became connected with the Stevens' School at the same place. In 1909 she left educational work to be with her father.

Job, Jr., eighth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born in Colon, St. Joseph County, Michigan, May 2, 1867. On graduating at Oberlin College in 1888, where he distinguished himself in the classics and in athletics, he at once took a position with the Crane Elevator Company of Chicago; and when that concern was consolidated with the Otis Elevator Company he was made superintendent of the larger concern. For a number of years he has been manager of the company's works at different places, and is now located at Buffalo. He married, September 18, 1890, Ruth B. Hall, daughter of Judge Theodore and Lucy M. Pierce Hall of Ashtabula, Ohio. Their only child, Julian Lounsbury (born January 13, 1893, in Ashtabula), was graduated in 1915 from the University of Illinois, among the first in his class.

John Charles Lounsbury, ninth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born June 3, 1870, in Townsend Township, Huron County, Ohio. He attended the Oberlin Preparatory School in the winter and spring of 1886; was assistant to the city civil engineer of Sandusky, 1886-88, and assistant engineer on location and construction of the railroad from Sandusky to Bellevue (now part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system) in 1891. He was graduated from the department of civil engineering of Cornell University in 1892, and served as instructor in the department 1892-93. At Stanford University, in California, he was assistant professor, 1893-98; associate professor, 1898-1909, and has been professor of railroad engineering since 1909. He was resident engineer, 1905-07, and division engineer, 1907-09, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway (now New York Central Railroad—line west of Buffalo) on construction of the railroad from Franklin to Brookville, Pennsylvania. He is author of "Earthwork Haul and Overhaul," "Engineering Economics," and a number of other books and of papers and articles on professional subjects. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Railway Engineering Association. He has been president of the board of health or health commissioner of Palo Alto, California, since 1901. He was married at Laporte, Indiana, July 31, 1894, to Ethelwyn R. Slaght, daughter of Nathaniel and Frances Wallace Slaght of Greenville, Michigan. Their children are: Job (born at Palo Alto, October 9, 1895, died at Corsica, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1907); Lounsbury Slaght (born at San Francisco, December 30, 1899); and Frances Cecilia (born at San Francisco, February 3, 1901).

Anne Elizabeth, tenth child of Job and Anne Elizabeth Fish, was born October 2, 1872, in Townsend Township, Huron County, Ohio. She graduated at Oberlin College in 1895, and taught in a private school in Lakewood, New Jersey. She was married June 22, 1899, to Dr. Charles Francis McClure, who was born April 29, 1872. Their children are: Albert Nathaniel, born at LaGrange, Illinois, June 17, 1901; Mary Sophia, born December 23, 1903. They have resided in LaGrange since 1900.

Albert Elias, eleventh and youngest child of Job and Anne Elizabeth

Fish, was born in Townsend Township, Huron County, Ohio, October 2, 1872. He pursued his later studies in Oberlin and in the University of Wisconsin, and for a number of years taught school in Florence and Berlin townships. He was married April 12, 1910, to Anna Sophia, daughter of Boardman Henry Packer and Mary Annie Hanson Packer of Greenville, Michigan, and later of Chicago. Their only child, John Boardman, was born December 29, 1910, in Chicago. They live on their fine farm on the bluffs overlooking the beautiful valley of the Vermilion River, about one mile south of Birmingham, Erie County, where they are enthusiastically engaged in agriculture and horticulture.

These children, eight of them, are college bred. But now mature men and women all of them, they know that at the old home, under the careful training of their mother when they were children, and later in their father's school of all schools, they received all the vital part of their training.

The Fish home is of some historic interest. It is situated in Florence Township near the western line thereof, and on the old State Road which for a century has been a thoroughfare—in the earliest days carrying a procession of settlers' moving wagons, many of which were drawn by oxen; later the regular stage coach shuttling travelers to and fro, and now an automobile route between Cleveland and Toledo. The land upon which it is situated was bought in 1824 by James Clark Judson of Connecticut, a mechanic and land surveyor, noted for sound sense, good heart, industry and rectitude; an excellent companion, a first-rate teller of stories, interspersed always with flashes of his own humor, who in 1828 erected on the place the substantial house greatly in advance of the times for that locality in its character and furnishings, and set out an apple orchard which flourished for more than fifty years and disappeared only with the fall of the last tree in a summer storm of 1915.

Churches of various denominations have been founded at different times. The first religious meetings were held at the house of Eli S. Barnum, at Florence Corners, at which itinerant preachers officiated.

The first church organization was the Congregational. The meeting was held at the Barnum house by a missionary named Loomis. This society included members from Vermillion, Wakeman and Clarksfield. The present Congregational Church was organized January 7, 1832, by a committee of the Presbytery of Huron, consisting of J. B. Bradstreet, Xenophon Betts and Samuel Dunton. It had at that time seventeen members, and Uriah Hawley was chosen clerk. A church building, costing $2,012, was completed in 1842. The lot was donated by Jessup Wakeman. For several years this church had to depend upon preachers from neighboring towns. In 1842 Rev. Eldad Barber was called as its first regular pastor. He remained until 1871, and was followed by Hubbard Lawrence, who remained until 1878. Rev. Mr. Hale served from April until August of that year, being succeeded by Mr. Wright.

The First Congregational Church of Birmingham was originally Presbyterian. It was organized in 1838 by a committee consisting of Philo Wells and Xenophon Betts, of Vermillion, and Joseph Swift, of Henrietta. In 1845 the church adopted the Congregational form, but continued under the care of the presbytery until 1874, when it with-

drew. Eldad Barber was the first preacher. Reverend Messrs. Goodell and Carlisle followed him, and he in turn succeeded them. The next preacher was C. C. Creegan, of Wakeman; after a time services were abandoned, and the building taken over by the Methodist Episcopal Society.

The Methodists first held their meetings in the old log schoolhouse one mile south of Florence Corners as early as 1816 or 1817, at which Rev. Nathan Smith usually officiated. This denomination has grown in the township, and another of their churches has been organized.

A Baptist Church was organized in 1818 by Rev. John Rigdon, from Richland County. At the same time another Baptist Church was organized in Lorain County, and meetings were held in the schoolhouse about a mile east of Birmingham. The Baptists from Florence finally united with these, and in July, 1837, by resolution of the church of Henrietta, a branch was organized at Birmingham consisting of nine members. The society was called the Henrietta and Birmingham Baptist Church. In May, 1840, this branch organized into an independent church.

For many years a Second Adventist Church existed at Birmingham but no services of that denomination have been held for many years.

The Church of the Disciples was organized at Birmingham with forty members in 1845. It prospered and increased its membership to about seventy when one of its preachers became a convert to Mormonism, and drew away with him about half of the number. The same year in which the society was organized a building was erected costing $1,200. For many years services have been discontinued.

The Evangelical Church was organized about 1849, with a membership of about twenty. In 1866 a house of worship costing $900 was built.

In the summer of 1809 the Ruggles brothers, in fulfillment of a contract with the proprietors of the township, erected a grist mill on the Vermillion River, near the south township line. The mill was no sooner put in operation than a sudden freshet swept mill, dam and everything away. In 1811 the brothers erected another mill on Chapelle Creek, near the north line, which was completed the next year. They subsequently added a sawmill. A number of years afterward the mills were bought by Harley Mason, who also built another sawmill on the same stream, a short distance above. The first sawmill in the township was built by Eli S. Barnum, on Chapelle Creek, in the summer of 1810. Another sawmill was built on this creek at an early date by Job Smith.

The first postmaster was Eli S. Barnum, with the postoffice in his residence at Florence Corners. Cyrus Butler was the first postmaster at Birmingham. The first store was opened at Birmingham by Erastus Butler, and in 1826 he was the only trader mentioned in the tax reports. His capital at that time was $1,800. Two years later he was joined by Cyrus Butler, with a capital of $500. Cyrus Butler, also, while owner of the old mills at Birmingham, manufactured bar iron for several years. The ore was obtained from Vermillion. The mills were carried away by a freshet. In 1829 Ferris & Wood, of Florence Corners, were assessed on $750, J. V. Vredenburg in 1830 on $600, J. L. Wood on $600, and Charles P. Judson on $700. An ax factory was also located at Birmingham a short time.

High School, Vermilion

Main Street, Looking South, Vermilion

CHAPTER V

VERMILLION TOWNSHIP

This township is named after the Vermillion River, which together with La Chapelle and Sugar Creek constitute the three streams passing through the township. The soil varies including gravel, clay, sand and marl. There are some ancient mounds and fortifications and other traces of early Indian occupation. Two of these are in the south part of the township on the farm owned by John Summers, near the Vermillion River. William Haddy came in 1808, William Austin, George and John Sherrarts, Enoch Smith and Horatic Perry in 1809, James Cuddebach, Almon Ruggles, Benjamin Brooks, Solomon Parsons, Barlow Sturgis, and Deacon John Beardsley in 1810.

Almon Ruggles, who was the surveyor of the firelands, settled on the lake shore between the Vermillion and Huron rivers. For many years he acted as land agent for the Firelands Society. When Huron County was organized he was chosen the first recorder in 1809. He was appointed associate judge of Huron County in 1815, became state senator in 1816, and was re-elected in 1818. In 1824 he was made representative.

From the circumstance that in the earliest record extant the ear-marks which the earliest settlers in Florence and Vermillion townships had caused to be recorded, are drawn off in the handwriting of Harlow Case, stepson of Almon Ruggles; and then follow others, for Vermillion, in Ruggles' own hand, as township clerk, it is probable Judge Ruggles had been township clerk of the two when together, and that the earliest records had been made on loose papers, and that when the record book was obtained he did not transcribe the doings of the township board, but only the ear-marks, which were deemed too important to be lost.

Stephen Meeker, Jeremiah Van Benschoter, Peter Cuddebach, John Beardsley, James Prentiss, William Austin, Almon Ruggles, Rufus Judson and Francis Keyes, are amongst the names most frequently mentioned in the earliest records as holding the most important offices.

The first record of a township meeting is in the handwriting of Judge Ruggles, and was held at his residence on the 6th day of April, 1818, when Almon Ruggles was elected clerk; Peter Cuddebach and Jas. Prentiss, judges of election; Francis Keyes, John Beardsley and Rufus Judson, trustees; Jeremiah Van Benschoter and Horatio Perry, overseers of the poor; Peter Cuddebach and Francis Keyes, fence viewers; Peter Cuddebach, lister and appraiser, and Stephen Meeker, appraiser; Peter Cuddebach, treasurer; George Sherrarts, Francis Keyes, Wm. Van Benschoter and James Prentiss, supervisors.

The following copy of the records will be interesting, as indicating the relative wealth in cattle, horses and houses, of the citizens in 1818, taken from the township records:

TAX LAID ON THE INHABITANTS OF VERMILLION, ACCORDING TO THE LIST OF 1818

Job C. Smith	$ 0.30	Solomon Parsons	.20
John Miller	.50	Jesse Ball	.60
Curtiss Hard	.30	Almon Ruggles	1.50
Isaac Ransom	.28	Benjamin Root	.30
John Beardsley	.60	Abraham Traxel	.30
Jonah Bartow	.10	Samuel Hall	.40
John Bartow	.30	Samuel Washburn	.70
Mark Summers	.20	Stephen Meeker	1.70
Eli Winton	.10	Henry Scribner	.10
Enoch Smith	.20	Alexander Duker	.90
Philo Wells	.70	Francis Keyes	.60
Robert Wells	.90	Isaac Tillotson	.40
Levi Platt	.30	Isaac Tillotson, Jr.	.30
Almon Keeler	.50	Jeremiah V. Benschoter	.70
George Sherarts	.90	Henry Chevoy	.70
Joseph Brooks	.20	Wm. V. Benschoter	.40
Jonathan Brooks	.80	Reuben Brooks	.10
Horatio Perry	.70	Daniel V. Benschoter	.50
William Austin	.70	Martin Judson	.40
James Cuddeback	.40	Verney Judson	.30
Eunice Sturges	.60	Peter Cuddeback	1.10
Josiah Pelton	.60		
James Prentiss	.40	Amount	$23.20
Rufus Judson	.80		

This also indicates the number of people subject to taxation and their personal property—as 5 cents here represent one head of cattle, and 20 cents a horse. Meager as it appears, it was as difficult for them to pay it, and much more so, than for us to pay what we do at this day.

The first log house was built in 1808 on the lake shore near the mouth of the river by William Haddy. Peter Cuddebach built the first frame house in 1818. In 1821 William Austin built the first stone house and later the first brick house was built by Horatio Perry. The first white child was John Sherrarts, born in 1809. The first marriage was that of Bud Martin to Catherine Sherrarts in 1814. Peter Cuddebach planted the first orchard in 1812. The first death was that of a stranger at the house of Barlow Sturgis, in the winter of 1810-11. John Ruggles was the first postmaster, and the mails were carried on foot and a Mr. Leach was the first mail carrier. William Austin opened the first hotel. C. P. Judson was the proprietor of the first store. A Congregational Church was the first church in the township, and was organized in 1818. And the first meeting house was built near the center of the township in 1828, and on May 22 Rev. Harvey Lyon was installed as the first pastor. The second church was a Methodist Church organized in 1831. There are now nine churches in the township.

Miss Susan Williams taught the first term of school in the township in a school built on the lake shore in 1814. The school building of the Village of Vermillion was finished in 1874, and is a handsome brick structure costing $18,000. It is a graded school of three grades employing four teachers. The first sawmill was erected by Joe Smith on LaChapelle Creek in 1819. Formerly there was a large iron industry in the township which has been abandoned.

According to the Register of August 9, 1871, the following were the business enterprises of the village:

Fischer & Company operated a planing mill and sash factory just started in the eastern part of the town on the Black River road. Kahres & Pelton were in the lumber business. The Northern Hotel was run by

West Lake Street, Linwood

W. S. Irish, and had just been repainted and an ice cream parlor added to it. Gaylord & Merrill (who was afterward probate judge) had a general store and Delker & Englebry were about to move into their brick block which had just been built. E. D. DeWitt was the jeweler and Worthington & Sons and O. A. Leonard were engaged in the stone business.

At the time of the writing of this article Vermillion is a thriving village of 1,369 population by the census of 1910. Its mayor is F. W. Wakefield; clerk, L. C. Blattner; treasurer, L. A. Klaar; marshal, M. L. Gross; council, D. J. Miller, M. A. Friday, George B. McConnelly, L. H. McQueen, M. C. Gugenheimer and P. H. Darley. Its board of education consists of A. E. Beeckel, G. S. Davis, A. H. Leimbach, Geo. H. Nuhn and A. C. Hofrichter. Its postmaster is Edward M. Kane. It has two banks, The Bank of Vermillion and the Erie County Banking Company. It has two summer resorts, Shattuck's Grove and Linwood Park, both of which deservedly receive a large patronage.

CHAPTER VI

BERLIN TOWNSHIP

Berlin Township was originally named Eldridge, from one of its original proprietors, who owned about one-half of it. Mr. Eldridge is described as a "pleasant gentleman," but he fell into disrepute with his neighbors, probably because of the hatred which the early settler felt for the land speculator. They willingly gave credence to certain rumors that he had committed forgery in Connecticut to restore his credit, and were unwilling to perpetuate his name. Mr. Eldridge not only lost the confidence of his neighbors, but was actually ruined by the burden of taxation on his unimproved lands; improvements at that time being exempt from taxation.

In 1832 the name of the township was changed by the commissioners of Huron County, of which it was then a part. It was just at the time of the Milan-Berlin treaty, and Noah Hill suggested that as there was a Milan, why not have a Berlin.

As first surveyed, the township was five miles square, but was afterward enlarged by the addition of part of Vermillion, giving it a frontage on the lake of about two miles and a half, which in those days of so much dependence upon water transportation, was a matter of very great importance.

The surface is level (except where small valleys are formed by the streams) from the lake to the ridge, where it rises from 50 to 100 feet, and then extends southward as level as before. It is believed by geologists that this ridge represents what was once the shore line of the lake. It extends through the township from northeast to southeast, and in one place, called the "pinnacle," the base of the bluff is 60 feet above the level of the lake, and its slope presents three distinct terraces or shore lines, at heights of 100, 150 and 195 feet above the lake, each indicating a period of subsidence.

Timber was abundant, and consisted of various kinds of oak, chestnut and white wood; of the latter, this township has supplied more than any other in the firelands. The eastern part of the northern division was most heavily timbered.

The soil is generally sandy, the surface formation being almost exclusively of drift, and in places boulders, often of large size, are thickly scattered, though the northern part is lower and has a clayey soil. There were four marshes in the township, but these marsh lands are being reclaimed. Sandstone abounds, and half a dozen quarries have been opened and worked at different times. From these large quantities

have been shipped, and the home market supplied with grindstones and material for building.

Salt-licks extended parallel with the ridge, and were the general resort for deer. They came in large numbers and wore a path that afterward separated the lands of Nathan Tuttle and Ezekiel Sayles. During the dry season the surface of the licks is covered with an efflorescence of salt deposit that is very marked. In the early days, when salt was expensive and difficult to procure, the settlers dug a pit, into which they sank a section of a hollow tree, and took from this reservoir the water from which they made salt. One of these salt springs was considered so valuable by its first proprietor, Fosdick, that for many years he refused to sell the adjacent land. Later, Prof. B. L. Hill and others made explorations for it, but were unable to find it, the floods of spring having swept it away. They found salt water, however, and proved the truth of the reports they had received from the early settlers.

Traces of the mound builders can be found in various places in the township. Mr. Henry Hoak, while excavating for a cellar on his farm, in the western part, discovered some fragmentary skeletons. One of these, buried in the clay sub-soil, and therefore better preserved than those found in the sand, had a skull only nineteen inches in circumference, which would almost indicate idiocy. The under jaw was extremely massive, the arms of unusual length and the height less than four feet. Yet the individual evidently was not idiotic, as she had attained an extreme old age, which the idiot savage cannot do. The mound at this place covers an eighth of an acre. The collection of Hudson Tuthill contains a number of relics of this pre-historic people.

In 1852 H. L. Hill plowed up a French hatchet near the roots of a large stump. The tree had been cut down over twenty years before. It was very large and near the heart of the tree were two or three plain hacks as if made by a hatchet. Outside of these hacks could be counted 219 rings, indicating the time that had elapsed since the marks were made, and bringing the date to a time parallel with the coming of the French to settle Canada.

The first settlement was made in 1808 by a party of seven adventurers: John Hoak, John McLaughlin, George Miller, Nathaniel Burdue, Benjamin Pratt, Richie and Howard. They launched a rude boat at the mouth of Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania, loaded it with provisions, farming tools and thirty barrels of whiskey, and sailed up the lake in the spring. Meeting rough weather they threw overboard the whiskey, and when the storm subsided cruised about and gathered it up again.

When they found the mouth of the Huron the sand-bar kept them from getting ashore, and they were obliged to dig a channel for their boat from the lake to the river. They selected a field of eighteen acres of land, afterwards composing the Kline and Minuse Farm in Milan Township, and put in a corn crop. After planting their corn and hoeing it they left it and returned for their families, leaving an Indian to guard it. It was not until the autumn that they appeared again with their boat loaded with their goods, and their women and children on horse-

back, escorted by John Hoak's father, Henry Hoak. He was the oldest of the pioneers, having been born in 1745, and remained here until his death in his eighty-eighth year.

The majority of this party deserted Huron on account of its overflows and settled in Berlin. They found here rich soil and two creeks—one called the Chapelle, the other "The Old Woman's Creek," because it was said a squaw had drowned in it at an early date. It rises in Huron County and passes through the whole length of the central portion of this township. It has a west branch, and the two branches have had at different times more than half a dozen sawmills built along their course. The Chapelle empties into the lake in Vermillion. The strangers also found an abundance of wild game, turkeys, deer and small animals, with a sprinkling of wolves and bears, sufficient to keep them in a state of anxiety continually. Men who worked by night at that time did so to the music of the wolves that barked on every side. A Mr. Freeman, who settled in the eastern part of the township, had noticed that his hogs came to the house badly wounded, and one moonlight night he heard one of them squealing. He seized his gun and ran to the rescue. A large bear was carrying off a good sized hog. The hog was dead, and in attempting to carry it over a log the bear had stood upon the log and was there shot. Its meat was divided among all the settlers and was enjoyed as a rare treat, being the first of the kind they had ever tasted.

A thrilling wolf story is told of a boy named Jacob Simpson, who was left alone at the house of Mr. Fitzgerald. The boy had nothing to read, and no company but a dog, so, as the evening was pleasant he went out of doors and sat on a log, howling to imitate a wolf. The dog joined in the concert, and his voice was even more shrill than the boy's. It was but a short time before they heard a reply from a genuine wolf, and as they came near the house the boy ran in and tried to coax the dog to go with him. It was worse than vain; the dog would not stir, and the pack of wolves surrounded the house and attacked the dog. This made the dog willing to join his master and came to the door to be let in, and so closely was he followed by the wolves that as Simpson opened the door to let him in he nearly caught a wolf at the same time. He fastened the door and piled fire wood against it to keep them out, and succeeded in doing so. The dog wanted to get out again, but he dared not let him go among them, and they remained around the house a long time trying to get in.

The first town meeting was held at Thompson's Mill on the 1st of April, 1817. The settlers concluded that the township needed a government, and they did not wait for the state to supply it, but organized themselves. Thirteen pioneers, dressed in patched and mended buckskin, with coon skin caps and fawn skin vests, met and elected each other, each man to an office, and some had two. The following is the list of officers: Trustees, John McLaughlin, Samuel Reed and John Thompson; clerk, Henry Brady; treasurer, John Hoak; constable, Daniel Butler; lister and appraiser, Lybeus Storrs; path masters, Christopher Brumbacker and Thomas Starr; fence viewers, John Hoak, Samuel Reed; poor-

masters, Heironymus Mingus and Christopher Brumbacker. The first act of authority on the part of the new government was the ordering of a certain Rachel Taylor to "depart the township of Eldridge." Whether she went or where in the wilderness she was expected to go is not stated.

One of the first houses was built by John Hoak in 1910, near the western line of the township. There were only four white men present to lift the heavy logs, but Silas David, an Indian chief, who was a frequent visitor to the whites, brought his friends to the "raising." He would not allow his followers to taste the liquor provided until the work was done, when they drank to their heart's content. One of them became so drunk that the others built a pen of rails around him and covered him up, leaving him till the next day.

The first white settler was either John Dunbar or a man named Tillison, who may have preceded him. Mr. Dunbar came from New York State in 1809, cleared his land and built a house, and was joined by his brother, Isaac, who afterwards built himself a house near the center of the township. In 1810 Perry and Thomas Starr came from Connecticut to Cleveland in a one-horse wagon. Thomas Starr was a blacksmith by trade and used to follow the business of ironing vessels for the lake. He did the iron work for the first decked vessel built this side of Erie, Pennsylvania. It was owned by Captain Austin, of Vermillion. On his trips to Cleveland to do the iron work on the vessels Mr. Starr used to carry torches to light the way and to drive off the wolves that howled about the path. He had eight children, of whom his eldest son, William Eldridge, is said to have been the first male child born in the township.

The Starr brothers built a mill on land afterward owned by L. H. Hill, and in the fall of the same year, 1810, built a house on the farm afterward owned by J. S. Lowry. A snow fell the night before the raising and it was feared the neighbors would not come as they lived for several miles in every direction; but early in the morning "old Mr. Burdue" was on hand with a jug of whiskey. When the building was up the whiskey was disposed of, as was customary with the pioneers. In this building the brothers kept bachelor's hall for a time. Thomas served as a militiaman in the War of 1812, from which he returned, and in February, 1814, married Clementina Clark, of Florence, and moved to the center of the township.

Soft water was very scarce, and it is told of Nathaniel Burdue, "Old Mr. Burdue," that while living on the Huron River he set out one Sunday with a piece of soap in his pocket and said he would travel until he found a spring of soft water, and there he would locate. In the afternoon he found a beautiful spring and decided to remain there. His orchard was the first in this section to bear, and a schoolhouse being built near his apple trees the old man's life was made miserable by the depredations of the boys.

The first physician was Dr. George G. Baker, who came from Connecticut in 1822. He did not remain long, but moved to Florence

Township, where he remained for many years, and then moved to Norwalk. His practice was large, extending far beyond the firelands, because of his unusual success in treating malarial fever, a disease common in new countries.

In 1811 occurred the first birth and the first death in the township. The birth was that of a daughter of Lazarus Young who afterwards became Mrs. Millerman. The death was a horrible tragedy. The wife of John Dunbar had been left insane by a fever, and one day threw herself into the fire. Her screams brought Mr. Dunbar to the house, and he pulled her from the fire and laid her on the bed. He could not leave her, and all that day he shouted for help; but not until near night was there a passerby to assist him. She died that evening, and there was no minister within reach to attend the funeral.

One of the hardships of the pioneers was the lack of mills to grind their corn and wheat. The first mill was built by the Starr brothers and Mr. Seymour for the proprietors, Eldridge, Fosdick and Miner. Previous to this the nearest mill was on the River Raisin, and there the settlers had to take their grist by boat, which was exceedingly dangerous. One of these milling expeditions stopped for the night at one of the Sister Islands. A high wind tore their boat loose and it drifted out into the lake. It was a terrible prospect, marooned in the middle of the lake and their grist lost; but the wind changed and their boat drifted back to them again, and they went on their way rejoicing. This first mill, soon after its completion, was purchased by John Thompson. In those days the forests held the water, and by means of a dam sufficient flow was secured to run the mill nine months in the year.

The first postmaster was Jeduthan Cobb, in 1820. The mail was then carried on horseback from Cleveland to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, by Robert Wolverton. He afterward ran a sort of coach or hack, carrying the mail and passengers.

After the first hotel, or "tavern," was built by Mr. Walker, on his farm, a Mr. Beebe secured the contract for carrying the mail. He ran a line of stages through on the telegraph road, and the passing of these ponderous vehicles was quite an event in the monotonous life of those days.

The first school in the township was taught during the winter of 1811-12, in a house on what was then the Fitzgerald farm. This school was suspended on account of the war, many of the settlers leaving and returning east. The feeling of insecurity was so great that in 1814 there were only four families left.

The second schoolhouse was built of logs covered with "shake," on the farm of Daniel Butler, in 1815, and the school was first kept by Sophia Case.

The third schoolhouse was built near "old man Burdue's" spring, in 1818. It was 16 by 20 feet, and the logs were of all sizes and lengths, some running far beyond the others. The roof was covered with "shake," held down by heavy poles. The floor was made of logs

split through the middle, with seats to match, without any backs. Writing desks were of split slabs, supported by pins driven into the log walls. There were three windows with greased newspapers for glass. One entire end of the building was occupied by the fire-place, which could burn logs of all sizes. There was not a board or nail in the house. The school here was opened by Thomas Stevens, who received $10 a month, paid in farm produce or work. In 1874 the Central District erected a building at a cost of $13,000. This is a graded school, and for many years was under the care of Mr. Job Fish, who taught the higher grade.

The first religious organization in Berlin Township was the Methodist class, which met in private residences even previous to 1812. This denomination, however, did not have a house of worship until 1837, when a chapel was built in the eastern part of the township. Another chapel was built in the western part in 1850, but was afterward sold for a schoolhouse. In 1870 a brick church was built at the Heights. The church has grown steadily from those early class meetings, until it has become a permanent and flourishing institution.

The names of some of the pioneer Methodist preachers who were occasionally heard in Berlin in the early days are, Nathan Smith, Mr. Westlich, Dennis Goddard, Mr. Walker and William Pattee. At one of the early class meetings the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Our lots, by Divine Providence, are cast in this wilderness land, where we are destitute of the preached word, destitute of an able shepherd to take us by the hand, and believing it to be our duty, as professed followers of Christ; and also feeling it to be our desire, and esteeming it to be our highest privilege on earth to do all we can to the declarative glory of God and the advancement of the Redeemer's cause in the world, and the good of souls; and believing it will most conduce to this glorious end to form ourselves into a conference state, in brotherly compact, and thereby mutually strive to maintain the glory of God, keep the Christian Sabbath, watch over one another in love, and be help to each other in our pilgrimage journey, and finding ourselves to be in union sentiments, we, therefore, do hereby this day agree to unite in brotherly compact in the best of bonds, for the purpose above named. March 4, 1818."

Signed by Joshua Phillips, Robert Wolverton, P. G. Smith, Levi Fuller, Fanny Smith, Rebecca Smith, Luther Harris.

The first person who was known to have "experienced" religion was Lazarus Young, whose life has a record of consistency among trials that would test a man's mettle. The pioneers who came from New York, Pennsylvania and New England brought with them staunch religious convictions that were in no danger of dying out. In October, 1819, some of these devout people met in Florence at the residence of P. Starr, and with others of that township were organized by Elder Warner Goodale, into the Baptist Church of Berlin. They held their meetings at private residences in Berlin and Florence, with occasional

preaching from Elders French, Hartwell, Hanks, Tucker, Abbott, Rigdon and Call.

Elder Call was the first settled minister in the township, and, in fact, between Cleveland and the "Indian Land." He settled on a farm in 1820, on lot 7, range 5. Here he resided until he died in 1860, at the age of eighty.

The Baptist Church was really founded and sustained by Elder Joshua Phillips, whose name was first to be signed to the articles of agreement. He was dismissed at his own request in 1833, and the same year Elder Algood was secured to preach half the time. In 1837 Elder Wood preached in the same way, and in 1838 Elder P. Latimer was secured. He became a settled minister in 1839. In 1840 H. C. Sylvester took Latimer's place, and was succeeded in 1842 by Elder Warren. During his ministry he engaged the services of a celebrated revivalist, Elder Weaver, and the entire township was stirred as never before. In 1844 Elder Blake was called to be pastor, and that year the first Sunday school was organized. Blake was succeeded in 1845 by Elders Storrs and Bloomer, and in 1847 by Henderson; he in turn, in 1848, by Wilder, and he by Willoughby in 1851. During his ministry the slavery question agitated the church, and by a vote of seventeen to two it declared that no slave holder should receive the hand of fellowship.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1823 by Rev. A. H. Betts and S. B. Sullivan, with nine members. Mr. Betts preached occasionally until 1829. At this time they secured the services of Everton Judson to preach one-third of the time for two years. After that E. Barber preached a year, followed by Joseph Crawford two years, who, in turn, was succeeded by J. C. Sherwin in 1840, who remained until 1851. He was eminently successful, and very much beloved by his congregation and the entire community. He was succeeded for a short time by James Scott. G. C. Judson followed him in 1852 and remained one year. In 1853 John Parlin came, and in 1854 was succeeded by F. A. Demming, who remained three years. He was followed by E. M. Cravath, who remained until 1863, when he entered the army as chaplain. In 1864 T. B. Penfield filled the pulpit, followed by George Candee, from 1865 to 1869. Sidney Bryant remained a few months and was followed by a year's pastorate of J. C. Thompson. He was succeeded by Henry Brown, whose ministry was very short. In 1871 Levi Loring accepted the call and remained until 1874. A. D. Hall followed him and left in 1878, to go to Japan as a missionary. N. S. Wright became stated supply at that time, and was followed by Abner A. Pipes, who became stated supply until 1883. Then William Jones succeeded as a licentiate, and afterward became settled as pastor and remained until 1886, when J. J. Rice took charge of the church.

Quarrying was begun by Joshua Phillips on land afterward owned by J. M. Stahl. He had sold the land to Eldridge, but desiring to build himself a house, he reserved the use of the stone for a year. Elder Phillips, with an eye to business, secured a large number of teams and employed the hours of that year in getting out all the stone that he

possibly could. As a result, he had not only enough for his own use, but was enabled to supply the general demand. Even then no one knew that the ledge of sandstone, which crops out on the northeast of the Heights, was one of the most valuable in the state. George A. Baillie was the first to make this known.

It was not an easy thing to do, for more than twenty feet of strippings had to be cleared away before the desired quality of stone could be secured. There was a fine gravel bed near by, and because of this the Lake Shore Railroad was willing to extend a branch road into the heart of the quarry. The stone is of superior quality and seemingly inexhaustible. The strata lie from six inches to eight feet in thickness. General Gilmore made a test of it and thought it would bear a crushing force of 14,250 per square inch, and a well-known architect, E. E. Myers, says, "He regards it as one of the best sand stones he has ever seen or used." It is apparently unaffected by changes of temperature, by acids or age. There were 400 carloads shipped in one year (1878), mostly to New York. There is also another quarry seemingly as inexhaustible. Grindstones were formerly manufactured, but the business was discontinued.

As soon as their cabins were built and their lands cleared for a crop the early pioneers began to set out orchards, even while the forest trees were still standing. No apples could be obtained nearer than Canada, which then seemed much further distant than now. The first fruit trees were brought from there in 1812 by John Hoak and Mr. Fleming, of Huron, who went across the lake and returned with a boatload of trees. Some of these were still growing as late as 1889. There were also three pear trees that were immense specimens of their kind, one of them measuring seventy feet in height and eighty-seven inches in circumference. Their average yield was from thirty to fifty bushels each. This was the beginning of an industry that has since made Berlin famous, and no township can compete with it in the amount of fruit raised.

Dairying was not profitable in the early years, but after the establishment of a creamery by Melvin Stone in 1877 a new impetus was given to this business. More than 250 cows were soon devoted to its supply. A finer quality of butter was made at a much lower cost, yet bringing a higher price. The secret of the success of this plant was a stream of cold water, of even temperature, which furnished cooling facilities. By 1878 the patronage of the creamery had increased to 340 cows, an increase of 90, marking the permanent success of the business.

The Berlin box factory was started in 1865. At first it was connected with the sorghum business, which began about the same time. In the year 1864 10,000 gallons of syrup were made and the business continued until 1866. In addition to making boxes, barrels for shipping apples were also made, and in one year 6,000 were sent out. Two years later the box business had so increased that all other interests were closed out. The owners continually added to their buildings and

increased their operations until 100,000 feet of lumber were required annually. This furnishes steady work to twenty-five or thirty employes. Much of the success is due to the mechanical ability and enterprise of its first manager, Samuel Patterson. As fruit interests increase, this business must continue to grow.

Free Love Community

Berlin Heights became widely known at one time on account of a small free love community planted there. Only one citizen of the township became identified with this movement, the others coming from remote states. It was some time after the first gathering before a colony was established. Their peculiar tenets were taught and disseminated until 1860, when Point Hope Community was established upon a communistic basis, with about twenty members. It lasted about twelve months. A second organization, called the Industrial Fraternity, commenced in 1860, with twenty members, lived about six months. The third, the Berlin Community, or Christian Republic, commenced in 1865, had twelve adult members and six children and lived about one year. Mr. Hudson Tuttle, Berlin's well-known author, in writing of these people, says:

"So far as testing communism, the affair was a perfect failure. The drifting to this section of so many individuals, who, to use their own phrase, were 'intensely individualized,' and who remained after the complete failure of their schemes, has had an influence on the character of the town. They engaged in fruit growing, have multiplied the small farms, and added to the prosperity and intellectual life of the people," etc.

He then alludes to a sketch of this community in Johnson's Encyclopedia, in which it is spoken of as a society of Spiritualists, which Mr. Tuttle says is false, because many of the bitterest opponents the community had were Spiritualists. A part of the number were atheists, some were believers in different creeds, and some were Spiritualists. There was little toleration shown the newcomers, and at one time, when Francis Barry attempted to mail an issue of the Age of Freedom, twenty Berlin women seized the mail-sack in which he had brought it on his shoulder to the office and burned it in the street.

Several papers were started by the communists and had a brief career. The Social Revolutionist, in 1857, by J. S. Patterson; Age of Freedom, 1858; Good Time Coming, 1859; the New Republic, 1862; the Optimist and Kingdom of Heaven, 1869; the Principia or Personality, 1868; the New Campaign, 1871; the Toledo Sun, moved from Toledo to Berlin Heights in 1875, by John A. Laut.

Besides these two local newspapers were started, but were unsuccessful: The Bulletin, by W. B. Harrison, commenced in 1870; and the Index, by F. J. Miles, commenced in 1875.

The Register of March 14, 1870, quotes the following description of the Free Love Community which existed in Berlin Township in 1858.

"The first attempt at founding a colony was made in 1854, but it was not altogether successful. The fact that some of the experimenters were not prepared for the free love theories urged by Frank Barry, and his immediate circle of friends was considered a sufficient reason for not entering upon anything of a practical sort till further agitation should develop all parties concerned to the proper point. The staid substantial orthodox citizens of Berlin Heights and surrounding country regarded with considerable alarm the advent in their midst of a class of people so shameless as to oppose the sacred institution of marriage and carry into practical operation the doctrine of Free Love. While the Free Lovers were intent on carrying out their principles, holding meetings and conventions, receiving and entertaining large numbers of visitors from all parts of the country, dancing on Sunday in the ball room of the hotel within hearing of the most popular church, walking out together and making other manifestations without asking leave of the priest or the county clerk—while these irregularities and immoralities were being practiced, and most worst was surmised, the leading citizens were organizing an opposition. As the Free Lovers could not get into the papers as advocates of their doctrine they seemed to conclude that it was better to be kicked than not noticed at all; so they and their friends in other places wrote sensational articles for publication in ridicule and denunciation of themselves, evidently delighted to be able to get so much gratuitous advertising. A single confederate who belonged to the reportorial staff of the New York Tribune succeeded in getting column after column into that journal and the Herald, in which he shrewdly mingled some of the most ably expressed sentiments of Free Love with ostensibly adverse criticisms. In the meantime an indignation meeting was called at the Presbyterian Church in Berlin Heights which was largely attended by the morality loving people of that section of country. But Satan came also in the shape of a score of Free Lovers, some of whom were better speakers than any in the ranks of the opposition and the indignation meeting amounted to little more than a three hours' discussion of Free Love. This result rather delighted the Free Lovers, as they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. The friends of good order then resorted to the law. A car load of Free Lovers of both sexes and every variety of temperament were captured and taken to Sandusky and arraigned before the Mayor on the charge of having violated certain statutes for the protection of good morals. Frank Barry was relied on as the most important witness, for he was believed to be fanatically honest, and he was supposed to be perfectly familiar with all the inside manifestations of the movement. It was discovered however, that the offenders had a way of not knowing anything about each other's doings, and the whole week was spent trying to convict some of them of overt acts committed contrary to law. At length the prosecution was abandoned, the Free Lovers coming off first best, having had a week's board and comfortable lodging at a good hotel without expense to themselves. One day as Frank Barry was driving toward the Post Office with several bushels of Free Love documents for the mail, dreaming of no harm, but rather

of the good time coming, when Free Love should be the universal inheritance of the children of the earth, he was assailed by a score of men and women with straw shavings and matches at hand who made short work of subduing the apostle of the New Faith. The Free Love question was made an issue at the next township election. The opponents controlled the regular caucus, and nominated for office men in favor of expelling the Free Lovers. The friends of toleration bolted the regular ticket and nominated a new one pledged to protect the Free Lovers so long as they could not be proved guilty of violating any law. The Free Love ticket as it was called was elected by a considerable majority.

"It is to be understood that the Berlin socialists are of the independent sort never having patterned after any of the great lights such as Fourier, Owen, Noyes, or Ann Lee, and live not on the communistic plan but each on his own hook. They are scattered over a territory a mile or so in extent, including one side of the village of Berlin Heights and thence extending out on small fruit farms. At the period referred to—the summer of 1858—a small group of the faithful occupied a place nearly a mile away from most of their brethren. Whether they were to conceal their real mode of life or were really more gross or sensual the writer cannot determine from the data furnished him, but it is certainly true that they had a secluded and lovely bathing place on their small domain where members of the group of opposite sex and compensative temperaments were accustomed to retire in the heat of the day to give practical demonstration that Eden innocence had come to earth again. All that sort of thing might have continued at least through the summer months up to this date, had not one of the neighbors chanced to go that way one day looking for his lost cow. This disturber of Eden No. 2 instead of following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor and trying his arts upon the Eves of the locality, whispered abroad an account of what he had seen. So wild and secluded was the spot that those who in bliss and beauty disported in the water were all unconscious of the approach of any serpents to mar their peace. It was generally thought that those took especial pains to see what they regarded as impure were more reprehensible than the actors themselves; still the performance of the bathers was regarded with unmitigated disgust. Many of the Free Lovers themselves were indignant on account of the disgraceful proceedings. Since that time they have encountered very little opposition. They are remarkably frugal and industrious, having developed the fruit growing qualities of the ground occupied by them to a marvellous extent. A disposition to deal fairly in matters of business in one of their principle characteristics. Their characters are unimpeachable except in so far as they are given to Free Love and they don't force that on anybody. Those of them who yet remain in Berlin (about 50 men and as many women) seem more devoted to secular pursuits than to a dissemination of their peculiar doctrine."

Artemas Ward thus described his visit to the community:

"Some years ago I pitched my tent and enfurled my banner to the breeze, in Berlin Hites, Ohio. I had hearn that Berlin Hites was

ockepied by a extensive seck called Free Lovers, who beleeved in affinertys and sich, goin back on their domestic ties without no hesitation whatsomever. They was likewise spirit rappers and high presher reformers on gineral principles. If I can improve these ere misguided peple by showin them my onparraled show at the usual low price of admitants, methunk, I shell not have lived in vane. But bitterly did I cuss the day I ever sot foot in the retchid place. I sot up my tent in a field near the Love Cure, as the called it, and bimeby the free lovers begun to congregate around the door. A ornerer set I have never sawn. The men's faces was all covered with hare and they lookt half-starved to deth. They didn't wear no weskuts for the purpose (as they sed) of allowin the free air of hevun to blow onto their boozums. Their pockets was filled with tracks and pamplits and they was barefooted. They sed the Postles didn't wear boots & why should they? That was their stile of argyment. The wimmen was wuss than the men. They wore trowsis, short gownds, straw hats with green ribbins, and all carried blue cotton umbrellers.

"Presently a perfeckly orful lookin female presented herself at the door. Her gownd was skanderlusly short and her trowsis was shameful to behold. She eyed me over very sharp, and then startin back she sed, in a wild voice:

" 'Oh, can it be?'

" 'Which?' sed I.

" 'Yes, 'tis troo, O 'tis troo!'

" '15 cents, marm,' I anserd.

"She bust out a cryin and sed;

" 'And so I have found you at larst—at larst, O at larst!'

" 'Yes' I anserd, 'you have found me at larst, and you would hav found me at fust, if you had cum sooner.'

"She grabd me vilently by the coat collar, and brandishin her embreller wildly round, exclaimed:

" 'Air you a man?'

"Sez I, 'I think I air, but if you doubt it, you can address Mrs. A. Ward, Baldinsville, Injinanny, postage pade, & she will probly giv you the desired informashun.'

" 'Then thou ist what the cold world calls marrid?'

" 'Madam, I istest.'

"The exsentric female then clutched me franticly by the arm and hollered:

" 'You air mine, O you air mine!'

" 'Scacely' I sed, endeverin to git loose from her. But she clung to me and sed:

" 'You air my affinerty!'

" 'What upon arth is that?' I shouted.

" 'Dost thou not know?'

" 'No, I dostent!'

" 'Listin man & I'll tell ye!' sed the strange female; 'for years I hav yearned for thee. I knowed thou wast in the world, sumwhares, tho I didn't know whare. My hart sed he would cum and I took courage.

He has cum—he's here—you air him—you air my Affinerty! O 'tis too mutch! too mutch!' and she sobbed agin.

"'Yes,' I anserd, 'I think it is a darn site too mutch!'

"'Hast thou not yearned for me?' she yelled, ringin her hands like a female play actor.

"'Not a yearn!' I bellerd at the top of my voice, throwin her away from me.

"The free lovers who was standin round absarvin the scene commenst for to holler 'shame' 'beast' etsettery, etsettery.

"I was very much riled, and fortifyin myself with a spare tent stake, I addrest them as follers; 'You pussylanermus critters, go way from me and take this retchid woman with you. I'm a law-abidin man, and beleeve in good, old fashioned institutions. I am marrid & my orfsprings resemble me if I am a showman! I think your Affinerty bizniss is cussed noncents, besides bein outrajusly wisked. Why don't you behave desunt like other folks? Go to work and earn a honist livin and not stay round here in this lazy, shiftless way, pizenin the moral atmosphere with your pestifrous ideas! You wimin folks go back to your lawful husbands if you've got any, and take orf them skanderlous gownds and trowsis, and dress respectful like other wimin. You men folks, cut orf them pirattercal whiskers, burn up them infurnel pamplits, put sum weskuts on, go to work choppin wood, splittin fence rales, or tillin the sile.' I pored 4th my indignashun in this way til I got out of breth, when I stopt. I shant go to Berlin Hites again, not if I live to be as old as Methooseler."

The habits and circumstances of the pioneers were not conducive to temperance, yet before the middle of the nineteenth century the Sons of Temperance were organized, and failed, it is said, because they excluded women from membership. Mr. S. O. Kellogg then conceived the idea of a temperance society in which the sexes should be equal. As the result of his thinking the Ark of Temperance was founded, and was successful for many years. The parent organization numbered at one time 108, and from its influence several other arks were formed, so that the order came to number at one time more than 800. This society was a great help to the moral, intellectual and social life of the township.

Berlin is proud of her military record. The following is the list of her soldiers who served in the various wars of our country:

Revolution—Orley Benschoter, Hieronomus Mingus, Aaron Van Benschoter.

War of 1812—Russell Ransom, Nathaniel Griffin, Ephraim Hardy, Prosper Carey, George Whitney, Joshua Phillips, P. T. Barber, Jacob Mingus, Nathaniel Burdue, H. Dunbar, T. Miller, Thomas Starr.

War of the Rebellion—William Lowry, Samuel McGurkin, Richard Mulleneaux, Myron Rice, George Burgess, L. L. Hardy, D. D. Stage, W. A. Keith, Spafford Penny, J. Woodward, Osro J. Lowell, J. Hall, J. Daniels, Elisha Jenkins, W. Swartz, Diodot Ransom, George Johnson, S. Seeley, C. A. Graves, E. Huffman, E. Hardy, Fred Huntley, James Smith, P. K. Loomis, George L. Fowler, Horace Hill, John Laughlin,

J. Smith, H. Smith, Darius Smith, Charles Elwood, Henry Elwood, Aaron Hall, Lucius Smith, Daniel Weatherslow, Oliver Benschoter, Frank Bemis, William Bellamy.

Berlin Township has three villages within its boundaries. Berlinville, on the state road, was at one time a busy little place, but when stage coaches were superseded by railroads it fell into the background and remained the same little village, but without the life and bustle of the early days.

Berlin Heights has had a wide reputation, but its growth has been hampered by not having railroad facilities. It has several stores, several factories, a sawmill, a grist mill, a fine school building with graded school, three churches and a hotel.

Ceylon, on the Lake Shore Railroad, is directly north of Berlin Heights, and grew to be a considerable village in a very short time.

There are six cemeteries in the township, one of which is being washed away by the united force of Chapelle Creek and the lake. The others are at Berlinville, Berlin Heights and Harpen's Corners.

Many interesting stories of the pioneer days might be told in connection with the history of this township, but perhaps nothing is more typical of the conditions of those early days than the hardships which the family of the Baptist elder, Joshua Phillips, had to overcome. Mr. Phillips added preaching to his other labors of clearing, farming and mason work. He came, bringing his family, from New York in 1818, and built a log house 10 by 12 feet in the woods on Chapelle Creek. When they moved into the house it was not yet finished. There was a door, but no windows; and it did not yet need any as the roof was not on. It was the 1st of January and a warm, sunny day; but that night a sleet storm came up and Mr. Phillips had to break up his wagon box to make a slight shelter in one corner of the cabin, where his family huddled together until the storm had passed. He brought three horses and a cow with him, and the first winter two horses died from exposure and poor food; their only fodder being marsh grass, which kept green all winter. One of Mr. Phillips' sons practiced medicine for many years and attained to quite a reputation for his success in treating climatic diseases. Later he gave up his practice. He became a disciple of Emerson and Parker, reading constantly, and collecting interesting historical facts connected with the township.

Hudson Tuttle, another son of one of the early settlers, also deserves mention. He became widely known as an author and exponent of Spiritualism, in spite of the handicap of a very meager schooling. He devoted much time to writing up the history of this portion of the firelands.

CHAPTER VII

MILAN TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE

Lying in the southern part of Erie, adjoining Huron County, and crossed diagonally from southwest to northeast by the Huron River, Milan Township is one of the most thoroughly drained and richest agricultural sections in Northern Ohio. The eastern and southern portions are sandy in a greater or less degree, and the northern part is a rich black prairie loam. The timber was never as heavy as that in Huron County, but excellent ship timber has been obtained from the woodlands in the vicinity of and far below Milan Village. Even the prairie section is interspersed with groves of small oak trees. Chestnut, hickory, walnut, butternut, elm, sycamore, sassafras, various kinds of oak and scattering maples comprise the native forest trees.

The Huron River occupies a valley nearly 100 feet below the general level, and from eighty rods to a mile in width. The bottom lands lying along this river are very rich, but subject to sudden, and during wet seasons, frequent inundations that prove very damaging to the young crops. This sort of damage has become common from the fact that the uplands are now so thoroughly drained by artificial means as to conduct the water to the river faster than it can be carried off. The Valley of the Huron River is quite picturesque both above and below Milan Village. The banks above are quite generally precipitous on one side or the other of the river. The shale rock crops out from many of these banks, while the river below in places flows over a solid bed of the same formation. Occasional spheres of sulphite of iron are found imbedded in the river banks or the banks and beds of creeks flowing into the river.

Drippings of sulphur, and also of alum, are found in banks of small streams connected with the Huron River, but none are within the limits of Milan Township or Erie County. Below Milan Village, about three-fourths of a mile, and on the opposite side of the valley directly at the foot of the North Milan Hill, is a natural gas spring that has been known for many years to send forth an unremitting flow of gas, though the pressure is very light, partly owing, no doubt, to the nature of the under lying rock, which is shale and full of seams and cracks.

The gas, when lighted sends up a flame from one to three feet in height, depending on the amount of surface covered by the vessel used in concentrating it. Small boys have occasional larks by the light of this natural illuminant gathered in a keg with tight sides, no bottom, and a small hole in the top for a jet.

To the southeast of Milan, and close to the Huron County line, on the Butman Farm is a cold spring of considerable size, at one time be-

lieved to possess medicinal properties, which it no doubt does in an equal degree with many others that have built and supported magnificent sanitariums, while Milan has neglected her many natural advantages..

The mound-builders have left their traces in this township. There were three clearly defined fortifications when the first settlers came here. All three were upon the high banks of the Huron; the first in the second section, near the north line, and on the west side of the river; the second in the first section, on the east side, and the third in the fourth section, on the place occupied by Mrs. Morrill. F. W. Fowler, one of the pioneers, described these earth-works as from two to four feet above the surface of the ground. Large trees were growing upon some of these embankments. Near these forts were mounds or hillocks, which were found to contain human bones, promiscuously thrown together, as if a large number of bodies had been buried at one time. The skull bones, when found entire, were shown by measurement to be larger, upon the average, than those of the present race, and all exhibited marks that would indicate that life had been taken in deadly combat. Scattered among the skulls and vertebræ, and arm and leg bones, were stone pipes and fragments of burnt clay. Otherwise there was nothing to testify of the nature of the vanished race.

Long before the coming of the white men the fertile lands along the Huron were a favorite camping ground for the Indians. The early settlers found the fields free from timber all along the river, and the underbrush so cleared from the forests that the deer, as they bounded along, could be seen sometimes for half a mile. The principal Indian village stood where Milan Village is now located, but there were smaller settlements extending from the north line of the township as far as Ridgefield. There were probably a thousand red men in this group, principally of the Delawares and Ottawas—the latter commonly called Tawas. Here to a greater extent than in most localities where the Indians have been known to have had permanent villages they followed in a rude way the arts of peace during the intervals between their extended hunting journeys. Here were cherished the rites and customs of a race that is now scarcely known, except through scanty historical savings, and the often unreliable traditions of the pioneers, transmitted through their descendants.

Before the coming of the settlers Moravian missionaries worked among the Indians in this vicinity. As early as 1787, Zeisberger, a Moravian, took refuge from hostile Indians with his tribe near Fries' Landing. He built a town there and called it New Salem, but remained only about six years, when he was compelled to remove further south, where he died a few years later. In 1804 Rev. C. F. Dencke, a Moravian missionary from Canada, established the Indian Village of Paynothing or Pequotting, on the ground where Milan now stands. They remained here until about 1810, when, on account of white immigration, they removed to Canada, never again to return to the banks of the Huron, on whose borders their huts once stretched in a broken line to a point some three or four miles below Milan.

The mission Indians, it should be remembered, were only a small part of the number living in the settlement. Comparatively little seems to have been accomplished in making converts among the mass of savages. Perhaps many more might have been added to the flock if it were not for the disturbing influence of the white man's arrival.

The township is five miles square, and consequently contains 16,000 acres, all of which lie within the limits of the original Fireland grant. The following tables show who were the first owners of the soil and also the original owners of the sufferer's claims here compensated.

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Phillip Allyn	9	15	5½	Guy Richards, et al.	4	17	8¾
Walter Beebe	9	9	8	Guy Richards, et al.	5	3	9¾
Thomas Gardiner	22	2	0	Guy Richards, et al.	13	5	2¾
David Gardiner	11	0	0	Guy Richards, et al.	6	9	9¾
Abigail Holt	18	11	2	Guy Richards, et al.	11	2	8½
Jas. McEver's heirs	600	0	0	Guy Richards, et al.	366	0	0
Gurdon Saltonstall	1,440	0	0	Guy Richards, et al.	878	8	0
Cor'l's Cunningham	62	14	7½	Guy Richards, et al.	58	19	8½
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Elam Luddington	408	6	7	Samuel Hughes	408	6	7
Abigail Hughes	37	12	5	Samuel Hughes	37	12	5
Samuel Bird	42	2	5	Samuel Hughes	42	2	5
Timothy Bonticon, Jr.	13	8	0	Samuel Hughes	13	8	0
Henry York	4	4	10	Samuel Hughes	4	4	10
Levi Pardee	3	15	0	Samuel Hughes	3	15	0
Amos Morrison	1	0	0	Samuel Hughes	1	0	0
Joseph Hutts	1	5	0	Samuel Hughes	1	5	0
Elenor Hoy	1	17	0	Samuel Hughes	1	17	0
Alice Miles	5	8	0	Samuel Hughes	5	8	0
Stephen Brown	19	2	0	Samuel Hughes	8	10	0
William Alley	9	4	4	Samuel Hughes	7	0	6
Nehemiah Smith	9	12	0	Samuel Hughes	4	10	7
Adonijah Sherman	29	15	0	Samuel Hughes	12	16	1
Elijah Painter	14	0	0	Samuel Hughes	6	9	0
Matthew Oaks	19	6	4	Samuel Hughes	8	7	8
Jonah Mix	15	9	0	Samuel Hughes	7	2	6
Jabez Johnson	13	9	4	Samuel Hughes	6	4	10
Elijah Hills	16	11	6	Samuel Hughes	7	10	0
William Greenough	27	14	6	Samuel Hughes	11	19	8
William Mansfield	47	17	9	William Mansfield	47	17	9
Nathan Mansfield	3	10	6	William Mansfield	3	10	6
Johiel Forbes	173	13	1	Johiel Forbes' heirs	173	13	1
Daniel Lyman	368	7	8	Johiel Forbes' heirs	184	3	10
Rev. McWilliston	..	..	..	Committee	21	8	1
John Whitney, Esq.	158	16	3	Committee	79	15	0
John Woodward, Jr.	740	19	11	Committee	233	18	8
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Cor'l's Cunningham	62	14	7½	Guy Richards and others	3	14	11
Joanna Beebe	236	2	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	59	0	7½
Joseph Cheels	75	11	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	45	6	11
Ruth Harris	63	0	0	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	38	8	7
Ann Hancock	140	3	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	46	14	6
Owen Neal	91	14	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	91	14	6
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	60	0	0
James Stewart	13	18	6	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	8	7	1½
James Tilley 1,533		10	3	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	322	12	11
Rebecca Church	52	11	10	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	28	18	6¼
Matthew Griswold	10	0	0	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	5	4	0
Elizabeth Holzworth ...	46	8	0	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	26	17	7
Nath'l Hempstead	7	1	10	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	3	3	10
Thankful Stanton	..	8	9	Ebenezer Avery, Jr., and others	..	7	2
Roswell Saltonstall 1,800		0	0	John Kinsman	81	13	1¼
Joanna Short	276	14	0	Joanna Short	15	15	10
Robert Gallup	11	6	6	Robert Gallup	11	6	6
John Barnes	84	6	7¼	Benjamin Trumbull	50	12	9¼
Jeremiah Miller 2,535		18	9¾	John S. Miller	444	7	7½
Footing of Classification No. 3.....					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Sarah Harris	177	7	5	Sarah Harris' heirs....	177	7	5
Jeremiah Miller 2,535		18	10	John S. Miller.....	45	1	8¼
Ephraim Minor	348	17	4	John S. Miller	348	17	4
Seth Sears	13	19	7	Heirs of Seth Sears....	13	19	7
Rufus Avery	132	18	4	Committee	50	11	7¼
Amos Ledyard	142	7	10	Committee	142	7	10
Amos Prentice	566	1	6	Robert Latham	566	1	6
Footing of Classification No. 4.....					1,344	7	0

Two years after the survey was made David Abbott bought a tract of 800 acres of land lying in section No. 2, and upon both sides of the river. Jared Ward became the first resident of Avery, now called Milan, settling upon this tract in the same year, and immediately beginning preparations for farming upon the bottoms. John Walworth, of Cleve-

land, purchased the same year a large tract of land, which he soon after sold to Charles Parker, who moved in with his family in 1810. Seelick Comstock came the same year. A number of families located as squatters upon the lands that had been occupied and in a measure tilled by the Indians; but most of them moved away during the war, not to return. Three settlements were formed which made the points of a triangle, of which Milan afterwards became the center. Another settlement was commenced in 1811, in the northwest corner of the township, by Thomas Jeffrey, Josiah Smith, Dydimus and Elijah Kinney, and George Colvin. These settlements filled up rapidly, so that prior to the War of 1812, the number, including unmarried men, was not far from 225.

Birthplace of Thomas A. Edison, Milan

The following reminiscence of early Milan life by Mrs. Sarah Lockwood, who died in 1914 aged eighty-seven years, was contributed by her granddaughter, Mrs. Verna Williams, wife of the present common pleas judge.

In trying to recall various reminiscences and some of the experiences of some of my ancestors I find many things that they narrated that would be of interest.

My memory goes back to the time when I was about seven years old, when I saw the Indians pass our house on their way through town to their home down the river.

They were always very quiet and orderly. I remember their coming into our yard (now the Dixon home), going to the well and taking a drink from the bucket which was on a well sweep. When leaving they saw mother's baking of bread, six or eight loaves placed out on the porch to cool. Each one put a loaf under his arm and marched along. Mother saw them, picked up an ax near by and said, "If you don't bring back

my bread, I'll have to chop off your heads!" They put it back without a word and left. I have seen father invite them into the yard and treat them to bread and gingerbread and they would sit on the grass and eat it.

Milan, at that time consisted of scattered houses with woods between. Sometimes our fires would go out, and we would have to go to a neighbor's to get a shovel full of coals. Before we reached home they would go nearly out, and needed a good deal of coaxing with the bellows to make them burn. In order to keep fire over night we had to bury the coals in the ashes in the big fireplace. These fires furnished light to read and knit by. It was a matter of great concern at that time to my father how the future generations were going to procure fuel, as those large fireplaces consumed so much wood. Having heard of cooking-stoves made of iron, being a great saving of wood, he sent for one and had it domiciled in our kitchen. It looked very odious to our eyes, that great black thing, with two holes on top and a little bit of an oven, and all prophesied that it would be a blank failure, but it had come to stay, notwithstanding its many imperfections for the stoves have been improved like everything else.

We missed the cheery light which the blazing fireplace afforded. Our lights then consisted of tallow candles made by twisting about a dozen candle wicks around a stick and dipping them in a large kettle of tallow moderately warm. Have two parallel sticks resting ends on two chairs or "horses" to hang the candle rods on while they drip and cool. When cool enough repeat the process of dipping until you have them the required size. Anyone who wished to see good to read would take the candlestick in one hand and their book in the other. Our mothers had become such expert knitters from long practice, always knitting evenings and without much light. The spinning wheel was one of the necessities of the time and many times I used to watch our neighbor, Mrs. Waggoner, spin her stocking yarn and yarn for cloth. I was as much interested as if she were playing a piano. At that time we had a chance to buy of a peddler a clock which was very beautiful and wonderful to me. It was the first one I had ever seen. I was eight years old. It was set on the high mantel above the fireplace and is still ticking in the same house, and in my granddaughter's possession. It has been a silent listener to many stories told by pioneers, how two uncles and their wives, one with two children and the other one, came from Norwalk, Connecticut, January, 1816. They came with two horse teams and one ox team and were three months on the way, camping out nights. This side of Buffalo, where Fredonia now is, the children and one aunt were taken sick with dysentery. Each family lost a child with it. Their oxen were drowned and baggage lost or soaked in attempting to cross Catarraugus Creek on the ice. Their physician thought their illness was brought about by sleeping in rooms where they were drying their wet baggage.

They finally reached their new homes in a double log house, built on the old state road, north of Alling's Corners, and in comparatively

good health. Grandfather and one of the uncles came out the year before and built the double log house.

Grandfather was a sufferer from the depredations of the British by fire at Norwalk, Connecticut, and this land was granted him, then called New Connecticut. Soon after their arrival one of my aunts was taken very sick and uncle had to go to Detroit on horseback for a doctor.

My parents and an uncle and their families came in 1819. The Erie Canal was not finished. They came with three wagons and were six weeks on the road. They built a frame house opposite where the Catholic school building now stands and had been in it but a short time when they went to visit the aunts, who came in 1816. One child, four years old, was left at home with the girl. He amused himself by sweeping about the fireplace and set the broom away in an unfurnished room and the house was all ablaze before it was discovered, and when they came back they found only smouldering ashes—but the ever hospitable home of Ebenezer Merry took them in, until they could convert the cooper shop into a house in which to stay, as it was mid-winter. I have six large spoons of my mother's that were raked out of the ashes the next morning after the fire.

My brother James had a cub bear for a pet. They had to kill it when it was five months old, as it began to show its wild nature and we were afraid of it.

Deer were very plenty in the woods and they would often come up to our back door, but the least noise would frighten them away.

I remember seeing Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Henry Lockwood with their foot stoves, coming to church in the old yellow schoolhouse, which was used for "meetings."

The industries of Milan consisted of sawmills, grist mills, tannery, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, pottery, ashery, cooper shop, hat shop, harness maker's shop and one country store, containing the postoffice. Doctors kept their own drugs. There was also a carding-machine and a rope-walk. This was a long low building from street to street, and they twisted the rope by means of a large and small wheel, turned by hand. It was a grand place for us girls to go and have a good race, which we were privileged to do to our heart's content, provided we would agree not to get our hair twisted in the ropes. At the side of the building was a big kettle of tar and it had a lever that went round and round to lift the ropes out of the kettle. This was where we took our rides, by taking turns pushing each other around—and the tar compound afforded us plenty of chewing gum.

About this time Huron Institute was built and began to flourish, bringing in many students. Also the old brick Pesbyterian Church was built and began to flourish. Rev. Everton Judson called it his big red baby. Business grew, more stores and different industries sprung up—warehouses, which had been gradually added, received a new impetus, and the canal, which had been so successfully begun was carried on through much opposition and many discouragements. There was no such word as fail with the projectors and the four miles of canal

from town was built to connect with the Huron River, where it would be deep enough for navigation, was pushed with great celerity. The basin was lined with warehouses in three years. More grain was taken in and out of Milan than at any other lake port, and continued so until they began to build railroads south and west of us, which opened up to many people a more direct route to the eastern markets—so now I will only say that Milan is a pleasant, quiet town to rusticate in.

In the Register of April 4, 1881, Mr. L. A. Hine of Berlin Township gives a description of what pioneer life meant to a woman in early days. He says:

"From my earliest recollection (and I was born in 1819) and during all my youth my mother's work was as follows:

"1. The house work and rearing seven children.

"2. Making butter, and during the hot season from 25 to 35 pounds of cheese a day.

"3. Spinning and weaving wool and flax, and making the family clothing for summer and winter.

"My mother continued to do all this work alone and kept up her laborious habits to the last, and when the death bolt struck her at eighty-two, the stocking she was knitting fell from her hands.

"Formerly farmers purchased very little at the stores, except groceries, to a limited extent, and notions that were indispensable. Coffee was not used at all. I did not taste it until nearly an adult. Tea was only used by old women and visiting parties. Sugar was little used and much of it was of domestic production. Cider flowed like water the year round but it generally got pretty hard in July. . . . Then women were proud of the large amount of work they could perform and of the dignity of motherhood in a large family. One of the three Ann's who first lived in an arbor of poles and brush and gave the name to Ann Arbor, Michigan, was asked many years ago how many children she had reared, and replied, 'I set out to have 12, but only had 7. I made up for it by raising 5 grandchildren.' Then a woman of the highest rank in the rural district could go several miles to church on foot, now they will scarcely walk half a mile to hear a prophet."

The War of 1812 checked the growth of the settlement and drove many people away. Shortly after Hull's surrender a party were seen landing on the lake shore, and the scarlet coats of some soldiers in the party caused the settlers to think that the British were invading in force. The entire country-side was thrown into the wildest panic. The people all left their homes, many of them without sufficient food or clothing, and fled in the direction of Mansfield. By the time they reached the state road, leading south, the only one then open, night had come on. The company had increased to such an extent that the road was thronged for half a mile. About midnight the panic was arrested by the appearance in the rear of men carrying packs, but not armed. It was then discovered that the British had landed merely to send home

some of Hull's soldiers that they had captured at Detroit. In the morning part of the crowd went on to Mansfield, and the rest returned, picked up what they could, and then passed down the lake to Black River and other points. The men then organized a militia company, with Joseph Quigley, of Black River, captain, and David Barrett, of Milan, lieutenant, and returned to Huron.

After the arrival of several other companies and the main army, General Perkins established Camp Avery on the east side of the Huron River, on lands owned by Ebenezer Merry. Those among the soldiers who lived in the immediate vicinity were then disbanded that they might attend to their work, subject to call in case of need.

The soldiers remained at this camp until the following winter, a company of rangers also being stationed at a block house that was built in section 4, of Milan Township, upon the farm of Charles Parker. Their duty was to protect the vicinity from British soldiers and from bands of marauding Indians who had formerly lived in the neighborhood. Many times the settlers had to abandon their homes and take shelter in the fort. Once a portion of the army was dispatched after the enemy to the peninsula. They found and attacked them there. In this skirmish Alexander Mason was killed with Mr. Ramsdell and Daniel Mingus. Two men, Seymour and Pixley, who went out from Parker's Blockhouse one morning to cut down a bee tree, were set upon by Indians. Seymour was killed and Pixley taken prisoner. Indians were constantly lurking about, and the settlers were in a state of constant anxiety. Every unusual sound was feared to be the signal for a massacre. Fortunately there was no such general attack, and when peace came the settlers who had gone away began to return; many new people came in, and the settlement began to grow and prosper.

There is reason to believe that the first white child born to any of the permanent settlers of Milan was a daughter of Lazarus Young, afterwards the wife of Amherst Milliman, of Townsend, Huron County.

The first physicians were Doctors Goodwin and Guthrie. Before their arrival in the settlement people in need of medical attention were obliged to send to Cleveland, from which place a Doctor Long frequently came to Milan.

The first military company upon the fire-lands was formed in the fall of 1811 and met for its first muster on April 1st following at John B. Flemond's. David Barrett, of Milan, was elected captain.

The first log house was built by a party of young men, —— Barrett, Nathaniel Glines, Seth Hayes, Ebenezer Hayes, F. W. Fowler, Stephen Worthington and L. Durand, in 1810, and was located in section 2. This was the second improvement by white inhabitants, the first being by Jared Ward on the opposite side of the river.

The first framed buildings were a barn and house built by David Abbott.

Until 1820 this township was included in Huron Township, and the first election was held at John B. Flemond's, on the east bank of the river, and about two miles from the lake. Jabez Wright and David Abbott

were elected justices of the peace; F. W. Fowler, constable, and Almon Ruggles, recorder.

February 7, 1809, the Legislature authorized the erection of Huron County, embracing all the fire-lands. January 29, 1811, the Legislature appointed as commissioners to fix the seat of the county, E. Quinby, of Trumbull County; Stephen Clark, of Geauga, and Solomon Griswold, of Ashtabula. They located the county seat at Camp Avery, about a mile below the site of Milan Village. The first court was held at this point, or at the residence of David Abbott, in the fall of 1815, in which

Town Hall, Milan

year the county was organized. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by those who attended this court, because there was no good water procurable, and somebody suggested that good water might be found on the sand ridge running through Norwalk Township. This caused a movement that resulted in the county seat being taken away from Milan in 1818 by a process similar to that by which it was originally.

A courthouse was commenced in 1817, on the Abbott farm, but was never finished.

The earliest religious meetings in Milan, other than those held by the Moravian missionaries, were irregular gatherings at barns and private

houses addressed by various itinerant preachers. Among these was the Rev. Milton Badger, who preached in the Abbott settlement before the war and was chaplain at Fort Avery during the war. The Methodists organized a class in the Jeffry neighborhood as early as 1816, and Thomas Jeffry was its leader. The Rev. Fr. Gurley, Reverend Mr. Manger, the earnest and eccentric James McIntyre, Rev. Mr. Tillotson, "who spoke under the influence of spirits—from a bottle," were among the early preachers of this denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was not organized until 1830, and the building was erected in 1845. It has been fortunate in the pastors assigned, and its membership, though never large, has been drawn from a very intellectual portion of the community. In 1888, through the efforts of Mrs. J. C. Lockwood, the building was remodelled and improved.

The Presbyterian Church was organized at Spears Corners in 1818, under the name of the First Congregational Church of Huron, Rev. W. Williams and Alvin Coe, of Connecticut, presiding. The first members of the church were William Spears and wife, Gilbert Sexton and wife, Mrs. Eleanor Adams and her sons, William and Philo. Meetings were held alternately at the residences of S. Adams and Mr. Spears for some time, the pastor being Rev. Lot B. Sullivan. In 1823 the church removed to Milan. The first officers—two deacons—were elected in 1824. They were Henry Buckingham and Joseph Demond. The next year the church changed to the Presbyterian form of government, and elected three ruling elders: William Spears, Joseph Demond and David Everett. At this time there were thirty-seven members. After the removal to the village meetings were held in a schoolhouse which stood on the lot now occupied by the town hall, and afterwards in the yellow schoolhouse. The call for service was the blowing of a horn. Under the pastorate of Rev. E. Judson, who came to the church in 1829, a revival was experienced, and the organization began to grow. The church was incorporated in 1828, and in 1837 a substantial building was completed by contributions of work and material. For some time after the leaving of their first pastor the church was without a settled minister, and the pulpit was occasionally filled by supplies. The next regular pastor was Rev. Thomas L. Shipman, followed in succession by Isaac S. Demund, W. M. Adams, Everton Judson, Newton Barrett, J. M. Hayes, Alanson Hartpence, J. H. Walters and W. L. Swan. The longest ministry was that of Mr. Walters, who came in 1855 and labored here for thirty years.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Milan.—The earliest record of the establishment of St. Luke's Church in Milan is found in a paper covered book, yellow with age, which contains the articles of association, the records of baptism, confirmation and marriage, the list of communicants and the minutes of the first meeting of a vestry.

The first meeting for the election of a vestry was held in the study of the Rev. T. R. Taylor on the evening of January 17, 1846. James H. Kennedy having been appointed secretary pro tem the result of the

election was as follows: John P. Worstell, senior warden; Hamilton Colton, junior warden; Alexander McClure, treasurer; Joseph P. Williams, John Stevens and Dr. W. F. Dean as the other members.

At the organization of the parish there were ten communicants. The visitation of Bishop McIlvain was on June 20, 1847, when the corner stone of the first church was laid and a class of five were confirmed.

Since 1873 church services have been conducted by lay-readers or by the neighboring clergy from Norwalk, Monroeville, Sandusky and Huron.

There is a German Reformed Lutheran Church at Union Corners, in the northwestern part of the township. This church has a very large congregation.

The Friends, or Quakers, have a little church at Homer Page's Corners, above Fries Landing, which accommodates quite a number of the people in that vicinity. This church was erected largely through the efforts of Peter and Dorexa Hathaway, Peter Hathaway, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Eddy, John Everingham, the Rosekelleys, V. Fries, Homer Page and wife, John Balcam, the Rickards, A. Paul, A. Ruggles, Benjamin Wilcox, Calvin Gwin, C. Parker, Mrs. George Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eddy, Mrs. Carleton Bailey and others to whom the church and community stand indebted. Mrs. Alida Romick, an eloquent evangelist from Southeastern Ohio, preached the dedication sermon. Revs. George Bartlett, Charles Sweet and William Nicholson, able, earnest Christian ministers, have from time to time given their services to this congregation.

Popular education received early attention. A private school was supported in the Abbott neighborhood at a very early day. Miss Gilbert, from Newburg, was the teacher. She later married Doctor Goodwin.

In 1817 a schoolhouse was built at Spear's Corners, and Marshall Miller was the first teacher.

At Milan Village, two years later, Miss Susie Williams opened the first school taught there, in a new barn owned by Squire Merry. The second schoolhouse in the township was erected on the Eagle Tavern corner (East Church Street and Public Square), where the town hall now stands. In 1824 the old yellow schoolhouse was built on West Church Street, afterwards removed to Center Street, and finally, with the other small school buildings, converted into the Cooper Business Block at the top of the hill.

When the present public school system was inaugurated, in 1849, Milan was prompt to avail herself of its privileges, but with considerable debate and excitement. The members of the first school board and Allen Bartow were strong advocates of the cause of general education. The latter was a young mechanic at the time and made his first public speech defending it in reply to a then moneyed citizen, who afterwards became an ardent friend of free educational institutions.

The old brick school building on South Center Street was erected the year after the enabling law was passed, and at that time was one of the most substantial and convenient public school buildings in the state.

A fine and beautiful structure of brick, trimmed in sand-stone, was

built in 1884. It is in the form of a cross, has all modern conveniences and is well lighted. The architecture is very fine.

The first school board, elected in 1849, was composed of the following named men, prominent at the time in local affairs, and in several instances becoming quite widely known in business enterprises at other points in the state: Daniel Hamilton, J. H. Kennedy, George Barney, Hiram McMillan, S. F. Taylor and Harry Chase. The first superintendent employed was C. F. Royce.

Huron Institute is an educational establishment located near the south end of Seminary Street, adjoining the cemetery. Its existence is one of the results of the extensive revivals of religion in the churches of Huron Presbytery in the years 1830 and 1831. It was incorporated in 1832. It was proposed to raise $4,000 at the start for the purpose of securing a site and erecting a building. The people of Milan subscribed one-half of this sum on the condition that the institute should be located in their village. The first term was opened in April, 1832, in the office of J. Smith, Esq., with six students present. Before the quarter was finished twenty-five were enrolled. The first principal was Rev. E. Barber. The second quarter began with thirty-six students, and before the year was ended over ninety names were upon the roll—forty-six males and forty-four females. By the third year the building was finished and the attendance ran up to 127. It was the desire of the trustees to place education within the reach of all who would avail themselves of it, and in this they succeeded as nearly as was possible. The tuition was fixed at $4 per quarter in the classical department and at $3 in the English and female department, and the principal took it upon himself to furnish instruction from the avails of the tuition bills. Board was furnished by many of the best families of Milan at merely nominal rates. No student was ever refused admission or dismissed because too poor to pay his way in the institute.

Henry Ballentine, who afterward became a missionary to India, was assistant principal at first, but he was soon succeeded by B. Judson, who was assisted in the work by Mrs. E. A. Hubbard and Mrs. C. Stuart. S. C. Hickok succeeded Principal Barber in 1835. Mr. Hickok was followed in 1843 by H. W. Williams, and he in 1848 by Rev. L. Bliss. In 1850 T. S. Bradley became principal, and between this and 1858 N. Barrows, D. Sayles and J. McKee were respectively at the head of the institution.

Rev. Asa Brainard and Prof. Samuel F. Newman leased the building in 1850 and established the Western Reserve Normal School. This school was a decided success, and a very great benefit to the people of the village, as its reputation became so good under the joint management of these gentlemen, and the subsequent management of Mr. Newman alone, that students, and even residents, were brought to Milan from great distances to secure the benefits of the culture which it offered at a merely nominal cost.

Miss Delia Palmer, in 1871, took charge of the Normal and was very successfully assisted in her efforts by Prof. Charles Williams. Miss

Palmer conducted the school alone after the first year or so, until it was leased by Professor Lawrence and afterwards came under the management of Prof. B. B. Hall.

The first wagon road was cut out and cleared by Ebenezer Hayes and F. W. Fowler in the winter of 1810-11 from the mouth of the Huron River on the east side, up the river to the Abbott farm, and thence southerly, past the farms of Ebenezer and Hosmer Merry and Gundin Perrin, to the north and south section line of Norwalk.

The Columbia Road was opened the same winter, from the east side of the mouth of the river to the east line of the fire-lands, where it joined a road from Columbia Township, Lorain County.

Another road was laid out in the western part of the township in 1811 by Jabez Wright, Jared Ward and Charles Barnum. It lead from the lake shore, west of the mouth of the river, southerly past the farms of Wright and Ward to the residence of Charles Parker, in the fourth section of Milan, and thence up the river to to Monroeville, and from that point southerly to New Haven, on nearly the same line that is traversed today.

The Village of Beatty, now Milan, was laid out in 1814 by E. Merry, father of E. Merry, Jr., who resided in Milan until his death in 1888, and of Elizabeth, who resided with her brother. In 1816 Mr. Merry, with J. C. Smith and Isaac Tupper, began erecting a saw and grist mill near town. The former, who was a large land owner and a man of considerable enterprise, bought out his partners before the mill was completed, and, finishing it alone, operated it for some time to the satisfaction of residents for miles around. In 1819 F. W. Fowler removed to Milan Village from Abbotts, and in 1820 he opened a public house which accommodated boarders up to 1842.

In 1823 a meeting of citizens of Milan and the township adjoining was held at the house of F. W. Fowler to consider the building of a harbor at the mouth of the river. A committee was appointed, consisting of George W. Choate, Philo Adams, N. P. Mason, Schuyler Van Rensselaer, David Gibbs, Frederick Forsyth, N. M. Standart, James Williams and Ralph Lockwood, to consider the feasibility of the plan. Afterward a company was organized with five directors: Jabez Wright, Philo Adams, H. N. Jenkins, N. M. Standart and B. N. Adams. The work was begun in 1824, under the superintendence of Charles Wheaton, of Milan, and when he died, the following fall, Zebulon Stevens, of Huron, was elected to his place. The company's money was exhausted before the work was finished, when the National Government took it up and completed it.

Milan Canal.—The following appeared in the Sandusky Clarion of May 5, 1824:

"In conformity with the authority vested in us, and in discharge of the duties required of us, we, the undersigned, on the 12th day of April, 1824, proceeded to make the necessary survey of the canal route from the village of Milan to the navigable waters of the Huron River, near the former seat of justice for this county.

"The engineers and acting committee, having carefully looked the

ground over which the canal will pass, marked out the route. At the commencement of this, they find a very convenient situation for the summit-pond, which may be formed by a very small dam across the Huron, which from estimates by actual experience, can be constructed for $300, with an ample supply of water at all seasons of the year. With this expense, the summit-pond will be perfectly secure from floods.

"It is found by actual measurement of the fall of the water the whole distance of the contemplated canal, that it will be seven feet and six inches. The whole ground over which the canal will pass is bottom land,

Soldiers' Monument, Milan

and of the easiest kind of aquateneus earth for excavating. The whole distance is three miles, and entirely of the above description of earth. From excavations actually made in the same kind of earth, it is found that the excavation may be made at an expense of six (6) cents a square yard, and at this rate a boat navigation of four feet deep and 30 feet in width may be made at an expenditure of $1,500 per mile, and consequently the three miles of excavation may be made for the sum of $4,500. Add to this the dam and the excavation of the summit-pond, $300, equals $4,800. It is believed that two locks will be necessary—one at or near the summit-pond, and one at the entrance of the canal from the river, at an expenditure of $300 each; to which add the above

and we have $5,400. Some grubbing of timber and other contingent expenses, say $400, which added to the above makes $5,800.

"It is believed that this expense will be more than counter-balanced by the great advantage which the thriving village of Milan will derive from the canal. Nearly one-half the above sum is already offered to be advanced by responsible individuals.

"GEO. W. CHOATE,
"MR. BATES, of N. Y.,
"GEO. LOCKWOOD,
"Committee.
"P. R. HOPKINS,
"CHAS. WHEATON,
"Engineers."

The Village of Milan was laid out in 1817. It at that time contained two log houses or cabins.

The action above stated constituted the first step toward the canal which was commenced some six years later and completed for use in 1839, a period of fifteen years from the preparation of the above estimate.

In 1827-28 B. N. Abbott built the schooner Mary Abbott at the home of the family on the river. In 1829 he made a prosperous voyage to New York City via Huron River, Lake Erie, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, disposing of a load of Ohio produce and purchasing a cargo of goods needed in the West, returning safely home. H. N. Jenkins built the schooner Louisa Jenkins across the river at about the same time, but he confined his navigating expeditions to the river and Lake Erie.

A charter was granted the Milan Canal Company, which in 1828 proposed to dig a canal some three or four miles long, so that the village might be reached by such sailing craft as had been navigating the river up to Ward's Landing and Abbotts. E. Merry, Ralph Lockwood, George Lockwood, T. Baker and J. Wright were named in the charter as commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the stock. The subscribers assembled at the home of F. W. Fowler on August 27, 1831, and elected the following directors: E. Merry, E. Andrews, George Lockwood, D. Hamilton and F. W. Fowler. Work was begun on the canal in 1832, and completed, after numerous delays and discouragements, in 1839. This artificial waterway was of vast importance at that time from the fact there were no railways, and it afforded an outlet for immense quantities of grain. It was costly to Milan later, however, as it made the citizens of that village so independent that they refused a right of way to the Lake Shore Railroad, and that line went through Norwalk, which was then an unimportant village.

The organization of the old canal company was still continued for the purpose of holding the charter privileges for the W. & L. E. R. R. Co.'s right of way, but it has been many years since the old canal would float even a row boat, except at times of freshet, when the river overflows its banks. The first vessel to arrive at Milan by the canal was quite a curiosity, and its captain was a popular hero. When Captain Moran

and his schooner, the Kewaune, of 150 tons, arrived on the 4th of July, 1839, he was met by a procession of 500 people with music and banners, and presented with an American flag by Miss Maria Butman, acting for the patriotic ladies of Milan.

With the opening of the canal Milan at once became an important lake port. In the matters of securing the grain of the interior, and lumber for ship building, there was a considerable advantage in lying some eight or nine miles from the lake.

A scheme to connect Milan with Columbus by a railroad from the head of the canal through Norwalk and other villages was inaugurated at about the time the old Mad River Railroad was built, but for some unknown reason the project fell through.

Soon after the canal was finished the enterprising citizens of Milan began active steps in the direction of permanent improvements and substantial business projects. Warehouses were erected along the upper canal basin and the buyers of grain were rewarded with a trade that covered a section reaching in a southerly direction for more than a hundred miles. Great covered wagons, drawn by four or more horses, came in trains to town, and Milan held the greater part of their trade, though at times considerable numbers of the farmers passed on down the river to Huron in anticipation of a higher price for their grain.

The canal gave quite an impetus to ship building as well as commerce. The fine white oak timber in the vicinity was utilized for this purpose by numerous builders at their yards on either side of the basin, below the hill on which the village stands. J. P. Gay was among the first prominent builders, constructing a number of government sailing boats previous to the Civil war. E. Merry was at one time connected with this firm under the title of Merry & Gay, but they were unfortunate in their contracts and the business was suspended. Henry Kelley, for many years a prominent and public-spirited citizen of Milan, owned a shipyard at the foot of the ridge on which the residence of J. C. Lockwood was built. Captain Kelley afterwards erected a fine brick business block in Milan, and improved several farms in the vicinity, besides beautifying his house and grounds in the village. For many years he was a member of the council, and was once a commissioner of Erie County.

Among the first and last of the ship builders was Valentine Fries, a self-made man, who came to Milan about the year 1849 and began the grocery business in a small way. Careful attention to business and steady, hard work, together with the strictest integrity, gave Mr. Fries the necessary means to enlarge his business, and to invest a limited amount of money in vessel property. The time was opportune, and he soon increased his marine investments. In the '70s and '80s he built, at Fries' Landing (formerly called Wards and Abbotts), several of the largest and finest sailing vessels on the lakes, including the Marion Page, the Golden Age and others. He also built the steam barge Charles Foster. As a trustee of the township he was very active in bringing about the graveling of the flats north of Milan, an improvement that has been a very great benefit to farmers on that side of the town because the roads

prior to this were next to impassable for several weeks every spring and fall.

J. C. Lockwood and Lucius Stoddard, who were associated in the Milan Banking Company, were also largely interested in the shipping interests. Mr. Lockwood was also engaged for many years in the general mercantile trade. This business was afterward transferred to his nephews, Frank C. Smith and R. M. Lockwood.

J. M. Choate erected a carding mill in 1821, and started the business which was afterward taken over by J. Brown. About the same time N. Standart opened a general store, and Ralph and George Lockwood opened a store very soon after. The latter business afterward became the well-known house of F. G. and R. Lockwood, and then Ralph Lockwood, No. 2 Lockwood Block. Ralph Lockwood, Sr., became the first postmaster of Merry's Mills, as the place was then called, and held the office seventeen years. Henry Lockwood began the hat manufacturing business here in 1824, and conducted it with varying success for some time. The first Lockwood Block was a frame building erected in 1827, and burned some years later.

Among the old families whose names are worthy of mention are those of Kneeland Townsend, Carlos Colton, Joseph Hough, Charles Eldridge, Judson Perrin, William Daniels, D. Dimon, William Dimon, William Raynor, Doctor Renner, Squire Emmons, Captain Dean, Henry Penfield, H. Stoddard, William Mackey, H. McMillen, Captain Hicks, Captain Coulter, Squire Burt, O. Ruggles, the Roots, Hawleys, Lowrys, Roscoes, Fays, Minards, Richards, Gibbs, Roberts, Schaeffers, Williams, Daleys.

Milan has furnished a number of men who have become famous in a greater or less degree. Thomas A. Edison was born in Milan in 1847. Mrs. H. Page, of Page's Corners, down the Huron River, is a sister of the inventor and can remember when she carried him in her arms a sickly child. A beautiful and costly memorial to his mother, in the shape of a window in the Presbyterian Church, was erected by Mr. Edison, but was destroyed in a disastrous fire in 1888, which swept the south side of the public square and East Church Street, destroying besides the Presbyterian Church the town hall, Cline's Hotel, and two business blocks. Zenas King, the inventor of the iron suspension bridge which bears his name, was at one time a resident of Milan. J. W. Stoakes, the inventor of the Stoakes' automatic shading pen, which produces a broad line of several different tints at a single stroke, is a Milan man.

Among the earliest newspapers of Erie County was the Milan Free Press, which was conducted for some time by W. Jenkins, and the Tribune, established in 1848 by Clark Waggoner, who was afterward connected with the Toledo Commercial. Other papers have flourished from time to time, notably the Milan Bugle, which was sold by its editor, S. D. Brady, to the Milan Advertiser, edited by W. B. Starbird, and Messrs. Pratt, Balsey, and Gibbs, in succession since 1868, when it was established by Mr. Pratt and others.

The village was incorporated in 1833, and has since been presided over by the following mayors: John Smith, Richard Burt, John Smith, S. F. Taylor, T. R. Hopkins, E. B. Atherton, J. J. Penfield, L. Galpin, A. Page, George Dimon, V. Fries, Darwin Fay, W. E. Lockwood, Dr. E. L. Perry, J. W. Stoakes, Dr. E. L. Perry, J. W. Stoakes.

The Odd Fellows were organized here largely through the activites of Mr. Mann. Milan Lodge No. 105 was installed in the spring of 1848 by Thomas C. McEwen, afterward a resident of Sandusky. The lodge flourished for many years, but meetings were finally discontinued. The cause of the failure is said to have been the enlistment of so many of its members in the army during the Civil war.

The present society is styled Marks Lodge, No. 717, being named in honor of Reverend Marks, so long an Episcopalian minister at Huron, and an Odd Fellow of high standing. This lodge was installed in the fall of 1882, by Grand Master J. Burkett, of Findlay, Ohio. The charter members were F. H. Weaver, S. G. Saunders, P. J. Slocum, J. Eggleston, R. Croft, H. L. Wilson and D. J. Wilcoxson.

Erie Lodge, F. & A. M., was established in Milan in 1853, with the following charter members: Dr. E. L. Perry, John W. Sisty, Castleton Roscoe, Darwin Fay, William Lewis, J. F. Webster, P. P. Parker, A. Youman, S. Hollister, George A. Kline, and J. S. Felton.

Cranston Post, No. 73, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1881, with the following officers and charter members: H. N. Shipman, C.; John P. Mowry, S. V. C.; M. K. Lee, J. V. C.; J. C. Fitch, adjutant; P. A. Gordon, surgeon; C. H. Wilson, chaplain; John A. McLain, Q. M.; T. J. O'Leary, O. D.; W. H. Bemis, O. C.; Silas Brown, S. M.; J. Eggleston, Q. M. S.; A. Foreman, J. C. Bartow, William Eastman, William P. Poole, and J. Harble. The cornerstone of the soldiers' monument was laid May 10, 1867.

A Woman's Relief Corps was organized in the spring of 1888, with the following ladies as charter members: Mrs. Emma Elliott, Mrs. Lucinda Callanan, Mrs. Mary Gordon, Mrs. Emma Shupe, Mrs. Kate Luff, Mrs. Louisa Eggleston, Mrs. Fidelia McLain, Mrs. Rebecca Schaeffer, Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett, Mrs. Louisa Burch, Mrs. Julia Roscoe, Mrs. Helen Roscoe, Mrs. Sarah Oakley, Mrs. Sarah Marsh, Mrs. Alice Roscoe, Mrs. Mary Brown, Miss Eliza Schaeffer, Miss Annie Bassett, and Miss Lizzie Bassett.

The cornerstone of the town hall was laid July 4, 1876.

The Fanny Gordon Home, Milan.—On one of the prettiest residence streets in Milan is located "The Fanny Gordon Home," which was bequeathed to the corporate body known as "The Church Home of Cleveland," an Episcopalian home for old ladies, by the late Mrs. Frances McFall Gordon, who died in August, 1907.

The Gordon Home was dedicated on Wednesday, July 29, 1908, under the oversight of Mr. Lee and a large party of the trustees and friends of the home. The Milan Cottage has always been maintained as a summer home, and here a number of the old ladies from the

Cleveland Home come to spend the warm summer months in charge of Sister Sarah, who looks after their comfort and welfare. The cottage is nicely furnished and has all modern conveniences. It is indeed an ideal summer home and it is with genuine pleasure that the citizens of Milan greet the return of these old ladies.

On August 17, 1910, Milan held its centennial celebration.

CHAPTER VIII

HURON TOWNSHIP

The Township of Huron is irregular in form on account of its bordering on Lake Erie. The greatest length is from east to west, and the greatest width is at the western side where it extends from Milan Township on the south across part of Sandusky Bay and the base of Cedar Point to Lake Erie, whose turbulent and shallow waters wash its whole northern side, and at various points on the shores have dug away many acres of once valuable farming land. The Huron River, which enters the township from Milan and flows diagonally across the eastern portion, emptying into the lake at the eastern side of the Town of Huron, is a deep stream, with rather abrupt, though not high banks.

The bed of the river is of solid clay, and an old resident used to tell of having frequently seen steamers in turning around purposely run their bows against the side of the river bed in hopes of getting aground sufficiently to turn the boat by reversing the paddle wheels, but the abruptness and slippery nature of the river bed would invariably slide the boat back into the channel.

The river is navigable for quite large vessels for several miles, and for small boats for a much greater distance. Its mouth forms one of the best harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie, which made Huron an important point and caused it to be, probably, the first town settled in the Firelands. Early travelers coming up the lake in small boats found the Huron River an easy means of penetrating into the back country, and in the earlier times, explorers may have portaged across to the tributaries of the Ohio and found their way to the Mississippi.

This township is not favored with the rich river bottom lands to as great an extent as Milan, although in some places there are considerable areas of these lands. A great portion of the valley near the village is occupied by low marshes, into which the water is blown daily with the regularity almost of tides, by the lake breeze. There are about 1,500 acres of marsh land within the boundaries of the township, all of which is irreclaimable, from the fact that the land is all lower than the surface of the lake and consequently affected by the rise and fall of its waters.

The land east of Huron river, at the time of the first settlement, was covered with a dense forest, about half being second growth and the rest heavy timber. Much of it was white oak, used for ship timber.

About two miles west of Huron River is Sawmill Creek, a stream of considerable magnitude, the outlet of prairie drainage. When the waters

of the prairies were discharged more slowly, previously to the extensive ditching which now drains off the water very rapidly, sawmills have been known to run the greater part of the year. But since the prairie has been thoroughly drained most of the water falling upon the land within twenty miles of the lake is discharged in the course of a week. The southwestern part of the township is mostly prairie. The northwestern part, except the marshes bordering on Sandusky Bay, is timber land.

Among the traces of the mound builders in this vicinity an old mound west of the river, on the Wright farm, some three miles above Huron, now much reduced by plowing and the explorer's shovel, is probably the most easily seen, and has the most definite outline. The base occupies nearly an acre, and the top has an area of several square rods. There is also an old earthwork at the mouth of Sawmill Creek, 2½ miles west of Huron, on land formerly owned by Doctor Haskins. This relic is in the form of a fort, and encloses about half an acre. Many stone implements have been unearthed in this vicinity from time to time.

The following tables show the names of the original proprietors and those who came into possession of their claims, and to whom the lands of the township were awarded by lot.

Huron, Town No. 6, in Range 22

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Peter Lattimer	317	1	6	The heirs of William	264	4	7
John Lester	35	19	7	Stewart, late	37	19	7
John Welch	46	10	0	of New Lon-	46	10	0
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3	don, Con-	149	0	10
Samuel Brown	493	7	8	necticut,	328	18	6
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5	(deceased)	519	13	6
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10	William Winthrop, New York	360	5	2
Jeremiah Miller	..	..	..	William Winthrop, New York	105	13	3
John Ewing	800	0	0	Heirs of William Winthrop, New York	800	0	0
John Barr	71	11	4	William Gale, New London	71	11	4
Eben Goddard	..	..	..	Heirs of William Gale, New London	7	0	0
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Joseph Packwood	817	5	4	Heirs of Richard William Parkin, late of New	817	5	4
Bathsheba Smith	465	14	10	London, Connecticut,	407	10	6
Richard Potter	382	2	3	(deceased)	119	11	2
Footing of Classification No. 3					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Samuel Lattimer	910	19	5	Heirs of William Stewart, New London, Connecticut	341	5	11
Richard Potter	382	2	3	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	262	11	1
Thomas Bowlay, or Boyd	49	17	1	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	49	17	1
Ann Hancock	140	3	6	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	93	9	0
Richard Stroud	23	15	0	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	23	15	0
Eben May	15	16	1	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	15	16	1
Widow Austus Piner	48	0	0	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	48	0	0
Bathsheba Skinner	180	0	0	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	60	0	0
Jacob Fenk	130	8	10	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	130	8	10
Ichabod Powers	620	8	0	Heirs of Richard Parkins, deceased	206	16	0
Jeremiah Miller	2,535	18	10	William Winthrop, New York	62	8	0
Footing of Classification No. 4					1,344	7	0

The time of the first settlement within the present limits of this township is uncertain, but it is generally believed that a French trading post established at the mouth of the river about 1749 was the first white settlement in this part of the state. This settlement was abandoned previous to the Revolutionary war.

The early settlement of Huron Township was quite intimately connected with that in the northeastern part of Milan, and the Moravian mission founded there might perhaps as justly have been credited to Huron, since both townships were organized under one local government until 1820. B. F. Flemond is said to have visited the country along the lower Huron as early as 1790; but however that may be, he settled here in 1805, on land known as lot 15, and lying on the east bank of the river just above the present Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad bridge.

Mr. Flemond was a very remarkable man for his time. He was not

highly educated, at least in the arts and sciences, but had considerable knowledge of the French and English languages, and spoke several Indian dialects quite fluently. Endowed with an excellent memory, a genial disposition, and indomitable courage, he was of great service to General Harrison in the War of 1812 as a guide and scout. He was also interpreter and assistant executioner in the case of the two Indians hanged at Norwalk for the murder of John Woods and George Bishop.

Mr. Flemond was married in 1811 to a daughter of W. Pollock, who resided near the south line of the township. This was probably the first Christian marriage solemnized in this vicinity. His first enterprise in this section was the establishment of a trading post for the purpose of bartering eastern goods with the Indians for furs and other articles of value. Mr. Flemond died, it is thought, about the year 1827, and his wife survived him for about twelve years. He also left three

Main Street, Looking North, Huron

daughters, one of whom married John McCarty, and after his death became the wife of John Miller.

Jared Ward and family came into the township in the spring of 1808, living on a part of the Flemond farm until the next year. He then moved to a place in what is now Milan Township. Mrs. Betsy Collins, wife of Isaac Collins, was a daughter of Jared Ward. She was born in Painesville, Ohio, in 1804, and was married to Mr. Collins in Milan. They moved to Huron in 1858, where she resided until her death, September 1, 1877. Isaac Collins was in Huron in 1812, but made only a short stay, going the same year to Columbus, Ohio; came back to Milan in 1818.

Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright came to Huron in 1808. Mr. Wright was for many years agent of William Winthrop, who owned at one time nearly the whole township. Winthrop H. Wright, son of Jabez, married Tamar, daughter of Almon Ruggles.

Jabez Wright and Almon Ruggles made the original survey of the township, completing it in 1810, the work occupying nearly two years.

Mr. Wright was at one time a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He was killed in 1840, by falling down the bank of the lake.

Cyrus Downing came to Huron in 1809, settling on land west of the present town, near Sawmill Creek, where he resided about three years, removing to Cleveland, and dying there about the beginning of the War of 1812.

Jeremiah Daniels came here in 1809 also, and married a daughter of Mr. Downing in 1813, settling on a farm near the old Downing home, afterward owned by W. J. Hinde.

Mr. Daniels carried the mail between Huron and Cleveland for several years. Barring accidents, the round trip was made in a week, and was considerable of a journey, when the condition of the roads and the dangers of the forest are taken into account. Savages at that time were making some trouble on the Western Reserve, and though Mr. Daniels never met with any serious injury, it is said that he passed through several exciting experiences.

Maj. H. Russell came to Huron in 1809, and in 1810 built a log house on land afterward owned by Jeremiah Van Benschoter. The building was used as a hotel and store, and was probably the first public house in Huron. It was opened for the reception of travelers in 1810. In the same year Russell, with J. S. Sprague as iron worker, began the construction of a 40-ton sailing vessel, which he finished in 1811. This boat was fastened mostly with wooden pins instead of bolts. Two years later a second and larger vessel was completed and named The Fair America. British agents soon after purchased her, and she is said to have been delivered to them at Buffalo.

Mr. Russell cleared a field on the W. G. Sage farm about this time, but it was afterward abandoned and allowed to grow up again to timber. The soil, like much land east of the river in this township, was sandy, and was considered by the pioneers to be nearly worthless. It is now known to be among the best farm lands on the Western Reserve.

Jonathan S. Sprague came to Huron with his family in 1810, from Canada. He married Mahala Daly. He was a man of more than ordinary talents. Though not having the benefit of even a common school education he was held in such high esteem by his neighbors that he was frequently elected to offices of trust. He was justice of the peace for eighteen years in succession, when he declined re-election, feeling that he had done his share of public service. He died in 1861. His wife followed him in 1872, dying at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Dunham.

Asa Smith visited the country in and around Huron in 1809, and moved into the township with his family in June, 1810, coming from Romulus, Seneca County, New York. In 1811 he was elected justice of the peace, at the first election held in the township after its organization. He was the father of six children. He died in Huron in 1815.

In 1811-12 William B. Smith and his mother started a hotel at the mouth of the Huron River, and continued it during the war. Mr. Smith remembered hearing the guns of the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. With his father he started for Put-in-Bay the next day, arriving there the following day, and saw Perry's fleet and their prizes at their moorings. He was married in 1819, moved to Sandusky in 1820, and was elected county treasurer in 1840. He was esteemed as one of Ohio's best citizens by all who knew him.

In 1816 Reed & Sanford opened a trading post at the mouth of Huron River, near the old Smith Hotel. J. B. Flemond and F. Graham had direct charge of the business, which was very successful. Mr. Flemond's command of the Indian dialects, and his genial disposition and knowledge of the tastes and habits of the Indian made him very valuable in such a position.

N. M. Standart and Cyrus Butler opened a general store at the mouth of the Huron River in 1819. They dissolved partnership a year later, Standart going to Milan and Butler to Norwalk.

In 1824 Daniel Hamilton and N. W. Standart opened a general supply store and commission business at Huron, Charles Standart and P. Adams serving as salesmen. Mr. Adams boarded men working on the harbor improvements about this time, and later, removed to the old Adams homestead on the Sand Road. When Mr. Adams left the store the stock was purchased by Charles Standart and G. H. Gibbs, who conducted the business until the winter of 1826-27. Mr. Standart then took the business alone and conducted it a year or two, when he built a warehouse and dock, and embarked in the general storage and commission business.

Tower Jackson came to Huron in 1819 from Milan. He was married at Monroeville in 1822 to Sarah Clock, a lady widely known and highly respected, and an aunt of D. H. Clock, editor and proprietor of the Erie County Reporter, of Huron. He engaged with H. W. Jenkins in the dry goods and grocery trade on his settlement at Huron, remaining with him for several years. In 1830 he went into partnership with R. E. Cole in the general merchandise and vessel building business. They built the Steamer Delaware in 1832. Mr. Jackson removed to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1846, and 1848 to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mrs. Jackson died in 1854. He returned to Huron a year or two later, and was married to Miss Button. He built the Huron House in 1832 and the American House in 1840.

H. W. Jenkins built the Ohio Hotel in 1832, or thereabouts, which was burned down on the Fourth of July, 1854. He went to Cincinnati in 1840, and afterwards removed to the Isthmus of Panama, and engaged in the carrying business across the isthmus. He died there in 1850.

In 1827, Squire Merry, of Milan, as agent of the United States Government, took charge of the harbor improvements at the mouth of the river. He was assisted by a number of efficient mechanics, among whom T. Clark is considered worthy of mention. He was in charge of the extensive carpenter work, which was very important from the fact that the

Huron About 1870

lake is quite open here so that at times a very heavy sea comes thundering in upon the quays at either side of the river mouth.

The harbor improvements immediately attracted capital from Buffalo, Detroit and other lake cities, and a great impetus was given to ship building. Milan not yet having secured the canal, Huron was much the more prominent place of the two.

In 1828 the steamer Sheldon Thompson, of 242 tons burden, was built here by Capt. F. Church. In 1832, the United States, of 336 tons, and the Delaware, of 170 tons. The Columbus, of 391 tons, was completed in 1835. Captain Walker, in 1836, built the De Witt Clinton, of 493 tons, and the Little Erie, 149 tons. In 1837 the Cleveland, and in 1838 the Great Western, of 780 tons, probably the first upper cabin steamer on the lakes, and the General Scott, of 240 tons, were finished.

Among early vessel men of particular prominence were Captain Reed, Capt. F. Church, Captain Pangborn, Capt. B. Parsons, Capt. F. D. Ketchum, Capt. W. Cherry, Capt. Asa Keating, Capt. Joseph Keating, Capt. S. Wilson, and Capt. S. F. Squires.

Huron was a general stopping place for the boats that carried all the passengers and freight that was moved from east to west until the completion of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. J. B. Wilbor, who came here on the steamer Walk-in-the-Water, in 1820, from Tonawanda, New York, used to tell how some eight yoke of cattle were hitched to the old steamer to assist in bringing her up the current of the Niagara River from that port, her engines, like those of other steamers of an early day, being too weak to propel her against any considerable resistance.

In 1832 Mr. Wilbor, with N. M. and Charles Standart, engaged in commission business and general mercantile operations under the firm name of Wilbor & Co., continuing until 1837, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Wilbor went into trade with J. Fleeharty. The latter firm continued until 1844, when Mr. Wilbor moved to Milan, where he remained a few years, but returned to Huron, from whence he was elected county treasurer in 1850, and removed his family to Sandusky in 1854. Returning to Huron in 1857 he went into partnership with J. W. Sprague, building several large vessels here, and doing a general commission mercantile and forwarding business until 1861.

A. Shirley came to Marblehead Peninsula in 1810, with his wife's family, the Ramsdells. He resided on the peninsula when the Indians killed the three pioneers whose death is commemorated by a little granite slab near the Killey farm. It is said that he took an active part in driving the savages away. He removed to Huron in 1828 and kept the old red tavern for several years, when he purchased the land known as South Huron and laid it out in town lots. The surveying was done by S. Van Rensselaer and B. Carman.

Mr. Shirley built the Shirley House, at the corner of Main and Berlin streets, in 1833. He died a year or two later of Asiatic cholera. He was an active and respected citizen, taking an important part in all matters of general interest. His wife was noted for her benevolence, intelligence

and Christian spirit. The late W. B. Shirley, of Huron, was a son of this pioneer couple.

D. Curtis settled on the lake shore very soon after Flemond came here. His son, Harvey Curtis, who was born on the old homestead in 1807, was probably the first white child born in the township. Mr. Curtis remembered hearing the guns at Perry's battle on Lake Erie. Minor Curtis, senior member of the firm of M. Curtis & Son, dealers in threshers and engines at Milan, is a relative of Harvey Curtis.

Huron's first religious organization was the Presbyterian Church, which began in 1835, though occasional services were conducted by Revs. E. Judson, A. Newton and others from 1829 to this year. Mr. Newton was called to Norwalk in 1835, where he remained for thirty-five years.

At the preliminary meeting Reverend Conger preached from Proverbs 11:30, "He that winneth souls is wise;" and the following persons joined the society and adjourned to the schoolhouse, where an evening meeting was held: J. T. Roberts, Jerusha Jenkins, Clarissa Homan, L. Newkirk, Mary Jones, A. Sheffield, Dorothy Sheffield, R. Morril, Jane Morril, Eli Holliday, Katherine Holliday, O. A. Beecher, Josiah Tracy and Cynthia Wadsworth. R. Morril and E. Holliday were elected deacons and elders, and were duly installed at this meeting. Revs. E. Conger, Zenophon Betts and E. Judson conducted the proceedings.

Regular meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1840, when A. Sprague, J. Wright, J. Sly and J. Tracy built the house afterwards occupied by Mr. Alvord, and leased it to the church at a nominal rental for a number of years.

Arrangements were begun in 1850 for the erection of a church building, which was completed and occupied in January, 1854. Rev. E. Cole made the dedicatory prayer, and Rev. C. H. Taylor preached the sermon. The latter was installed as pastor the same day. The parsonage was not built until 1884.

A Baptist Church was organized at Grangers', or Haley's Corners, in 1833, and services held in the schoolhouse for many years.

The Episcopal society was started in 1837, by Rev. F. M. Levenworth. He was succeeded in 1839 by Rev. Samuel Marks, a man of "sterling qualities, fine education and affable disposition," who was ordained by Bishop McIlvaine, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This gentleman was held in unusually high esteem by his neighbors and parishioners. His name has been commemorated by both the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, of each of which he was a member.

The German Lutheran Church was erected in 1868, the Methodist in 1871, the German Evangelical in 1875.

Mr. John Graham, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, erected a church for the Methodists of the western part of the township, in "West Huron." Gustavus Graham and John Graham, Jr., are descendants of the founder of this church.

The first school in this section is said to have been taught by Alvin Coe, in 1810, who was succeeded by Miss T. Ruggles.

In 1815 William Chapman opened a school on lot 25, section 3, and

conducted it for several years. The first modern school building, a brick structure, was built in 1886, at a cost approximating $20,000.

Prominent among the early papers of the Reserve was the Commercial Advertiser, published in Huron. It began in January, 1837; was burned out in 1838, resumed in 1839, and discontinued in 1842. It was a four-page paper, six columns to the page, and largely made up of clippings. The markets were reported, and some effort was made to keep up with local port entries and clearances, but the present style of general local news was almost entirely wanting. One number contains an account of the appearance of a wolf on the ice in the harbor, and the efforts of hunters to capture the brute. Among the literary clippings is an account of General Santa Anna's visit to Louisville, Kentucky, and the statement by a Cincinnati whig correspondent that an irate citizen of Cincinnati went gunning after the distinguished Mexican, but failed to

PART OF THE OLD SHIP CANAL BETWEEN MILAN AND HURON

get him because of a change of route, occasioned by an ice gorge in the river. Under "Late and interesting news from Texas," this journal tells eight days after the occurrence, of the interment of General Austin; it also mentions indications of a rumpus between Mexico and the United States over affairs connected with the Republic of Texas. The issue of February 21, 1837, contains an account of a public meeting for the purpose of preventing blacks and mulattoes from coming to Sandusky, in violation of a statute law. Dr. G. R. Morton is reported as chairman and Albert S. Cowles as secretary; committee on resolutions, Messrs. Wheeler, Brown, Cowles, Lester and Hull. A local correspondent calls attention to the fact that Huron, while behind only one town, Cleveland, on the lake shore between Buffalo and Detroit, and while building two and three steamers costing from $30,000 to $70,000 each, has not a fit place in which to worship the God vouchsafing her material blessings. The issue of March 21, 1837, contains Martin Van Buren's inaugural

address. April 11th of the same year announces the opening of the Welland Canal upon the 15th of that month. April 25th contains a proclamation concerning public lands by Samuel Houston, president of the Republic of Texas. May 30th announces that there are all told forty-two steamboats plying on the lakes, and expresses great satisfaction at the increase during the preceding twelve years, from one to the number stated. The issue of Tuesday, July 18, 1837, says, "Daniel Webster arrived in Huron on Friday, on the steamboat Thomas Jefferson. A goodly number of our citizens went on board, but the lateness of the hour deprived many of the opportunity who wished to see him. He is, as we learn, hastening on his way homeward." Many clippings in this paper from contemporaries would be of interest to readers of United States history, as they cover the Seminole war, Texan struggle with Mexico, and the Patriot war in Canada. The publishers were H. C. Gray & Co.

The facilities for travel may be compared with those of today by noting that the steamboats proposed to make the round trip from Buffalo to Detroit with passengers in six days, during the summer of 1837. All their advertisements are the same in regard to this, and, of course, the distance could not have been made in so short a time by any other means of transportation.

The Huron Beacon was published from 1853 to 1854.

The Huron Times was started in 1876, but afterward moved to Sandusky by its editor, J. D. Sweeney.

The Huron Reporter was started in the spring of 1879, T. M. Clock having it in charge. It was then a four-page paper, but in the following December, Mr. Clock's father, D. H. Clock, took it in charge and enlarged it to an eight-page paper, securing local editors in the towns of Vermillion and Berlin as well as at Huron, and devoting a page each to matters of special interest to the respective villages.

Marks Masonic Lodge is one of the old established institutions of the town, named in honor of Rev. Samuel Marks.

Lake Erie Lodge I. O. O. F. was established in 1887. Morse Post G. A. R. was also established in 1887. The Knights of Labor also had an organization started the same year.

The first physician in Huron was Dr. A. Gutherie, who practiced here from 1813 to 1817, when he removed to Canada. A Doctor McCrea, an elderly gentleman, did some medical work in the western part of the township until he moved away; it is believed to New Jersey.

Dr. Charles Legget came here in 1830, and remained until his death, in 1832, when he and his wife were accidentally drowned in the Huron River, near Wint Wright's farm, by the upsetting of a rowboat.

Dr. G. S. Haskin came to the Reserve in 1831, and to Huron in 1832; practicing here until his death in 1886.

Dr. J. Caldwell settled in Huron in 1833, and continued to practice until 1866, when he died.

Dr. J. T. Cushing came in 1865, and Dr. E. H. McNutt in 1874; both of whom moved away after practicing for a number of years.

It is said that in the early days a number of physicians were attracted to Huron by the marshes, which were supposed to be unhealthy; but as the marshes are on a level with the lake the water is pure, and they failed to supply the expected business, so these gentlemen moved away again.

That part of the mail line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad known as the northern division which runs from Elyria via Sandusky to a junction with the southern division at Milbury, near Toledo, runs through the town east and west. The Lake Shore Electric also passes through Huron, giving direct trolley connection with Cleveland and the East and through Sandusky with Toledo, Lima and the West. Besides these a branch of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, leaving the main line at Norwalk, terminates here.

Before the completion of the Milan Canal, the natural advantages of the harbor and the improvements made by the United States Government

Tugs in Winter Quarters, Huron, 1915

made the prospects of the village very bright, except for the cholera epidemic in 1834, when the growth and business of the place were seriously checked. All industry was given up for the care of the sick. In that year there was a heavy tide of immigration from Europe, and many of the immigrants arrived sick or dying. Of the five physicians in Huron, one died of the disease, when three others gave up and left, leaving Doctor Haskin to labor alone.

When the plague was checked by the early winter frosts business and immigration both increased until within the next decade a population of more than 2,000 had settled here; but from the completion of the canal business men began moving up to the new head of navigation, and a great shrinkage in real estate values followed. Property that had been worth thousands of dollars was sold for taxes, and destructive fires (said in some cases to have been set for the insurance) were quite common. The records of the village were burned, which is quite an incon-

venience to the historian. Some quite wealthy business men were so deeply involved in this business depression that they never entirely recovered.

The Sandusky Clarion of May 26, 1824, contains the following advertisement of the sale of lots for the Town of Huron:

Public Sale.

On the 15th day of June next, will be offered for sale at public auction upon the premises, situated at the mouth of Huron River, the one-half of a town plat containing 120 acres of land, surveyed and divided into small lots for the accommodation of purchasers. Said sale will be kept open two days if necessary, and the proceeds thereof appropriated towards making a harbor at the above mentioned place. Terms of payment: One-fourth part in 30 days from the time of sale, and one-fourth part every 90 days thereafter until paid. Approved securing will be exacted. Ten per cent deductions will be made for prompt payment at the time of sale. Dated Milan, March 21, 1824.

By order of

Jabez Wright
Benjamin Abbot
Philo Adams
N. M. Standart
H. W. Jenkins

Huron Harbor Committee.

H. W. Jenkins, Acting Clerk.

Another item is taken from the Sandusky Clarion of May 26, 1824:—

Bank notes at present receivable at the Receiver's office for public lands.

Bank of the United States and branches.

The chartered banks in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and the District of Columbia, (except the merchants and the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and the city bank of Baltimore), and the Bank of Geneva in the state of New York, are also taken; but no notes on any of the above mentioned banks, of a denomination less than five dollars are intended to be taken.

The notes on the following bank in Ohio are at present also receivable in said office, viz: Bank of Chillicothe, Dayton Manufacturing Company, Franklin Bank of Columbus, Lancaster, Ohio, Bank, Bank of Marietta, Bellmont Bank of St. Clairsville, Bank of Mount Pleasant, Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Steubenville, Bank of Steubenville, and Connecticut Western Reserve Bank.

Pioneer Pleasures

About the year 1814, the pioneers of Huron concluded they would have a sail and cherry festival. Cherries grew on the peninsula. They were to go on Abbot's boat and started before daylight; among them

were Major Underhill, Judge Everett, Lyman Farwell and others. Lucy Abbot, then a girl of nine years, accompanied her father. As they passed down the Huron River, they took on board Judges Wright and Ruggles with their wives; Messrs. C. Curtis and Daniels with their wives; some young people named Downing Smith and several others, and started for "Gov." Wolcott's on the peninsula. On their arrival in the afternoon, a heavy rain had driven the water out so they could not land near Wolcott's house. Get cherries they must, and dance they would, so each gallant gentleman took a lady upon his back and struck out into the water for the shore and didn't "go home until morning." After a supper of fish, shortcake and cherries, preparations were made for the dance. Tables, beds and chairs disappeared, music being furnished by the worthy host. Dancing was kept up until morning. As there was not room for all to dance at once or even for all to be in the house at the same time, part staid outdoors while part danced. After breakfast, they all went to picking cherries. Having obtained all they wanted, they set sail for the Huron River and arrived there about sunset.

Relics of Dim Past

Following is a copy of two tickets which were printed on a piece of plain paper in very plain type:

UNION BALL.

The company of M..... is solicited at the ball room of David Abbot, Esq., on the 22nd inst. at 1 P. M.

L. Fanvell,
D. W. Hannan,
E. S. Barnam,
J. Underhill,
Managers.

Huron, Jan. 1, 1818.

EXHIBITION BALL.

The company of Mr. Newton and lady is respectfully solicited at C. F. Drake's Assembly Room in Sandusky on the 10th day of March, 1828, at 4 o'clock P. M.

S. C. Moore,
J. Williams,
E. S. Clemons,
E. S. Gregg,
Managers.

Mrs. Newton, of this city, to whom we are indebted for these old time invitations, attended the one on March 10, 1828. It will be observed that the young folks began their parties at a somewhat earlier hour than they do nowadays. Whether they didn't "go home till morning" we are unable to say.

The Clarion of April 27, 1850, notes the dedication of a new Methodist Church on the farm of John Graham, to be dedicated by E. R. Jewett on May 5, 1850.

In February, 1851, Huron Township voted by 199 majority $20,000 of bonds to aid the Huron & Oxford Railroad, which ran in the direction of Bloomingville and has been abandoned for more than half a century.

On November 26, 1874, the Sandusky Register announced the birth of the Huron Times with Messrs. Larcey & Blair in charge.

In 1893 the town received a heavy blow by the failure of J. W. Wickham & Co., which was a prominent fish firm, whose failure gave the town a setback from which it did not recover for many years.

On April 17, 1903, two large fish houses of the village belonging to Hermes & Scott and W. G. Heyman were destroyed by fire, which inflicted a further injury on the town.

The mayor of Huron Village is A. E. Spear. The clerk, F. R. Toomey; treasurer, P. A. Sperry; marshall, Ben Ackerman. The members of the council, C. Egbert, F. Wilkes, P. Hermes, J. Post, L. Gackstetter, C. W. Sales; the board of education, Doctor Houghtaling, Doctor Pollock, S. A. Cunningham, John Fisher, John Holliday; board of public affairs, H. Hull, F. McCormick, A. J. Gustavus; health officer, Robert Day; street commissioner, Geo. Hinderer; waterworks superintendent, J. C. Britton.

The population of the village according to the census of 1910 is 1,756.

The town has two banks, The First National Bank, and a branch of the Berlin Heights Banking Company. It has seven churches. It is the center of a large fishing industry and the estate of Valentine Fries conducts a large lumber yard in the village.

CHAPTER IX

OXFORD TOWNSHIP

Oxford is township 5, in range 25, and is bounded on the north by Perkins, on the south by Ridgefield, east by Milan, and west by Groton. Its general aspect is not unlike those adjoining, being level, and diversified by three streams of water, the largest of which is the Huron River. This flows through the southeast corner of the township from the west, and passes through the corner of it on its way to the lake. Pipe Creek and Crab Apple Creek are the only streams besides the Huron in this township, and the latter empties into it.

The following tables show the original owners and their assigns:

Oxford—Town No. 5, Range 23.

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Titus Hurlburt	196	3	0	Ebenezer and Lydia Goddard, David Ward, Mary Jewit and Purdon J. Hurlburt.....	980	11	6
James McEver's heirs..	600	0	0		234	0	0
M. Dumont	263	10	8	Hezekiah Ripley	129	15	6
Footing of Classification No. 1.....					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Stephen Holt	229	5	2	Stephen Holt	229	5	2
Richard Deshon	266	19	8	R'h'd Deshon's heirs...	266	19	8
David Mumford	318	5	9	D. Mumford's heirs....	318	5	9
James Rogers	455	16	5	James Rogers	455	16	5
Daniel Holt	32	2	6	James Rogers	32	2	6
Eldridge Chester	6	11	0	Elisha Chester	6	11	0
Daniel Chester	19	15	6	Elisha Chester	19	15	6
Thomas Chester	..	15	5	Elisha Chester	..	15	5
William Latham	45	2	2	James Mitchell	4	10	2½
Samuel Walworth	10	11	6	James Mitchell	10	5	4½
Footing of Classification No. 2.....					1,344	7	9

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Abigail Potter	573	4	11	George Potter	573	4	11
James Miller	93	8	6	George Potter	93	8	6
David Manwaring	51	3	0	His Heirs	51	3	0
Samuel Belden	1,771	15	6	Samuel Belden	104	15	8
M. Dumont	263	18	8	Hezekiah Ripley	133	15	2
Winth'p Saltonstall	1,181	16	8	Winth'p Saltonstall	361	0	3
Elisha Morgan	7	13	0	John Morgan	7	13	0
Charles Chester	6	19	0	Charles Chester	6	19	0
Jonathan Haven	11	9	0	Elisha Chester	11	9	0
Samuel Walworth	10	11	6	James Mitchell	..	6	1½
John Gordon	1	16	3	George Potter	..	12	4½
Footing of Classification No. 3	1,344	7	0				

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Samuel Belden	1,771	15	6	Samuel Belden	1,344	7	0
Footing of Classification No. 4	1,344	7	0				

The township was first colonized in the month of February, 1810, by six families from Conneaut, Erie County, Pennsylvania. These early settlers were: Jonathan Sprague, an old man who had served in the army of the Revolution as lieutenant. He built a cabin on the east bank of Pipe Creek, a quarter of a mile from Bloomingville. His son's family and three families of Dunhams settled between him and the present Bloomingville, and Linas Ensign settled a mile southwest of Bloomingville, on the farm afterward occupied by John Paxton. In the month of July of the same year Thomas James and James Forsyth moved into the township. During that fall three others, Nathan, Standish and Wood, came, and were followed the next year by Thomas Hamilton, Doctor Hastings, John Dillingham, and Samuel McGill.

The survey of the township was made by Jabez Wright and Almon Ruggles, assisted by Benjamin Drake as chain bearer, in 1810, and during that year many people moved in; but the following year the entire township was affected by the panic that followed Hull's surrender, and many of the pioneers fled to older settlements for safety. The greater part of those who fled went to Mansfield, conveying their household goods and families on horseback and in wagons. Those who remained behind proceeded at once to build a blockhouse in Bloomingville, and later a second one was built near it and both enclosed by a stockade. After this, until the close of the war there were few additions to the settlement in Oxford. The Register of July 2, 1879, contains reminiscences by W. D. Gurley stating his arrival on September, 1811, at a small log cabin where Bloomingville now stands. It was then an almost unbroken forest. The next Sunday he heard his father preach the first sermon on the firelands in the little log schoolhouse,

and saw him form a little class of eight or ten members. Early in the spring his father built the house a half mile east of Bloomingville and resided there till Hull surrendered to the English in 1812. He then left and did not return till 1818 when he settled in Perkins.

The following extracts are from the pen of F. D. Drake, whose father was prominently identified with the new country:

"On the 16th of April, 1815, my father and his family, consisting of mother and four boys, left Erie, Pa., for our future home in Oxford township, where we arrived the 4th of May, having performed the journey of one hundred and sixty miles in nineteen days. My father had provided himself with a span of fine horses, a light wagon covered with linen stretched over hoops. All heavy articles were left to be forwarded by water to the mouth of the Huron. The road was so bad that, with the addition of a yoke of oxen which my father purchased in Cleveland to hitch ahead of the horses in bad places, we were unable to travel more than six or eight or ten miles a day."

He then describes the process of making new roads, cutting under brush, laying a corduroy through marshy places, and at length tells of his arrival at their journey's end:

"We stayed at Jabez Wright's, who lived at that time on the west side of Huron River, about a mile from its mouth. He was surveyor and land agent. He was afterwards an associate judge of Huron county. His house was crowded that night with settlers on business connected with a sale of lands. Among the number was Maj. Joseph Strong, the first permanent settler of Lyme township. The major and my father had been neighbors in New York State, and as every vestige of a road had disappeared, he volunteered to guide us to his house. We started early next morning, the major ahead on horseback as advanced picket, the team following; and the three boys, driving the oxen bringing up the rear."

He then continues to give us the details of that eventful journey, of his impressions of the broad prairies, covered with tall grass of the brightest green, and their first trials as pioneers. There was little or no money in circulation in those days. A man might raise large amounts of grain, and own large numbers of cattle, and still not be able to raise money to pay his taxes. To borrow a dollar or even 50 cents was almost an impossibility, and whoever had it was looked upon as a rich man.

Early troubles came to the settlers in many forms, and perhaps none was more distressing than the milk sickness that affected the cattle. It came simultaneously with the attempt to have a bank, and the cause of it was a mystery. There are still places in our country where this is common, and the United States Government offered a generous reward of many thousand dollars to whoever should discover the secret cause of its prevalence. In Oxford Township they believed it was the result of the animals drinking from springs of mineral water, but this was disproved by the fact that a flock of sheep belonging to Thomas James, of Bloomingville, were pastured in a field where there was no stream

and yet a number of the flock were affected by it. Its effects on animals was known as "trembles," and it was quite customary to see a fat calf, after sucking, walk a short distance, then begin to tremble, and in a little while fall down and die. The superstitious believed in witchcraft. Many people died from this poison, and their remains are buried at the forks of the roads a short distance east of Bloomingville, with no monument to tell the story of their lives in the new country to which they had come full of hope. We understand that the milk sickness is now believed to be caused by the cattle eating a certain weed.

There were many other forms of sickness prevalent, which together with the absence of physicians, caused more suffering among the pioneers than all the other hardships. During the months of August and September, in every year, bilious and intermittent fever, and ague, prevailed to a great extent. The change of climate, water and mode of

The Old State Bank Building at Bloomingville

living, created a general predisposition to disease, and all were affected, some years more than others, so much so that long afterwards, one year in particular was referred to as the sickly season. Whole families would be prostrated at the same time, and not one in the house be able to give another a glass of water.

A sense of mutual dependence, their solitary mode of life, and perhaps other causes, produced a friendship and hearty good will for each other among the early settlers that never exists in the older and more densely populated settlements. The latch-string was always out, and the traveler was received with the most cordial welcome, and partook of the best the cabin afforded, generally pretty coarse fare, "without money and without price." The raising of a building collected most of the men from a wide circuit; and if a settler, from sickness or other cause, was unable to plow, plant or harvest in season his neighbors would collect and do his work for him; those living six or eight miles

apart even were considered as neighbors. In all their gatherings, and they were frequent, the most perfect equality and good will prevailed.

Among the most prominent evils and hardships incident to the settlement of the Firelands was that of procuring bread, even of the coarsest kind. Even as late as 1820 there were not mills sufficient to supply the wants of a rapidly increasing population. Ebenezer Merry had erected a mill at Milan, Maj. Frederick Faley one at Cold Creek, near the present Village of Venice, and there was one near the head of the creek, and a man named Powers had built one on Huron River, in Greenfield Township. These were all small affairs, with one run of stone. The machinery and dams were rude, ill-constructed, and out of order a great portion of the time. The roads were almost impassible for wagons, and even dangerous for a single horse with a bag of grain and a rider on his back.

Mr. Drake says: "I was of that age when not large enough to do a man's work on the farm, but still large enough to go to mill, and it was a duty I was generally detailed to perform. The following expedition to Powers' Mill will show how it was done. The mill stood in the woods and resembled an old-fashioned tan house. The basement, containing the machinery, was uninclosed, the upper story boarded up barn fashion, and constructed inside with more regard for convenience than beauty. The presiding genius of the establishment was constructed on the same principles—one leg being much shorter than its mate. He was old and cross. Millers were then as absolute as the 'Autocrat of all the Russias.' There was no appeal from their decisions, and as it was a matter of bread, if not butter, people were willing to submit to a great deal to secure so desirable a consummation. The state of the roads and the distance most persons came made it necessary to spend one night at the mill. The night I was there I found some ten or twelve others, and we all camped down wherever a vacancy could be found among the bags. The regular clicking of the hopper, the surging, gushing sound of the water, as it escaped from the mill wheel, the noise of people talking and traveling around hunting for bags, and the singing of mosquitoes, produced a concert of discordant sounds that precluded the possibility of sleep. Still there was no complaining; it was considered as a necessary evil. The next night when I lay down at home on a comfortable bed, I could have said with honest Sancho Panza: 'Blessed is the man who invented sleep.'"

Bloomingville

Is situated in the northwest corner of the township and about one-half of a mile east of Pipe Creek and on the line of an old Indian trail, and seems to have been a favorite camping ground long previous to the settlement of the country, for Indians and traders, in their journeyings between the mouth of Huron River and Lower Sandusky, the ground being high and dry and an abundance of wood, water and fine feed for their horses in the immediate vicinity. The banks of the creek at the

crossing of the trail is about ten feet high, and the action of the horse's feet in passing up and down the banks had formed a ditch on each side, a number of feet deep. Although there had been quite a village there since 1811, it had not been laid out in lots nor had the honor of a name until 1817. These were done by Abiather Shirley and Abner Young. It was here that the first postoffice was established in 1810, with Aaron Bigsby as postmaster. The first store was opened the year following by Nathan Wood. The first hotel was started in 1812 by Abiather Shirley.

The first store kept there was by Nathan Wood, in 1811, and afterwards successively by Peter Vanness, Faley & Johnson, and in 1818 Samuel B. Caldwell, and a young man by the name of Owens brought on a large stock of goods. Owens soon became dissatisfied with the country and retired from the firm and returned to the East, and Charles F. Drake became associated with Caldwell, and the business was afterwards carried on in the name of Caldwell & Drake. The residence of the widow, Mrs. Simeon B. Carpenter, they rebuilt and occupied as a store.

The first schoolhouse in the township was erected in 1810, about half way between Pipe Creek and Joseph Brownell's tavern, in Bloomingville, in which school was kept in the winter of 1811 by Joseph Alby. The building was still standing in 1815, and for a literary institution, I must say, it looked decidedly hard.

The first justice of the peace was Israel Harrington. He was elected in 1811, and lived west of Pipe Creek, in what is now within the limits of Groton Township.

A Bank—Almost

A person residing on the Firelands at this day, when all kinds of produce has a cash value and can be converted into money at a fair price, can form no idea of the vexations and inconveniences that were suffered by the early settlers of this country for the want of some kind of a circulating medium. Previous to the opening of the Erie Canal, and the establishment of commercial relations through that channel with the eastern cities, there was no cash market for any kind of produce. A bushel of corn would not buy a yard of muslin coarse enough to sift corn meal through. A man might own a hundred head of cattle, and an unlimited number of hogs and territory large enough for a German principality, and not be able to raise money enough to pay his taxes without great effort. I recollect the circumstance of a number of gentlemen stopping at my father's on their way to Norwalk to attend court, and among the number was a large land owner who was reported rich, and was so. I heard the individual referred to ask one of his companions for the loan of 50 cents, stating he was not able to raise that amount before leaving home. The person applied to, happening to be flush and liberal, told him he should have the 50 cents or even $1 if he needed so much.

I think it must have been in 1817 that Charles Lindsay removed from Dayton to near the head of Cold Creek. He had been an official in a wild-cat institution that was issuing "promises to pay" that were never redeemed, under the name of the "Dayton Manufacturing Company." The word "manufacturing" was undoubtedly used for the same reason that Captain Cuttle always read a large book because it looked respectable.

Lindsay suggested to some of the most influential inhabitants the great benefits that would result to the country by establishing a bank at Bloomingville—at that time a flourishing village. The move was decided a popular one; it was the very thing the people wanted. The idea that any capital was needed I don't believe was ever thought of. A public meeting was immediately called, which met at the mouth of the Huron, and was attended by Wright, Shirley, Young, Faley, Lindsay and in fact by most of the inhabitants—Mr. Drake included. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting that a bank should be established at Bloomingville and put in running order in the shortest possible time, with the understanding that Abner Young should be president and Charles Lindsay, who was supposed to have large experience and skill in financial matters, was to officiate as cashier. The necessary amount was subscribed on the spot to meet the incidental expenses of establishing the institution. Lindsay was employed to proceed forthwith to Cincinnati to get the engraving done and the bills struck off, and likewise to attend the next session of the Legislature to procure a charter. It was said Lindsay had formerly been a member of the Legislature, and no one doubted his influence over that body would be sufficient to get a charter. Lindsay promised everything necessary to do the most extensive kind of bogus banking except a charter.

The building of the Bloomingville Bank was begun in the spring of 1816. A large substantial brick edifice was erected opposite the Shirley House, containing a vault. It was built by Ebenezer Hartwell, a wealthy man for that time. He employed a skillful engraver to make money plate before they procured a charter and before any money was put in circulation. Judge Wright, of Huron, went to Columbus to get the charter and was told of a statute just passed forbidding chartering any more banks for a year. He returned home and told the directors, and they announced that they had a charter and started to issue their money. But the people learned the facts and would not take the money so that the bank never did any business. It was the first brick or stone bank building erected probably in the State of Ohio. The wood addition was added later. At that time Bloomingville was the largest town in Northern Ohio, and the building became the residence of Eleutherus Cooke, and his son, Pitt Cooke, of Sandusky, was born there. In 1837 Andrew W. Prout, of Sandusky, was also born there.

The story of Bloomingville would not be complete without mention of the Good Templar Lodge, which for a generation exerted its influence over the community and is a lasting monument to the memory of

Monroe Hills and his wife, Miss L. D. James, and the others who for thirty-five years administered the obligation to several hundred young people and made the Village of Bloomingville the most peaceful and law-abiding community in the county. Its building has now been absorbed by the Methodist Church and the lodge has passed out of existence.

CHAPTER X

PERKINS TOWNSHIP

Perkins is bounded on the north by Sandusky—or Portland Township—on the east by Huron Township, on the south by Oxford, and on the west by Margaretta. The township is generally level, but in some parts undulating and marked by several elevated ridges, which consist mostly of yellow sand. The principal one of these extends across the township in a southwesterly direction, ending at Bloomingville. The soil is very fertile and of great variety. The sandy ridges are adapted to all kinds of crops. South of the ridges are the prairies, composed of black alluvial earth, on which is grown mostly grain. In sections 2 and 3 limestone soil abounds, and in some particular localities good clay for brick and tile is found. The ridge mentioned divides the prairie from the timber land. Part of sections 1 and 4 is prairie, stretching to the west with intervening groves of hickory and black oak. In the northern portion of the township was a dense growth of black and white walnut, maple, whitewood, black and white oak, linn and several other kinds of trees. There are no marshes or waste land in the township, and it is one of the most productive in the Firelands. The township is watered by no very large streams. Mills Creek crosses section 3 and empties into the bay west of Sandusky. Pipe Creek passes through sections 4, 3 and 2, and flows into the bay east of Sandusky. Another small stream, called Plum Brook, heads on the prairie, passes near Bogart, through section 2, and finds its way into the cove. Much of the land is thoroughly underdrained, and is in a high state of cultivation.

Among the different tribes of Indians who inhabited the firelands were the Delawares and Ottawas, which belonged to the Algonquin family, and the Wyandots or Hurons, and the Senecas, which belonged to the Huron-Iroquois family. As late as 1818 the township was dotted over with Indian wigwams. Near Bogart's Corners was an unusually large encampment, on the farm afterward owned by A. N. Baker. As late as 1889 there still remained near the east line of the township twelve or fifteen buildings composed of poles and bark; and in the northwest corner of section 2 there used to be the ruins of an old fort. The walls were of earth, about three feet in height, through which was an opening or gateway leading to a spring, the path to which had been worn to the depth of one foot. These remains were long ago leveled by the settlers. In different parts of the township relics of these tribes are found, consisting of the flint arrowhead, the charm, the battleax and scalping knife; and in some instances skeletons have been exhumed. These were invariably buried in a sitting posture, their faces turned westward. In 1887 some workmen employed in making an excavation on the farm of A. A. Storrs found six skeletons of Indians, some of

which were well preserved. Near the south line and north of Bloomingville, on the farm of Solomon Jarrett, there was found an Indian grave, which had been covered by two large slabs of stone three feet long, the upper ends of which rested together and the lower ends apart. Between these were ashes and charcoal, and on them lay a claw hammer, worn and battered. This may have been obtained at the old French fort at Venice.

The township derives its name from Hon. Elias Perkins, a resident of New London, Connecticut. Almon Ruggles made the first survey in 1808. Huron County was created in 1809, and Perkins became one of its townships. Previous to the year 1810 no actual settlement had been made. It is true that one or two settlers were living within the limits, but they were transient and only remained a year or two. In the year just mentioned, Rev. John Beatty, then a resident of Connecticut, purchased of the Firelands company nearly all the land in Perkins township. After the purchase was completed he, in company with Thomas James, who wished to purchase land, started immediately for the "Great West." They traveled through Pennsylvania, where they were joined by James Forwyth, Mr. Beatty's brother-in-law. Their line of travel carried them through Pittsburgh and Cleveland, which were only small villages. After a long, tiresome trip, traveling with ox-teams, and with many hairbreadth escapes, they arrived at Perkins. Soon after Mr. James bought land of Mr. Beatty in the south part of section 4, and immediately built a log cabin, thus becoming the first actual settler. The next settlers were Christian Winters and John Freese, who arrived from Canada in 1812, and settled in the northeast corner of the township, living there many years. At the close of the War of 1812 Mr. Beatty, who had looked well over the township, selected Perkins as his future home. He accordingly removed his family to the township, accompanied by the following persons: Julius House, Jesse Taylor, Holly Akins, Roswell Hubbard, Harvey Covell, Eleazer Bell, Joseph Taylor, Plinney Johnson, Richard Christopher, William R. Beebe, and Joseph Taylor, Jr. These all purchased land of Mr. Beatty, and erected log cabins on the ridge road leading to Bloomingville, and known as "Yankee Settlement."

The following tables show the original owners of the township and those who acquired their claims:

PERKINS, TOWN NO. 6, RANGE 23

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Nathan & Thomas Shaw	2,834	5	0	Na'han'l S. Perkins, Tho's S. Perkins, Lucretia W. Perkins and Ellen E. Perkins	944	15	0
Jonathan Douglass	1,446	14	7	Elias Perkins	397	3	5
Bridget Harris	24	19	0	Elias Perkins	5	3	0
Michael Melally	94	4	7	Elias Perkins	7	6	0
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	5

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Edward Hallum	10	16	0	Edward Hallum	10	16	0
Edward and John Hallum	310	9	8	Edward Hallum	284	12	2½
John Hallum	417	10	0		333	4	1
John Hallum and B. Harris	300	0	0		250	0	0
Benjamin Harris	19	9	5		16	4	6
Ebenezer Douglass	17	9	4		14	11	1½
Peter Robertson	81	12	2		68	0	1¾
Rosman Lawrence	54	0	0		45	0	0
Thomas Jones	40	4	10	Edward, John, Abby H., Eliza A. and Mary F. Hallum	23	10	8½
William Higgins	4	11	0		3	15	10
Lydia Green	12	16	0		10	13	4
Sam'l Lattimer	24	7	6		20	6	3
Amasa Larned	18	1	0		15	0	10
Michael Love	23	0	0		19	3	4
Joshua Potter	8	14	5		7	5	4
Nath'l Thorp	3	13	5		3	1	2
Judah P. Spooner	21	12	0		18	0	0
Edward and George Hallum	215	0	0		191	2	2¼
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	0½

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Nathaniel and Thos. Shaw	2,834	5	0	Mary S. Woodbridge, Lucretia M. Woodbridge and Nath'l S. Woodbridge	1,844	7	0
Footing of Classification No. 3					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Nathaniel and Thos. Shaw	2,834	5	0	Mary S., Lucretia M. and Nath'l Woodbridge	545	3	10
John Hallum	417	10	0	Edward, John, Abby H., Eliza A. and Mary Hallum	14	14	3
Joseph Hurlbut	965	8	3	Hannah Patten	474	4	11
John Penwest	223	8	6	Oliver Champion	223	8	6
Michael Mulally	94	4	7	Samuel Green	86	18	7
Footing of Classification No. 4					1,344	9	3

The first birth among the settlers of Perkins was that of Christopher, son of Plinney Johnson, in 1817, and the second was a daughter of Harvey Covell, afterward the wife of Dwight Buck, of Toledo.

The first marriage was that of William Robinson to Rhoda House, in 1817. The next was that of William R. Beebe and Miss Minerva Bell, who afterwards married Gen. W. D. Lindsley, of Sandusky.

In a small log schoolhouse, which had been built on the farm afterward owned by Dennis Taylor, the first township election was held in the spring of 1818, which resulted in the election of the following officers: John Beatty, township clerk; Eleizur Lockwood, John Freese, Julius House, trustees; William Beebe and Roswell Hubbard, constables; John Dillingham and Harvey Covell, fence viewers.

After Mr. Beatty became settled he had the land surveyed where Bogart now stands, and laid out in town lots, some of which were sold, but afterward reverted again to their original owner. In the spring of 1819 he commenced building a stone residence at Bogart, which was one of the landmarks of the township, and was known for many years as the "Half-Way House." It was occupied for many years as a tavern and was well known in all parts of the country. Teamsters, in hauling grain to Sandusky from Mansfield and vicinity, used to stop there, and

THE OLD BEATTY HOUSE, THE FIRST STONE HOUSE BUILT IN PERKINS

as many as forty teams have been seen in the yards at night. The stage, in making its regular trips from Milan to Sandusky for twenty-five years, also stopped there. In 1817 Mr. Beatty was appointed the first postmaster in the township. He distributed the mails from his log house, a drygoods box with some shelves being used to contain the mail. It is said that he never reported to the department, and he was removed and the office discontinued in 1818 or 1819.

The second postoffice was established in 1861, by Addison Mixter, and called Prairieville; but after one year it was discontinued. After this the people continued to receive their mail at Sandusky until 1882, when J. D. Parker was appointed postmaster.

Mr. Beatty kept in the stone house a small stock of dry goods. The first blacksmith shop was erected by Mr. Johnson on the ground afterward occupied by F. Siegel. Rev. William Gurley kept a shop in which he devoted himself to the silversmith business. Mr. Kellogg was the

proprietor of a cooper shop. John Brodhead was the only carpenter. A tavern was kept by Holly Akins, on the location afterward occupied by J. D. Parker's store. Mr. Bell, father of Stewart Bell, of Sandusky, who died at an early day, was a ship carpenter. In the year 1817 he built a small vessel near the lake. It required forty yoke of oxen and a number of men to move it to the shore, which was accomplished after much labor. It was launched a short distance west of the village of Huron. Doctor Christopher, a graduate of Yale College and possessed of a fine education, was without doubt the first practicing physician in the township, his office being located at Bogart. As the pioneers manufactured most of their wearing apparel, looms and spinning wheels were in good demand. These were made to order by Mr. Hubbard, a wheelwright.

In the fall of 1811 Rev. William Gurley and family arrived on the Firelands and settled in Huron County, on the edge of the prairie, in a log cabin near the south line of Perkins Township. At this time there was no minister of the gospel within fifty miles. Great was the joy of the settlers of the surrounding townships when they heard that a preacher had arrived. The announcement was made that Mr. Gurley would preach in the schoolhouse at Bloomingville on the following Sunday. The people living within ten or twelve miles assembled at the appointed time, and among them were several Indians who came from curiosity. Mr. Gurley organized a class of ten members at the close, and this was the first sermon and society on the Firelands. The surrender of General Hull at Detroit caused a stampede among the settlers, many of whom did not return till the close of the war. After the war a wide field of labor opened to Mr. Gurley, which extended nearly over the county. As there was much sickness and many deaths, he was called upon to attend nearly all the funerals. He often remarked, "What a multitude I have buried, and nearly all younger than myself." He continued his labors for twenty-five years, preaching his last sermon at the age of eighty-nine.

Soon after the arrival of John Beatty and his colony of settlers from Connecticut in the fall of 1815, he, with others, proceeded to organize a Methodist society, which was the first in the township. Julius House was chosen class leader, a position he occupied for fifty years. Services were held at the log schoolhouse or dwellings until about the year 1830, when a large frame building was erected opposite where the brick church now stands. After the society was formed no regular preaching was held till February, 1818, although occasional sermons were preached by John Beatty.

The Ohio Conference, in the fall of 1817, attached five appointments to the Cuyahoga circuit. These appointments were such a distance from the circuit that the minister in charge would not accept them. Rev. James B. Finley, the presiding elder, sent Reverend Bronson to form a circuit and become pastor of the same the balance of the year. Perkins was his fourth appointment. When the time arrived for his first quarterly meeting, the presiding elder being absent, Rev. William

Gurley officiated. This was the first quarterly meeting held on the Firelands. This society has prospered continuously from the time of its organization. The frame building spoken of was occupied until the year 1854, when a commodious two-story brick building was erected. On the north and east sides comfortable horse sheds were built. A pleasant and cozy parsonage for the use of the pastor occupies an adjoining lot. The Sunday school was first organized about 1830.

The educational interest is an important feature of the township. In the year 1816 a log schoolhouse was built on the farm of Jesse Taylor, and the winter school was taught by Doctor Christopher. Ann Beatty, daughter of John Beatty, taught the following summer. The pay was very small in those days. Female teachers received from $4 to $6 per month, and male teachers $10 or $12. Board was furnished, which the teacher got by "boarding round." Tuition was paid by each family in proportion to the number of pupils sent. As the township filled up with settlers it was divided into eleven school districts, and later fine brick or frame school buildings with all the modern appliances were built at a cost of from $1,500 to $2,000.

One of the first literary societies in the township, and in fact in this part of the state, was composed of a number of young men from the townships of Perkins, Huron and Milan, about the year 1819. The late Rev. L. B. Gurley was a member of this society. They usually met on one of the ridges on Saturday during the summer and debated many important questions. In later years societies for both social and intellectual improvement have been organized at different times, to meet during the winter season and suspend during the summer months.

Another society, the Ladies' Home Mission, deserves mention. It was organized many years ago by the ladies of the township for benevolent and charitable purposes. The meetings were held regularly at the residences of the members the first Thursday of each month.

In March, 1874, Perkins Grange, No. 637, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized with a charter membership of thirty-three. The growth was rapid, and by May of the same year the membership had increased to eighty-five. From 1876 to 1881 little interest was taken in the grange, and members gradually dropped out, but later the organization was revived. The late Col. D. C. Richmond was an active member in effecting its organization, of which he held the office of worthy master.

The hamlet of Bogart is located in the southeastern corner of section 2, at the junction of the roads leading to Sandusky, Huron, Milan, Bloomingville and Castalia. In the course of the year considerable business is transacted.

Oakland cemetery is a beautiful park in the northeastern corner of section 2, on the banks of Pipe Creek. It is systematically laid out into lots, with driveways bordered with maples, evergreens, willows and various other trees. The grounds are under the care of a superintendent, who, with a corps of assistants, keep the enclosure in perfect condition. A stone wall bounds the cemetery on the north and east sides. A large stone vault and chapel stands near the entrance, which

is on the Milan road leading from Sandusky; also a handsome and substantial dwelling of Queen Anne style for the use of the superintendent. As this place is the burying ground of Sandusky, as well as Perkins Township, it is visited by many people almost every day in the year.

The Erie County Infirmary Farm adjoins the cemetery on the west. The main building, which is of blue limestone, presents an imposing and handsome appearance. It was built in 1886, at a cost of about $40,000, to replace one destroyed by fire the winter of 1885-86. The building is heated by steam, and is as near fireproof as it was known how to make it at that time. Of recent years a convenient and well-equipped hospital has been added.

The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located in section 2, south of the cemetery. The work of building was begun in 1887. The buildings are of stone, with brick partitions and slate roofs, of handsome designs and substantial character. The buildings are set in a large and beautiful park, with a cemetery adjoining, and this institution sometimes accommodates as many as 1,500 veterans at one time.

The agricultural interests of the township are flattering. The soil is of the richest quality, well underdrained, and is adapted to raising all kinds of crops. The limestone soil produces a good yield of wheat, while on the ridges a variety of crops is raised, the principal one being potatoes, of which, during a favorable season, thousands of bushels are produced. On the prairie soil corn and oats are mostly raised. Large quantities of apples, peaches, grapes, strawberries and other small fruits are raised and shipped.

The shipping of moulding sand is an important business. This sand is found only on the sandy ridges before mentioned, and is of the finest quality. It is found just below the soil, which is usually about one foot in depth. The soil is first removed and placed at one side, after which the sand is taken out and the soil replaced, which leaves the land in good condition. Hundreds of tons are annually shipped to all parts of the United States. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which passes through the central part of the township, furnishes an excellent shipping point, known as Greene's Station, about four miles from Sandusky. From here a large share of the sand is shipped, also quantities of produce.

CHAPTER XI

GROTON TOWNSHIP

This township was originally known as Wheatsborough, after a Mr. Wheat who owned the greater portion of it. The name was afterward changed at the request of some of the inhabitants.

The surface is level; about one-half being prairie, while the northern portion was covered with scrubby timber. The soil of the southern half is black muck, with a sprinkling of sand; while the northern portion has a limestone soil, with a substratum of limestone suitable for building purposes. A small stream runs through the township, rising in Lyme and flowing in a northeasterly direction to Oxford. The Indians gave it the name of Pipe Creek because of a soft stone suitable for making pipes found along its banks. In former times a lime kiln was operated here, but was discontinued, and now the limestone is sent elsewhere to be burned, several kilns being supplied by it.

Wild animals formerly abounded here as elsewhere on the Firelands, and elderly residents used to tell of the time when wolves, deer, wildcats, foxes, wild turkeys, raccoons and prairie chickens were hunted and killed. A Mr. Rash, in an old record, gives a vivid word-picture of the method by which the natives used to attempt to catch wild turkeys.

"To see about one hundred Indians surround the same number of wild turkeys, to see the turkeys fly without one of them being killed, and to hear the outlandish gutteral ejaculations of the exasperated redskins, wishing the turkeys were in a place decidedly remote from the happy hunting-grounds was very funny to the spectators."

The Indians of this township were mostly members of the Seneca tribe, and in many respects differed from the Wyandots and neighboring tribes. The Senecas were one of the tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy, and noted like them for the wisdom and simplicity of character which has given them a place in history. Matrons were represented in their public councils, and exercised a veto influence in questions of peace and war, while the orators, Red Jacket, of the Senecas; Logan, of the Cayugas, and Shenandoah, of the Oneidas, who are historical characters, gave proof of the eloquence that distinguished this people.

Groton Township is No. 5, range 24, and is bounded on the north by Margaretta, south by Lyme, in Huron County, east by Oxford, and west by the townships of York and Townsend, in Sandusky County. The following is a list of the original proprietors and those who by inheritance or otherwise came into possession of the original claims:

Groton, Town No. 5, Range 24

Classification No. 1, Section 1

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Latham Avery	103	5	6	Latham Avery	103	5	6
Thankful Avery	263	16	8	Latham Avery	183	8	8
Amos Avery	12	2	2	Latham Avery	12	2	2
George Avery	8	8	2	Latham Avery	8	8	2
Ruth Holliday	43	11	3	Latham Avery	43	11	3
Elizabeth Latham	15	12	6	Latham Avery	15	12	6
Ezekiel Bailey	2	19	5	Latham Avery	2	19	5
Alexander Kidd	9	5	11	Latham Avery	9	5	11
Daniel Williams	7	13	0	Latham Avery	7	13	0
Christopher Woodbridge.	1	3	0	Latham Avery	1	3	0
Benajah Lester	0	2	7	Latham Avery	0	2	7
Samuel Chester	10	6	6	Latham Avery	10	6	6
Daniel Eldridge	4	14	0	Latham Avery	4	14	0
Benjamin Avery	3	19	0	Latham Avery	3	19	0
Jason Chester	20	18	0	Latham Avery	20	18	0
John Hix	7	8	0	Latham Avery	7	8	0
Elizabeth More	62	10	9	Latham Avery	62	10	9
Nancy More	30	10	2	Latham Avery	30	10	2
Rebecca Minor	1	6	11	Latham Avery	1	6	11
Mary More	10	13	6	Latham Avery	10	15	6
John (or Jonathan) Latham	94	18	9	Latham Avery	94	18	9
James Bailey	2	10	0	Latham Avery	2	10	0
Captain Edward Latham	4	8	7	Latham Avery	4	8	7
Thomas Starr	1	1	6	Latham Avery	1	1	6
Experience Ward	2	19	5	Latham Avery	2	19	5
Benjamin Chester	442	3	0½	Starr Chester	147	7	8
Benjamin Chester	..	..	..	Jephama Pratt	147	7	8
Benjamin Chester	442	3	8½	James Dennison	147	7	8
Elisha Prior	34	12	11	Elisha Prior	34	12	11
Nathan (or Nath'l) Seabury	3	18	0	Nathaniel Seabury	3	18	0
Elizabeth Seabury	177	11	0	Elizabeth Seabury	137	5	10
Thankful Avery	263	16	8	Ebenezer Lester	80	8	0
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
John Deshon	1,177	6	2	Samuel Wheat, of New London	1,177	6	2
Eliphalet Harris	20	12	15	Samuel Wheat, of New London	20	12	15
John Deshon & Co.	556	10	0	Samuel Wheat, of New London	146	8	5
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Isaac Moseby	500	0	0	Mary, wife of Job Tabor	500	0	0
Elizabeth Westcole	87	6	0	Mary, wife of Job Tabor	87	6	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3 (Continued)

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Joseph Hurlburt	965	8	3	Mary, wife of Job Tabor	114	0	10
Joseph Hurlburt	..	..	..	Samuel H. P. Lee, New London	114	0	10
Alexander Reed	60	18	1	Samuel H. P. Lee, New London	53	19	2
Guy Richards & Son	811	8	10	Samuel H. P. Lee, New London	128	9	5
Isaac Champlin	142	3	3	Mary S., Enoch T.	47	7	9
Gersham Thorp	9	0	0	and Samuel H.	9	0	0
Joseph Lyon	31	15	9	Parsons, children	31	15	9
Gershom Banks	14	15	0	of Enoch Parsons	14	15	0
Simeon Couch 3d	227	9	3	Esq., Middletown	227	9	3
William Batterson	16	3	0		16	3	0
Footing of Classification No. 3					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Alexander Reed	60	18	1	Samuel H. P. Lee	6	18	11
Jabez (or Jos.) Minor	7	10	7	Samuel H. P. Lee	7	10	7
James Culver	8	9	1	Samuel H. P. Lee	8	9	1
James Matthews	29	19	2	Samuel H. P. Lee	29	19	2
William Brooks	65	11	6½	Samuel H. P. Lee	65	11	6½
Joseph Owen	75	18	6	Samuel H. P. Lee	75	18	6
James Pittman	145	8	4	Samuel H. P. Lee	145	8	4
John Champlin	104	8	5	Samuel H. P. Lee	104	8	5
Percy Beers	6	17	2	Samuel H. P. Lee	6	17	2
Anthony Mitchell	23	11	6	Samuel H. P. Lee	23	11	6
John Tilley	6	12	6	Samuel H. P. Lee	6	12	6
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1	Samuel H. P. Lee	52	14	6¼
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	12	2	6
Abigail Bell	6	11	9	Samuel H. P. Lee	3	5	10½
John Springer	17	19	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	8	19	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	10	17	6
Mary Newbury	14	5	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	7	2	6
William Stark	17	9	10	Samuel H. P. Lee	8	14	11
Nathaniel Dickerson	15	1	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	7	10	6
Joanna Holt	35	13	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	17	16	6
Mary Lewis	5	12	0	Samuel H. P. Lee	2	16	0
Stephen Hempstead	70	6	1	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	17	11	6¼
Lydia Beebe	24	5	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	12	2	6
Abigail Bell	6	11	9	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	3	5	10½
John Springer	17	19	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	8	9	6
Lydia Johnson	21	15	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	10	17	6
Mary Newbury	14	5	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	7	2	6
William Stark	17	9	10	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	8	14	11
Nathaniel Dickinson	15	1	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	7	10	6
Jonathan Holt	35	13	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	17	16	6
Mary Lewis	5	12	0	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	2	16	0
Joseph Hurlburt	965	8	3	Heirs Sam'l Tabor, Jr.	114	0	10
John Deshon & Co.	556	10	0	Sam'l Wheat, Esq.	410	1	7
Bethia Talmon	63	5	0	John Lord	51	2	10
John Spencer	58	8	0	George Chapman	58	8	0
Footing of Classification No. 4					1,343	16	7½

The township was not organized until June 2, 1834, when an election was held at the house of William McCord, and the following officers were chosen: Trustees, Nathaniel Chapman, Bishop Stebbins, Nathan Strong; clerk, Hiram Deyo; treasurer, Stephen Crippen; justice of the peace, Stephen Crippen; constable, Joshua Lace; fence viewers, George Cook, Orange Potter, Elaphall Toppen; poor-masters, James Bemiss, James Morecraft.

The first settlement was made on Pipe Creek by Jonathan Sprague, Squire Richey and others in 1809. In 1811 Capt. Seth Harrington, for many years one of the most prominent men of his township, moved in from Conneaut, Ohio, with his family. He was originally from Rhode Island. He had a family of ten children. Among other early settlers were Hiram Blackman, George Furguson, Alexis Jackson, William James and Phineas Dunham.

Squire Richey felled the first tree and built the first log house. The settlers' cabins were primitive affairs, but much more comfortable than those built by the wandering squatters who preceded them. These had built bark huts, with four posts and a ridge-pole. Layers of bark were wound round the sides of the post, overlapping, so as to shed rain, and the roof was laid on in the same way. The trials of the pioneers were very great. Not only were they in danger from Indians, but they suffered from scarcity of food and clothing. There was not a family in this region during the years 1809 and 1810 who did not endure these hardships in some form. Game was plentiful, but living entirely on wild meat developed feebleness and disease in everyone except the savages. For many years after the War of 1812 clothing was made from the skins of wild animals, and caps of raccoon skin, with the fur outside, jackets and pantaloons of deer skin, and other garments to match were universally worn. There were no tanneries to dress leather, and when wet these articles became hard as a board. A man in these garments, in mid-winter, was about as comfortable as if wearing pieces of stovepipe. Besides all these inconveniences, the season became sickly, and for several years privation and distress followed the settlers.

Touching stories are found in the ancient records of events in Ohio during those early days, and we read with astonishment and wonder at the motive that induced those men to take their families to the new country where suffering and danger awaited them. One young man with his family settled in thick woods, cleared his small patch of ground, became sick and died. Soon after a hunter passing the clearing saw everything still and mistrusted there must be something wrong with the family. He opened the door, and was startled by the appearance of a woman sitting by the fire, pale and emaciated, holding in her arms a sickly babe. She burst into tears and at length said, "There is my little Edward," pointing to the bed. "I expect he is dying. And here is my babe, so sick I cannot lay it down, and I am so weak I can hardly sit in my chair. Oh, that I was back in my own country, where I could fall in the arms of my mother!" Tears rolled down the cheeks of the hunter as he walked away for help.

Amusing stories were told by the pioneers of the makeshifts necessary in the early days, and in the light and comfort of later times they were sometimes heard to say, "Ah, those happy days of primitive simplicity when all family pride was forgotten in general friendship and kindness of personal attachment." Could any amount of conventional elegance compensate for the hearty hospitality related in an old history when a visit was gotten up by the ladies to call on a neighbor who lived at a distance? The hostess at once began preparations for tea. She had but one fireproof vessel, an old bake-oven, and of course it would take some time. Some pork was fried in the kettle first to get lard, then cakes were made and fried in the lard, then shortcakes were made and baked in it, then it was used as a bucket to draw water, which was afterward heated in it and the tea made in it.

The first house was built by Seth Harrington in 1817. The first child born in the township was Ann Furguson, daughter of George Furguson. The first death was that of a man named Standish Wood. There were no undertakers on the Firelands then, and the bereaved were obliged to see their loved ones buried in rudest simplicity. The first funeral was an instance of the extremity to which the early settlers were reduced. The coffin was made from the boards of a wagon box, and those that were not used at this time were kept for another occasion. When the wagon box was at length used up, Seth Harrington and George Sprague made several coffins from oak trees, split into puncheons and dressed down to look like boards.

The settlers had to go to Cleveland for their mail until a route was established between Cleveland and Detroit, passing through Groton. John Paxton carried the mail in 1814. Afterwards Groton people depended on the Bloomingville postoffice. Groton postoffice was established in 1854, with Rev. Zar Patch, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the first commissioned postmaster. The postoffice is now at the center of the township.

The first magistrate was elected in 1816, and as Squire Richey has lived in history in connection with a story told of a young couple he met while riding over the prairie, who were going to his house to be married. The justice dismounted and performed the ceremony on the spot.

The first physician was Dr. W. Hastings, who commenced practicing in the early part of 1810. After the War of 1812 he moved to Knox County, Ohio, where he was elected member of the Legislature. He returned to Groton with his family in 1815. They had eight children, all sons. The doctor continued his practice until his death in 1864, at the age of eighty-nine.

The beginning of Groton's school system was a school taught by Elijah Fleming in 1818, and was supported by subscriptions that amounted to $14 a month.

Among the early settlers whose names deserve a place in the history of Groton Township are Amos McLouth, Samuel Bemiss, Charles Rash and Worthington Nims.

Amos McLouth came to Groton in 1817, with three other families, from the beautiful Berkshire hills of Massachusetts. Mr. McLouth, with his family, remained. He died here in 1870 at the age of seventy-six. He was at one time clerk of the Common Pleas Court, and has also held several other prominent positions in the county.

Samuel Bemiss came from Buffalo by water, on the steamer Superior, the only vessel on the lake, she having taken the place of the Walk-on-the-Water, which had foundered a short time before.

Charles Rash found his way to the Firelands in 1815, from Ontario County, New York. He made the journey on horseback, and was followed by his brother in the same way in 1819. The journey occupied nine days, and the brothers settled on the farm since owned by Libey Rash. Charles became justice of the peace in 1820, and served in that capacity for eighteen years consecutively. He died in 1853, aged sixty-one.

Worthington Nims came from Massachusetts in 1826, and selected his home, then went back to marry his wife, and came to reside here.

Religious meetings were held first in the dwellings of the settlers by Reverend Mr. Gurley and others. The pioneer church was Methodist and met in the northeast corner of the township, where a church building was afterwards built. Another church is located on lot No. 35 in section 3. Sand Hill Church is a union of all denominations.

Early in the settlement a grist mill was built on Pipe Creek, by Eli and Edward Ford, and a distillery just above it on the same stream. A tannery was also built on Pipe Creek by Truman Bonney; and there was at one time a cabinet shop of large capacity that carried on a good business. There is no village in this township. The Seven-Mile House is the first and only hotel. The first store was opened at Pipe Creek, at one time quite a village, by John Wheeler, of Sandusky, in about 1830.

CHAPTER XII

MARGARETTA TOWNSHIP

Margaretta is the northwest township in the county, and is bounded on the north by Sandusky Bay, on the east by Sandusky City, Perkins and Oxford townships, on the south by Groton, and on the west by Sandusky County and the bay. It is range 24, township 6.

The physical features of this township are rather monotonous, as are those of all prairie regions, but this monotony is varied here by streams and springs and two caves. The western half is rolling and thinly timbered, with a combination of clay, limestone and sandy soil. The northeast portion was at one time heavily timbered, and had a rich muck soil with clay sub-soil that made it very productive. The second section was heavily timbered, except in the south, which was oak "openings," with a gradual descent to the north. The third section is mostly prairie, and used to be called a marsh, until a channel was made for Cold Creek, and by building a railroad, which has drained it and made good farming land of it. The timber on the timber lands was mostly oak of different kinds, with a sprinkling of elm and ash, butternut, chestnut and maple. The soil is generally fertile and very productive, but occasional ridges of limestone cropping out make it in some places difficult of cultivation. The soil varies with different localities, sometimes sandy with a preponderance of clay. There is a well-nigh inexhaustible supply of stone suitable for building or paving purposes.

In the early days of Ohio wild animals abounded here, and wonderful stories are told of hunting and trapping on the very spot where handsome residences now stand. Wild turkeys were especially plentiful, and were caught by the Indians in a fashion peculiarly their own, which was afterward adopted by the settlers. This was done by driving them into pens. The more sportsmanlike preferred to shoot them with a rifle. Wolves had their headquarters at Cold Creek, and were numerous. Deer abounded and were hunted by the pioneers, who considered this their principal diversion. Today there are no wild animals to be found except squirrels and rabbits.

A narrow slip of land belonging to this township runs along Sandusky Bay which is marshy and wet on the western portion and dry or timbered on the east. When the lake is high it is overflowed with water on the marshy side and at other times produces a coarse kind of grass.

Cold Creek is the most important stream in the township, but besides this there is in the southwest corner a small stream known as Pike Creek which runs in a northeasterly course into Perkins Township and empties into Sandusky Bay. This drains a large area, and in

former days had a force that ran a couple of sawmills. There are also two other small streams strongly impregnated with mineral substances, but the one stream of importance is Cold Creek that rises near the center of the township and finds its way to Sandusky Bay. It is scarcely over four miles long, and when it took its natural channel flooded over level land that became the paradise for muskrats, otter, and mink. It now runs in an artificial channel or mill race, and has a power sufficient to run several mills. Where this stream rises it seems to boil up from a great depth in crevices of the limestone rock. Not over half a mile from this was at one time a narrow stream that had its rise in another spring. By artificial aids this was greatly enlarged, and it excavated for itself a large basin nearly fifty feet in diameter. Any one standing on its shore could see large trees lying on the bottom, but no one knows how they came there. This was called little Cold Creek. That the two streams had a secret connection underground no one doubted who watched the increase of one when the other decreased; and, therefore, it was thought wise to connect the two. After much expense and trouble this was done, but the result was far from satisfactory, as the waters ran in an opposite direction to that desired. Cold Creek has a fall of fifty-seven feet. The water of the springs is so strongly impregnated with mineral substances that whenever it drips on anything it covers it with a coating which becomes hard and assumes fanciful forms.

Margaretta was first called Patterson, on the map issued by the Firelands Company soon after their lands were surveyed. It was so named for Hugh Patterson, a British Indian trader, who talked of purchasing the township. Rev. Joseph Badger, a pioneer missionary of the Western Reserve, who labored among the Wyandot Indians most of the time from 1805 to 1810, speaks of him as exerting a most pernicious influence in trying to prejudice them against the United States Government and the missionary, by telling them falsehoods, and trying to persuade them to join the British against the United States. He says: "On the 28th of July, 1805, the head chief, Crane, sent for me to write for him. After we had taken supper one of the women made a candle of beeswax, and I seated myself on the floor, beside a bench, and wrote as dictated by the old chief, through an interpreter. He addressed the governor at Detroit, giving an account of one Williams, and requested that Williams and Hugh Patterson and one other person be removed from among them without delay, as they were constantly contriving mischief and troubling his people."

At a meeting of some of the settlers of the Firelands at Huron, on the 4th of July, 1812, it was resolved unanimously that it was wrong for the township to bear the name of so disreputable a character, and it was referred to Major Frederick Falley (who held a contract of purchase of the township at that time) to find another name. He replied that his mother, his sister, and several nieces were named Margaret, and that the name of the township should be Margaretta, and it was accordingly so named.

There are evidences that an Indian village formerly occupied the site of Castalia. The forts and mounds that have been discovered indicates that at some past time Indians made this a general headquarters. At the time of Hull's surrender a general stampede of the settlers took place, when men left their property and fields already planted and fled. The missionary to the Wyandots, Reverend Mr. Badger, was mainly instrumental in keeping these savages from taking sides against us in the War of 1812. A fort was discovered near Venice by Major Falley, overgrown with underbrush and timber, but showing a double entrenchment. It has since been completely obliterated by cultivation, and now no trace of it can be found.

At the time of the stampede a man named Andrews was putting in a hundred acres of wheat east of the burying ground, when the panic occurred, and after the trouble subsided he and some of the others came back and harvested their crops with guns on their backs. In 1813 there were but three houses in Cold Creek (now Castalia),—Mr. Snow's on the bank of the creek at its source, Mr. Butler's on the opposite bank, twelve or fifteen rods east, and Mr. Putnam's, half a mile down the creek on the prairie.

On the 2nd of June, 1813, an Indian massacre created a frightful consternation in the little settlement. During the preceding month a party of Indians numbering sixteen, under Pontiac, landed at Pickerel Creek, on a war excursion, and reconnoitered slyly until the right occasion offered itself, then, when the men were engaged in the fields at a good distance from the house, and the women and children, twelve in number, were gathered together in the house of Mrs. Snow, who was sick at the time, they made the attack at midday. It was a frightful affair. The Indians rushed into the room, and while one seized Mrs. Putnam by the hair, a second caught hold of Mrs. Butler and a third dragged Mrs. Snow from the bed, and out of the house. When they asked these women if they would go with them they answered in the affirmative, and were driven away. The children at play were also seized, and two little boys two years old were killed and scalped. A few rods further on and they found Julia Butler, a girl of four years, who was also murdered. Mrs. Snow, unable to keep up with the others, was horribly butchered. They then plundered the houses and premises, broke all the crockery, and making a pack-load of their booty, forced Harry Graves to carry it to the canoes. It was almost sundown before the men at work knew aught that had taken place. They started at once for Pipe Creek, and in the morning were joined by others and followed the trail until the dead bodies of those murdered were found, but no traces of the Indians could be discovered, and they were obliged to return and bury their dead. These were the first interments in the township.

The Indians took their captives to Detroit and gave them into the hands of the British agent, Ironsides, having suffered no violence or injury, except in being forced to walk too fast. They remained in Detroit until the following fall when they were all returned in safety.

During this time their friends heard of them, but could not communicate with them as Detroit was in the hands of the British. Six years after this sad affair the Indians again attacked a couple of men who were out on a trapping expedition for muskrats. They had lain down in a temporary hut after collecting a few skins, and were murdered by three straggling Ottawas, two of whom were captured and hanged in 1818.

The township was duly organized in 1815 by the commissioners of Huron County—Major Falley, Nathan Cummings and Bildad Adams. At this time it was connected with Danbury, north of the bay, but two years later Danbury obtained a separate organization. The first election was held the same year as its organization.

The following tables give the names of the original proprietors and those who succeeded to their titles:

MARGARETTA, TOWN NO. 6, RANGE 24

Classification No. 1, Section 1.

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Isaac Scudder	661	16	0	Jessup Wakeman and Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	330	18	0
Job Bartram	976	7	5	Jessup Wakeman and Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	976	7	5
John Rich	72	6	0	His heirs	..	7	0½
Abraham Lockwood	2	12	0	Jessup Wakeman and Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.	2	12	0
Josiah Wentworth	151	16	0	Nath'l Raymond, Jr.	1	10	9¼
Nath'l Street	33	12	9	Sam'l Middlebrook	32	11	9¼
Footing of Classification No. 1					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 2, Section 2

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Hezekiah Hanford	328	3	8	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	328	3	8
James Fitch, Jr.	343	8	6	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	343	8	6
Isaiah Marvin	158	10	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	100	0	0
Col. Stephen St. John	713	6	7	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	142	13	3½
Asa Hoyt	381	17	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	381	17	0
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., Edward Jessup and Jessup Wakeman	48	4	6½
Footing of Classification No. 2					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 3, Section 3

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Lockwood	82	2	2	This whole class is	33	17	1½
Thomas Fitch	387	14	5½	classed by Jessup	77	10	10½
Thos. Fitch's heirs.....	415	3	0	Wakeman, Ebenezer	31	12	6½
Hannah Fitch's heirs...	141	2	7	Jessup, Jr., and Ed-	10	14	11¾
Stephen and Hooker St. John	30	1	6	ward Jessup, say Jes-	4	0	0
John Rich	21	3	0	sup Wakeman one-half	21	3	0
Joseph Beers	90	17	0	and the other half by	11	1	10½
Widow Eunice Morehouse	68	7	0	Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.,	68	7	0
Gruman Morehouse	6	11	6	and Edward Jessup...	6	11	6
Solomon Sturges	319	3	9		279	5	9
Jos. Sturges' heirs	339	15	2		203	7	3
Ebenezer Bulkley	..	7	2		..	7	2
John Hicklin	20	8	9		20	8	9
Daniel Jennings	32	2	1		32	2	1
Jesse Morehouse	16	6	2		16	6	2
Hannah Morehouse	33	18	8		33	18	8
Joseph Wakeman	4	0	0		4	0	0
Francis Bradley, 3d.....	2	10	6		2	10	6
Cornelius Stratten	1	5	3		1	5	3
William Thorp	3	0	0		3	0	0
Ruth Burr	3	19	6		3	19	6
Hezekiah Sturges	532	8	3		15	13	5½
David Jennings	27	18	10		13	11	4
House of Peter Bulkley and Jos. Sturges	91	0	0		91	0	0
Ebenezer Morehouse	83	8	3		83	8	3
Jeremiah Jennings	196	12	11		196	12	11
Francis Forgue	151	16	0		78	0	0
Footing of Classification No. 3.....					1,344	7	0

Classification No. 4, Section 4

Original Grantees	Am't Loss £	s.	d.	Classified by	Am't Classed £	s.	d.
Abigail Wynkoop	59	13	0	Jessup Wakeman	38	19	5
Hezekiah Sturges	583	8	3	Jessup Wakeman	118	6	3½
Andrew Wakeman	207	14	2	Jessup Wakeman	207	14	2
Isaac Jennings	281	1	4	Jessup Wakeman	281	1	4
Ebenezer Bartram	144	10	3	Jessup Wakeman	72	17	8½
William Dimon	625	8	1	William Dimon	625	8	1
Footing of Classification No. 4.....					1,344	7	0

In 1811 Jessup and Wakeman sold the township to Maj. Frederick Falley at 75 cents per acre. Major Falley sold several farms, and introduced many settlers while the township was in his possession; but failing to raise the purchase money he surrendered it to the proprietors in 1820. They appointed Jabez Wright as agent and he sold several farms. About 1827 Ebenezer Jessup became sole proprietor, and his son, Ebenezer Jessup, Jr., resided there from 1829 to July, 1831, and in connection with Judge Wright sold about 7,000 acres of land to settlers at from $3 to $5 per acre. On the 25th of July, 1831, the remainder, 13,000 acres,

was sold to R. H. Heywood and the late John G. Camp at $1 per acre. At this time there was but a small portion of the township under cultivation. It was generally supposed that the oak openings were worthless, and the land between that and the bay too wet for cultivation. A few opening lots had been sold the year before by Mr. Jessup and small improvements begun, but Calvin Smith, who knew their value as wheat land, bought two lots at $2.50 per acre, put in a large crop of wheat and the result was surprising to many and gave the land value.

Docartus P. Snow, of Vermont, in 1810 felled the first tree and built the first log house. It is said that the proprietors donated to him 100 acres of land in consideration of his building a grist mill on Cold Creek. He died in 1829. His widow (his second wife) married Philip S. Cowell. Uziel Putnam came in 1810 or 1811 from New York. In 1821 he moved to Sandusky County and was killed by being thrown from a sleigh in 1822. James Vanness settled here in 1814, coming from New York. He left in 1830 and died in Fremont about 1849. Ebenezer Hartwell came from Canada in June, 1815. He died about 1850. Andrus Parker came from Conneaut, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1828. Philip Sutton settled on the northwest corner lot of the township about 1821. Peter Dunham settled on lot 2, section 2, in 1816, and died in 1830. Dougal Campbell located on lot 13, first section, in 1816, and died in 1852. Harvey Fowler settled on lot 24, in section 1, in the fall of 1818 and resided there until his death, February 18, 1875. Ira Barnes came here in 1818. Henry Cole came in 1815 and died in 1830. Thomas McColough came in 1817 and died in 1850. A. M. Porter came in 1817 and died in Sandusky. Samuel Walker came in 1816 and died in 1831. Pliny Brown located on lot 7, in section 2, and lived there all his life; he died in December, 1860. Richard Falley settled here in 1818 and died in 1835. John Cowell located in the northwestern part of the township in 1818 and lived there till his death in 1871. Philip S. Cowell came about 1820, located at Castalia and died there in 1869.

Quite a number of others came here in the early days and only stayed a short time. Many of them left on account of the War of 1812, never to return. Among the early settlers the following took part in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812:

Maj. Frederick Falley, when but eleven years old, accompanied his father as fifer in the company of which his father was captain, and was in the Battle of Bunker Hill. After Washington came into the command of the army he returned home with his father, who was employed by the Government in the manufacture of firearms during the war. He died in Margaretta, July 3, 1828, aged sixty-four.

Samuel Drew, another Revolutionary soldier, came here about 1820 and resided here several years. Capt. Andrus Parker was in the army at the taking of Burgoyne.

Thomas Caswell served in the War of 1812, on the New York frontier, and died here in 1853. Henry Jones served one campaign in the State of New York.

John L. Wilner, who was an early resident here, was in the army at Fort Meigs in the War of 1812.

Elihu Parker served eighteen months about the close of the War of 1812.

The first grist mill was built on Cold Creek in 1810 by D. P. Snow. It was built of logs, and the stones were brought from the quarries or rocks near by. Lewis Ensign, a citizen of Groton, did the work on them. This mill ground from ten to fifteen bushels of grain in twenty-four hours. It was only used two years, and in 1819 there was a mill built three-quarters of a mile from the head of the stream by Joshua Pettingill which had a screw-wheel and ground the most of the grinding for the entire Firelands for many years.

In 1811 Major Falley raised the frame of a sawmill where the Venice mill-race is now, but the War of 1812 coming on the mill was left unfinished, and in 1815 it was purchased by Eli Hunt, who put a sawmill in operation, with a run of stone in one corner and an apparatus for bolting. This was the first sawmill in the western part of the Firelands, and from it the first lumber was procured.

At the same time that Major Falley began his mill a tannery was started near the head of the Venice mills. Two years later, in 1813, he removed to the tannery built by Major Falley, at the head of Cold Creek, and this industry became one of the most important to the early settlers, who were thus supplied with an article of importance.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Chapman says:

"I am 84 years of age, and have lived all my life in Erie County. My father, William McCartney, came here when there was only one log hut in Sandusky. At one time he owned 1,800 acres of land near Venice. The pier at Venice then extended out into the bay a mile and a quarter. The Major Jack Downing was the first steamboat that came to Venice. They could not come any nearer because of the shallowness of the water. I was a little girl about ten years old when the dock was built. There was a large flour mill at Venice then owned by Mr. Heywood and he had three hundred men at one time making flour barrels. We lived in the marsh near Venice when I was a little girl. I was in Sandusky during the Cholera but do not remember any facts. My first remembrance of Sandusky was when I was about ten years old. The Townsend House was the largest Hotel and Venice then had much more business than Sandusky. There was not much in Sandusky but Indians then. They were Ogontz Indians. In the year 1849 a young woman came to my mother's house with cholera from Detroit and she and five others died of cholera. I knew many of the people buried in the old Sandusky cemetery. They were many of them of the aristocracy of the town. They were buried in coffins made of rough boards. My brother, who died of cholera, had a coffin of planed boards. The people died like sheep. The coffins were piled up in the cemetery like cordwood. I have seen thirty or forty unburied at one time. You could not buy even a loaf of bread then in Sandusky. All south of Jefferson street was hazel bushes. The Catholic church on Tiffin Avenue was the west

limit. There were very few Germans here then. When I first knew Castalia it did not have a dozen houses. This was when I was about ten years old. There was a store kept by a man named Barnum. The Congregational church was built in 1850. There were three or four houses at Venice. Jessup named Venice and Castalia. The decline of Venice was due to the shallowness of the water which prevented large vessels coming there. There was no disease that had anything to do with it though the whole country had plenty of fever and ague."

Three years later Daniel Mack built a sawmill near the mill that had been owned by Snow, and in the corner was a run of stone for grinding. In 1824 he built a good grist mill with two runs of stone, and this subsequently passed into the hands of a German named Weber in 1827. Mr. Mack had long years of litigation over certain mill rights with Pettingill and others, because of damages done them by flowing the back

THE BLUE HOLE

water upon them. This was only ended in 1832 by transfer of the entire property and 510 acres of land to Burr Higgins. This gave him entire control of the water power, and he at once began to improve his mill for custom work. This was the coldest year ever known in this latitude, and every stream was frozen except Cold Creek. Southern Michigan, as well as Northern Ohio, were dependent for grinding on this single stream. In 1835 Higgins sold his entire interest to Davidson, Hadley & Co.

The first flouring mill in Venice was commenced in 1832 and finished in 1833, with three runs of French burrs for merchants and three runs for custom work. The completion of this mill established the first permanent cash market for wheat on the Firelands.

The second mill, 1½ miles west of south of Venice, was begun in 1839, but not finished until 1841. It had eight runs of stone and cost $50,000. This was built of timber and was destroyed by fire in 1848.

Four years after another mill of brick and stone with six runs of stone was erected on the same site. The capacity of the two mills was sufficient to make 75,000 barrels of flour during the season of navigation. The old mill at Venice, with Cold Creek and 500 acres of land, had been purchased by Russell H. Heywood, of Buffalo, New York, in 1831, the year before the cold winter. At that time, 1833, 1,000 barrels of flour were made before harvest. The first hundred barrels of flour in the merchant work was packed in new barrels painted with China vermillion, taken on a new scow to a new ship, carried to Buffalo and sent by a new canal boat to New York, where it arrived as clean as when it left the mill. It was considered a great curiosity, and crowds of people visited the dock to see the first shipment of flour from Ohio, and some were so enthusiastic as to predict that Ohio might sometime furnish several thousand barrels a year. This flour was bought by 100 persons at prices quite in advance of the best Genesee flour. That year was a memorable one, because of the early harvest and the drought that extended over the new country, forcing people to carry their grist a hundred miles. An instance is related of two men from Hancock County who left home Monday morning and reached Venice the following Sunday, just in time to attend religious service in the mill. Mr. Heywood noticed the dusty travelers who took part in the services, and after they were over entered into conversation with the strangers and discovered that they were in urgent need of flour. They had left behind them sick families, utterly destitute, and had journeyed all the week to find a mill that could grind. They had fifteen bushels of wheat each. Mr. Heywood turned to the minister and said, "What shall I do?" He replied, "Grind it for them as soon as possible." For three weeks, so great was the demand upon him that he could not shut down his mills on Sundays, which was always his custom.

Much of the flour made in Ohio before 1840 was sent west for market. In 1836 Oliver Newbury purchased 500 barrels of flour at $8 per barrel and took it to Chicago and sold it for $20 per barrel; and the citizens held a public meeting and thanked him for not charging $50. It was all the flour they had for the winter.

Until the completion of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad to Tiffin the wheat was brought in large wagons, and over such wretched roads and at such great distances as to bring but little profit to the owners. In one case a man came 150 miles with a four-horse team and twelve bushels of wheat. When he sold his wheat he took his $9 and went to the store, talking to himself thus: "My wheat was worth nothing at home. If I had lived decently coming here I should have spent it; if I live decently going home I shall spend it; but I must have money to pay my taxes and buy a barrel of salt." Then turning to the boy at the store, he asked, "What is the price of this sheeting?" The boy replied "Sixpence." He then continued, "Yes, my wheat was worth something. I could have got a yard of cloth like that for a bushel at home."

Russell Heywood operated these mills forty-eight years. In 1848-49

a cotton factory was built at Castalia. In 1864 John Hoyt bought the mill property and organized a stock company for the manufacture of paper under the name of the Castalia Paper Company, with Mr. Hoyt as manager and chief stockholder. He moved the old cotton factory down to the flouring mill and built some additions, and in about a year had in operation a first-class paper mill. It had a capacity of a ton a day and was run day and night until it was burned in 1874.

The following year, 1875, the water power was bought for $8,000 by some of the leading men in Margaretta, viz.: C. Caswell, J. B. Witter, J. G. Snowden, E. D. White, S. H. Rogers, Philip Erbe, T. C. Adams and J. D. Chamberlain. They incorporated the Castalia Milling Company and proceeded to build a first-class flouring mill. The building was a substantial frame, built on the foundation of the old stone mill, three stories high, besides basement and attic. This mill had a capacity of 125 barrels of flour per day. They kept it running night and day and could not fill their orders even then. An elevator was also built, capable of storing 20,000 bushels of wheat, with all modern appliances for convenience in handling grain. This mill was afterwards moved about eighty rods west and run by steam. The stream was converted into a trout stream belonging to the clubs.

The mill at Venice, owned by Dwelle & Williams, was burned in 1888, and the water privileges were then sold.

Distilleries began to appear as other manufacturing establishments multiplied, and in 1823 Dr. B. L. Carpenter, at the head of Cold Creek, erected a small distillery. His brother, S. C. Carpenter, assisted him. It afterwards was owned by Chapman & Andrews, of Bellevue, and from them passed into the hands of Japan Johnson. It was abandoned in 1830. There had been another distillery built at Venice in 1824 by one William Mason, of Milan. It was in operation eight years. After a few years it was again started by David Barber. It was also abandoned.

Numerous saloons have also been doing a thriving business from an early day.

About the year 1832 a temperance society was organized at a meeting which was addressed by Revs. E. Conger and L. B. Burley. About fifteen signed the pledge. Since then there have been several other temperance organizations, one in 1859 and two others since. They have done much good, and the majority of the people of the township have become friends of temperance.

The first religious organization in Margaretta was a Methodist class in Muscash, in the southeast corner. (The name Muscash is said to be of Indian derivation, and arose from the fact that the tribes brought their skins here for barter, and not being able to speak English, and wanting money instead of produce, insisted on "Muscash" or must cash.)

It is not known who preached the first sermon. In 1819 a Presbyterian Church was organized in Margaretta and Groton by Rev. John Seward. Its members moved away and the organization died. In 1823 a Baptist Church was started, having its members in Oxford, Groton and Margaretta. This was the only church that sustained regular services

in the township for several years. Deacon R. Falley was the most prominent member, and owing to his efforts it was kept alive through those early years. In 1835 a Congregational Church was organized by Rev. Hiram Smith, from Westfield, Massachusetts, who secured the love and respect of his parish and remained with them until 1865. The members of the Baptist Church, having become scattered, and Deacon Falley's health failing, the members of the Baptist Church still remaining were identified with the new enterprise and became members of the Congregational Church. Two years after the Congregational Church, in 1850, the Methodists built a frame church at Castalia, which flourished for a time, but has held no services since 1860. It was afterward sold for other purposes. Castalia Universalist Church was organized by Rev. George R. Brown, October 12, 1862. Five years later a $4,000 building was erected on land donated by William Graves. Mr. Brown continued pastor until his death.

The Church of Our Redeemer, at Venice, was organized by an election of wardens and vestrymen in June, 1866. In July of the same year Rev. Charles Ogden was invited to take charge of the parish, and on the 17th the ground was broken for the building. The corner stone was laid by Rev. Charles Ogden, August 21, 1866. The parish was incorporated on the 13th of October and admitted in the union with the Diocese of Ohio. It was consecrated June 3, 1867, by the Right Reverend Bishop McIlvane. The church was erected by Russell H. Heywood as a memorial to the departed members of his own family at a cost of $12,000. It was deeded to the wardens and vestry on the day of its consecration, in connection with a glebe of fifteen acres. It has had the following clergymen in charge: Rev. Charles Ogden, from 1866 until 1868; Rev. George S. Chase, from September, 1867, until November, 1868; Rev. George Bosley, from October, 1874, until 1876. Services were held, either by clergymen or lay readers, until 1878. It is now under the charge of Grace Church, Sandusky.

The first marriage in the township was that of Charles Butler and Clarissa Parker, 1816. The first mail from Sandusky City to Lower Sandusky was carried on horseback and established in 1825. It was taken once a week. The first postmaster of Margaretta was Samuel B. Carpenter. In 1810 Cleveland was the nearest postoffice. The first store was started by Maj. Fred Falley for trading with the Indians. He afterward went into the service of the Government to furnish army supplies.

The first schoolhouse was built of logs, at the junction of the Venice and Cold Creek roads, in 1818, by Capt. A. Parker and some neighbors. The first teacher was Thomas McCullough, who received $15 a month, and the first winter had twenty-five pupils. The teacher was paid by the subscription of those who patronized the school. After that Rev. Alvin Coe, who had been teaching Indian children in Greenfield, moved his school to Venice and taught all the children in the vicinity. A few of the early district school teachers who are considered worthy of mention

are, A. W. O'Brien, of Maine; Jonathan Fuller, James F. Wilson and John W. Falley.

The first physician was Doctor Hartshorn, who settled here in 1817.

Margaretta Grange, No. 488, P. of H., was organized January 30, 1873, with twenty-seven charter members.

In the year 1870 John Hoyt, proprietor of the Castalia Paper Mills (since burned), conceived the idea of trying a few thousand eggs of the brook trout and proceeded to make troughs for hatching them. A severe thunder storm killed the trout, and in his second attempt he was equally unsuccessful for the brood of spawn is said to have been poisoned by the keeper. The third were turned loose in the pond and multiplied and the venture was a success. In May, 1878, a statute was passed by the State of Ohio to incorporate a company which should be known as the Cold Creek Trout Club, for the purpose of fishing, hunting and pleasuring, of propagating fish and protecting game on lands leased from the Castalia Milling Company. The capital stock of the company was $1,275, divided into eighty-five shares of $15 a share. When the club was organized there were seventy-four members.

The incorporators were J. Atwater, B. F. Ferris, R. F. Fowler, B. H. Rogers and D. S. Worthington. This company leased the property for twenty years for $50 per year, having use and right to the headwaters, and including branches and tail race for two miles. In 1883 they built a house, and in 1887 bought the property with buildings and forty acres of land for $20,000. In 1887 the name was changed to that of the Cold Creek Sporting Club. The old mill was moved away, and a new race dug at a cost of $2,000 or $3,000.

The Castalia Sporting Club was organized September 18, 1878, and leased the use of the waters for twenty years for $300 a year. There were five incorporators: Kelly Bolton, F. H. Mason, Lee McBride, Fayette Brown, and H. L. Terrill, with Mr. Brown as president, and Mr. McBride as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Mason was editor of the Cleveland Leader and United States consul at Geneva. In 1882 they built a clubhouse which cost them nearly $2,000, and March 10, 1888, they bought of Messrs. Dwelle and Williams the right to the lower waters of the stream, extending four miles to the bay, and embracing on either side of the stream thirteen rods. For this they paid $24,000.

Castalia Springs

On the 13th of September, 1760, Maj. Robert Rogers of New Hampshire left Montreal with instruction to proceed west and capture the western forts held by the French and Indians. On the 4th of November Major Rogers left Presque Isle, Erie, Pennsylvania, with a fleet of fifteen whale boats. He coasted along the south shore of Lake Erie and put into the mouth of Geauga, where he ran against Pontiac, at that time chief of a large body of Indians. After some delay Pontiac opened the way and escorted the party to Detroit. After securing the post at Detroit, Rogers returned by land by way of the Sandusky and Tus-

carawas trail to Fort Pitt and arrived in Philadelphia the 14th of February, 1761. The trail passed the head of Cold Creek and he remarks in his autobiography: "There is a remarkable spring at this place rising out of the side of a small hill with such force that it boils out of the ground in a column three feet high. I imagine it discharges ten hogsheads of water a minute."

The Western Intelligencer and Gazette, published at Columbus in 1817, speaks of the now insignificant Village of Venice as a thriving place, made important by Big Cold Creek. The pioneer miller of Big Cold Creek was Dorcatus Snow, who was killed by the Indians in 1814. The damaging of the creek and the back pressure caused thereby resulted in the breaking out of a new spring some time after 1820. This spring is the Blue Hole, which discharges 5,000 gallons of cold water every minute. The spring is about 75 feet in diameter and 45 feet deep and the water is blue in color and very clear. The upper springs discharge 20,000 gallons of water a minute into the trout streams.

Trout are not indigenous to the stream but the first eggs obtained in the East in 1868 were hatched in a trough, and the fry planted in a penned off portion of the stream. This was done by a Castalia miller at the suggestion of Dr. E. Sterling of Cleveland. The fish multiplied and when their enclosure broke the creek was stocked with the blue speckled trout of North America. Every year for many years the club's preserve keeper, Andrew Englert, superintends the hatching of 400,000 to 800,000 fry, hatching 90 per cent of the eggs taken.

The stream was used indiscriminately until the Cold Creek Trout Club Company was incorporated in 1879 by Cleveland fishermen, with a capital stock of $1,275, divided into eighty-five shares of $15 each. The stock was later increased to $30,000 and the name changed to Castalia Trout Club Company, which purchased all the rights of the milling company. A channel twenty feet wide called the Blue Channel was drained through the lower pond, and in 1889 a 65-acre tract adjoining the club property was purchased. A competent engineer was employed and the crookedest trout stream in the world was laid out by him, with the result that on the club's 104 acres of land there are six miles of stream, across which plank bridges have been thrown at convenient points, so that from any part of the preserve one may walk in a straight line to the club house. The property represents an investment of $50,000.

A register of all fish is kept at the club house. During some seasons about 6,000 trout have been taken, the average weight being two pounds. German brown trout weighing more than eight pounds have been caught, but are no longer propagated artificially. The season extends from March 15 to September 15, but each member can only fish twenty-six days but cannot take from the stream more than ten pounds a day. The club has never had but two presidents, Jeremiah Atwater of Castalia and John C. Zollinger of Sandusky. The Castalia Sporting Club and the Rockwell Springs Club also have trout streams in the vicinity.

In collecting material for his work on the "War of 1812" Benson

J. Lossing visited Sandusky on September 24, 1860, and thus describes his visit to that city and Castalia:

"It was a soft hazy half sunny day late in September when I visited the site of Fort Stephenson and the places of events that had made it famous. I had come up by Railway from pleasant Sandusky City where I had spent two or three days with friends, vainly endeavoring to visit Put-in Bay where Perry's fleet rendezvoused before the battle that gave him victory and immortality. The excursion steamboat to that and other places had been withdrawn for the season and the wind was too high to make a voyage there in a sailboat either safe or pleasant. I was less disappointed than I should have been by the discovery that an artist (Miss C. L. Ransom) then in Sandusky City had made careful drawings of the historical points about Put-in Bay. I had the pleasure of meeting her and availing myself of her courteous permission to copy such of her drawings as I desired. Of these more will be said when giving an account of the naval battle near there.

"In company with Mr. Barney, with whom I was staying, I visited the famous Castalian Springs at the village of Castalia five or six miles from Sandusky City. They flow up from subterranean fountains, almost as limpid as air, and in volume so great that along the outlet that is called Cold Creek, in its course of three miles through a beautiful prairie of three thousand acres to Sandusky Bay no less than fourteen sets of mill stones were kept in motion by it. In a rough scow we hovered over the center of the spring and peering down into its clear mysterious depths saw logs and plants and earth in grotto form made iridiscent by the light in the aqueous prism. The Castalia Springs are great natural curiosities and are much visited. There are two known as the upper and lower. They are about one quarter of a mile apart and are connected by a race. At the lower one where Cochrane & Weston had a flouring mill a dike had been raised to give more fall to the water. The two springs are of about equal dimensions. That of the lower one which I visited is about sixty feet in depth. The water is so limpid that a white object an inch in diameter can be seen lying on the bottom. The temperature of the water is about forty degrees Fahrenheit and holds in solution lime, soda, magnesia and iron. It petrifies everything with which it comes in contact. This process makes the mill wheels indestructible. About a mile and a half from the Springs is a limestone ridge covered with alluvium. From beneath this the Springs appear to flow and are doubtless the first appearance on earth of a little subterraneous river like the Eutaw in South Carolina. We intended to visit the somewhat marvelous cave about two miles from the Springs but the day was too far spent when I completed my sketch of the fountains to allow me to do so. We returned to the town by the way of Mr. Barney's fine vineyard and arrived at Sunset. I spent the evening with General Leslie Combs at the West House and in a public meeting. The next day was the Sabbath and on Monday morning I started by railway for Lower Sandusky with impressions that have crystallized into pleasant memories

of a delightful little city on a slope overlooking one of the finest bays that indent the shores of Lake Erie."

In recent years the Village of Castalia has become ambitious commercially. It has now two Portland cement companies, and a cement plant is also located at Bay Bridge. The Castalia Portland Cement Company has a capacity of 1,500 barrels a day and employs 150 men. The increase in business caused the organization of the Castalia Banking Company, which began operations on September 23, 1905. The growth of the village caused a demand for larger church accommodations and a Methodist Church was erected several years ago, and on October 4, 1910, the cornerstone of the German Evangelical Church was laid.

SANDUSKY PLATTER

A recent magazine article thus describes the Sandusky platter: "The first platter we give is a rare one, a view of Sandusky, Ohio, maker unknown. It is one of a dozen designs with the same border, of different cities, including such widely separated spots as Buenos Ayres and Quebec. Sandusky at this time was evidently in its infancy, but the pattern is a very rich and handsome one, fine in color and clear in design. Only two pieces with this pattern, both platters, have come under our notice. The platter which we show has just been rescued in New Jersey from dust and oblivion. It has belonged to a lady who considered it such an 'ugly old thing' that she was unwilling to have it about. She offered it to some relatives, who agreed with her as to its lack of beauty and interest, and who would not take it as a gift, so it returned to its resting place of half a century—the attic. But old china like murder cannot remain hid, and somehow two collectors in the same town got wind of this treasure and started to secure it. One went with a basket to bear away the prize and came away empty handed. The other, having better luck, secured the platter, the owner taking five dollars less than was offered her, as she was sure the platter was not worth it. Yet what did the collector get for it? Fifty dollars in money and a beautiful ten inch States plate in perfect condition worth from twelve to fifteen dollars."—From "Some More Old Blue," by N. Hudson Moore in the Delineator. The date of the scene pictured on the platter is about 1820, fixed by the steamer in the foreground—Walk-in-the-Water—which was built in 1818 and wrecked about 1820.

CHAPTER XIII

EARLY SANDUSKY

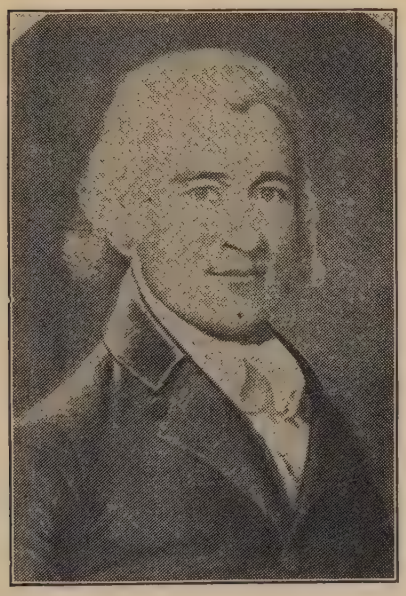
Origin of the Name "Sandusky."—A map published in Amsterdam in 1720 founded on a great variety of Memoirs of Louisiana, represents within the present limits of Erie County a water called Lac Sandouske. There is also a map published by Henry Popple, London, in 1733, where the bay is called "Lake Sandoski." A very probable account of the origin of the name is the tradition of aged Wyandot warriors given to General Harrison in the friendly chat of the wigwam from which it appeared that their conquering tribes in their conflict with the Senecas, centuries ago, having landed at Maumee, followed the lake shore toward the east, passing and giving names to bays, creeks and rivers until on coming to Cold Creek, where it enters the bay, they were so charmed with the springs of clear cold water in the vicinity that they pitched their tents and engaged in hunting and fishing, and by them the bay and river was called Sandusky, meaning in their language "At the Cold Water." Butterfield gives a conversation of John M. James, with William Walker, principal chief of the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, at Columbus, 1835. He said the meaning of the word was "at the cold-water," and should be pronounced San-doos-tee. The Lower San-doos-tee (Cold Water) and Upper San-doos-tee being the descriptive Wyandot Indian names known as far back as our knowledge of this tribe extends.

The exact derivation of the name of "the road that runs," is uncertain. Three Wyandot terms are at our service: Sahun-dus-kee, clear water; or Sandoostee, at the cold water; or Saundustee, water-within-water-pools. The last name is applicable to the extensive marshes along the river, which are intersected by open water; while the other two would naturally describe the clear, cold water of the Sandusky basin springs, of which Castalia is the best known example. The early French traders called the river Sandusquet. By 1784, when Jefferson drew up his ordinance for the division, nomenclature and government of the western territory, the orthography was practically settled and he wrote Sandusky, suggesting that the district which this river drained be called Metropotamia!

The First Settlers of Sandusky

The first permanent settlers came here in 1816. Money at this time was very scarce and produce high, prices ranging as follows: Flour, $10 per barrel, and a poor article at that; salt, $8 per barrel; domestic

shirtings, 50 to 62 cents per yard; satinetts, $2.50 to $3.50 per yard; green teas, $1.50 to $2.50 per pound; brown sugar, from 25 to 30 cents per pound; loaf sugar, from 40 to 50 cents per pound, etc., etc. There being so few mills and little wheat at this time, families mostly depended on buying flour by the barrel. Corn could not be bought for less than $1 per bushel, nor butter for less than 25 cents per pound. One principal cause of these high prices was the cost of transportation. There were vessels on the lake at the time, but freight could not be brought from Buffalo here short of $2.50 per barrel bulk. For several years the settlers consumed all the products that was raised though this section; but as soon as a surplus accumulated, a ready market was found at Detroit, Monroe and other settlements in the upper regions of Lake Erie.



ISAAC MILLS

MRS. ISAAC MILLS

In the spring of 1817 the Town of Portland was laid out by its then proprietor, Zalmon Wildman, of Danbury, Connecticut. It embraced that portion of the present area of Sandusky which lies between Hancock Street on the east, Decatur on the west, and Jefferson on the south. During the ensuing year a claim was interposed by Hon. Isaac Mills, of New Haven, Connecticut, to an undivided portion of the whole tract embraced in the present city limits, which resulted in a compromise by which three-fourths was allotted to Mr. Wildman and the other fourth to Mr. Mills. In the spring of 1818 they united in laying out the present plat of the town under the name of "Sandusky City," since changed (by the provisions of an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages) to "Sandusky." Its location is on the south side of Sandusky Bay, being in 41° 32′ 10″ north latitude, near the

center of the north side of the state; 100 miles due north from Columbus, 60 from Cleveland, 60 from Detroit, 50 from Toledo and 218 from Cincinnati; situated in an extensive and fertile region known at that time as "Sandusky Country."

In 1819 a man named Kelly kept a store at the corner of Water and Hancock streets in a wooden building a story and a half high. His son, W. E. Kelly, of Port Clinton, had his account books in his possession before his death. The high cost of living at that time is shown by a few of the items when the scarcity of money is considered:

To postage on letter	.19
To cake soap	.19
To 7 pounds lump sugar at 44 cents	3.08
To six yards calico at 5 shillings	3.75
James Ogontz, Indian Chief (Ogontz Place)	
To 2 quarts whisky	.50
By three deerskins	2.75
To one pound salts, Z. Wildman	.37½
To one pound candles, Eleutheros Cooke	.50
To 30 pounds nails at 25 cents	7.50
Tea, cost per pound	1.50
Gunpowder	1.00
Salt, per barrel	8.00
Pins, per paper	.25
Axes	3.00

Sandusky in 1822, and Its Buildings

The late F. D. Parish settled and commenced the practice of law here in 1822. The following memorandum of the different buildings at that time in this city, made by himself, was found among his papers since his decease:

Dwelling houses on Water Street:—

1. Steamboat Hotel, corner of Water and Wayne streets, two stories.
2. Brick, with frame in rear next west of hotel, two stories.
3. Log house on lot next west of last, back 20 or 30 feet from the street, front of it a frame not covered.
4. Portland House on lot next west, two stories. (This was kept as a hotel in 1835 and for some years afterward.)
5. Moors Farwell's dwelling, on lot corner of Water Street and Columbus Avenue, one-story building back 20 or 30 feet.
6. One-story house on east side of Water, lot 35, where the Caswell Block is.
7. One-story house on lot next east of lot on corner of Jackson and Water streets.
8. Two-story house on lot on corner of Jackson and Water streets, east side of lot.
9. Story and a half house on corner of Water and Decatur streets, John Weeden's.

10. Log house west of Lawrence Street. (Captain Martin's.)

Stone Houses:—

1. William Townsend's store, now owned by railroad company, and warehouse on end of dock.

2. Jennings & Darling's brick store, corner of Columbus Avenue slip and Water Street, and warehouse on dock.

3. Old White Store on parts of two water lots now occupied by east end of Reber's Block.

4. Warehouse under the bank opposite the Steamboat Hotel.

Market Street:—

1. One story and a half house on the easterly part of lot 8, Columbus Avenue.

2. One story and a half house on the west end of lot, corner of Wayne and Market streets.

3. Two-story house on middle part of lot, corner of Hancock Street and Market, north side of Market Street.

Wayne Street:—

1. One-story building on lot 1, next south of (balance of sentence obliterated).

2. Two-story house on west end of lot 1, Washington Row.

3. Two-story house nearly opposite the last mentioned house.

Columbus Avenue:—

1. House on lot, corner of Water Street and avenue on the ground next south of what is now Graham's new block, front over 2½ stories and part one story.

2. One-story house on south end of lot on which West House stands and now covered by Miller's Block.

3. One-story house on west side of lot, corner of Market and avenue, Doctor Anderson's.

4. House on corner of avenue and Monroe Street (McGees.)

5. School house on west end of lot at corner of Columbus Avenue and Washington Row.

Times still continued hard. In 1820 and 1822 money was so scarce that many of the settlers left their improvements and moved farther west, unable to pay for their lands. And those who had their laids paid for were obliged to lay up sixpences and shillings to meet their taxes. All kinds of trade was carried on by barter.

During the summer of 1822 a stage route was established from here to Columbus. Also the steamboat Superior, Jedediah Rogers, master, made tri-monthly trips from Buffalo to Detroit, stopping here on her way up and down. She was the second steamboat that navigated Lake Erie, and was built to take the place of the Walk-in-the-Water, a steamer built in 1818, and made regular trips until the fall of 1821, when she was lost. The Superior was built under the inspection of Captain Rogers at Buffalo Creek, and launched on Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1822, amid the cheers and acclamations of a numerous concourse

Scene Showing Cemetery

of people from this and adjacent towns. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from her after she had safely descended to her destined element.

During the year 1824 the channel across the flats into the bay was staked, the water in the channel ranging in depth from seven to nine feet. Since that time the channel has been changed and improved, making the depth in the lowest place eleven feet. On Sunday night, June 6th, during this year, Sandusky was visited by one of the most tremendous thunderstorms ever witnessed. The flashes of lightning were so vivid as almost to deprive one of sight; so rapid in succession as to keep the whole heavens in a seeming blaze, and attended with the most terrific electric explosions, while the drenching rain descended in absolute torrents. In noticing the above we feel inclined to give place to another, occurring soon after, though of less importance, yet its devastating effects will probably illustrate the times of which we write as much as anything we can adduce, and we know of only one circumstance in the history of disasters to which it may be comparable, and that is a collision and wreck on the "raging canal." As the staunch upper deck cabin horseboat Pegasus, Captain Tyler, commander, was on the way to this city from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) a violent thunderstorm arose, increasing in its fury, throwing down one of the horses and thereby rendering the boat unmanageable, leaving the passengers and crew to the mercy of the wind and waves. The boat being disabled in consequence of losing her motive power, was driven ashore and dashed upon the beach, but by this fearful catastrophe, we are happy to state, no lives were lost.

During this year 1824 Sandusky was incorporated.

Former difficulties existing between the inhabitants and original proprietors being in a measure removed, the place commenced to thrive and settle faster than at any former period. The stage making her regular weekly trips to Cincinnati by way of Columbus, and the tri-monthly visits of the steamboat Superior, together with the shipbuilding, domestic trade and business of the place, produced a stir and activity interesting in those times.

Because Sandusky did not get the state canal, the project of a railroad to connect with the canal from Dayton to Cincinnati was suggested. As a matter of history which may be interesting to the present citizens of Sandusky we have been favored with and here insert the following authentic statement by a worthy citizen, of the names and first active movers in this enterprise, which has for many years exerted a powerful and marked influence upon the prosperity of the city and but for which she could never have made headway against the implacable and perpetual hostility of her neighbors:

"W. D. Root, Esq.—Dear Sir: According to request, I cheerfully present my recollections of the first Rail Road movements in Northern Ohio. Shortly after the final location of the Ohio Canals—by which the Central Route was defrauded of its claim—as the cheapest, nearest and most natural line; and certainly as early as 1826, the Hon. E. Cooke devised and suggested the project of a Rail Road from Sandusky to

Dayton, through whose influence a meeting of the citizens was convened at the 'Portland House,' then kept by Col. A. Root, for the consideration of the subject. There were present at that meeting, David Caswell, ch'm; Doct. George Anderson, E. Cooke, Hector Kilbourne, C. W. Marsh, Moors Farwell, Aaron C. Corbit, and as I think David Campbell, John N. Sloane, Abner Root and others.

"The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cooke, who made a thorough and searching exposure of the manner in which Sandusky and the Central Route had been defrauded out of the Canal, and proposed as the only panacea which could effectually heal the malady, 'the construction of a Rail Road from Sandusky to Dayton.' Resolutions were submitted and adopted by the meeting—commending the project—which were afterwards noted by the paper then published at Cleveland, and held up to public odium and ridicule—but owing to the novelty of Railroad enterprises, the newness of the country, the extent of the proposed route, and perhaps other causes, the project was permitted for the time being to sleep 'but not to die.' This movement, then, made at this early period, may justly be considered the germ from which sprung into life and being the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail Road.

"Very respectfully yours, etc.,

"John N. Sloane."

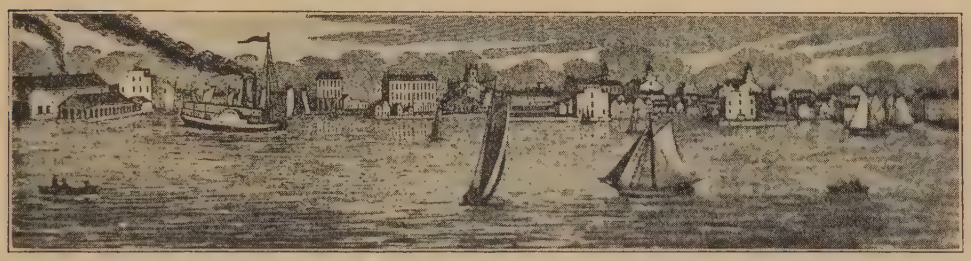
The legislature of the state, on the 14th of February, 1824, passed an act providing for the incorporation of the Town of Sandusky, and providing for the election of officers thereof. The limits of the town, as provided by the act, were as follows: Commencing at a point in Sandusky Bay, eighty rods from low-water mark, directly opposite the north end of McDonough Street; thence running a direct line to the north end of McDonough Street, and along said street to Washington Street; thence east along said Washington Street to Decatur Street; thence south along said Decatur Street to Jefferson Street; thence east along said Jefferson Street to Hancock Street; thence north along said Hancock Street to Washington Street; thence east along said Washington Street to Warren Street; thence north along said Warren Street to the shore of Sandusky Bay; thence to a point in said Sandusky Bay eight rods from low-water mark, directly opposite the north end of Warren Street; thence running directly to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate, henceforth to be known and distinguished by the name of Sandusky; subject, however, to such alterations as the legislature may from time to time think proper to make; and the remaining part of said town, as shown by the plat thereof on record, shall be, and the same is hereby vacated, excepting the streets and public grounds thereof.

On the first record book of proceedings of the authorities of the town there appears the following entry:

"Be it remembered that in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed February 14, 1824, entitled 'An act to incorporate the town of Sandusky, in the County of Huron, the qualified electors who had been residents of the said town of Sandusky six months

then immediately preceding, convened at the school house in said town on the first Monday of May, 1824, and then and there, according to the direction of the said act proceeded to the election of nine suitable persons, being citizens, house-holders or free-holders, and inhabitants of said town, to serve as mayor, recorder and common council of said town, by ballot; at which meeting John Weeden and Benjamin Gregg were chosen and qualified as judges, and Frederick Devoe as clerk.

"Whereupon, after closing the polls and canvassing the votes which had been duly given by the qualified electors aforesaid, according to law, it appeared that George Anderson, Aaron C. Corbett, William Townsend, William Kelly, Cyrus W. Marsh, Alexander Clemons, Eleuthorus Cook, John Wheeler, and M. Farwell were duly elected to serve in the capacity aforesaid; and the said judges thereupon declared and in due form certified the said persons duly elected, as will more fully appear by their certificate and return on file.



When Sandusky Was Larger Than Cleveland, Taken from the First Edition of Howe's History of Ohio, Published About 1847. This Picture Was Used As a Head by the Sandusky Clarion About 1848.

"In pursuance of the act of common council met at the office of Eleuthorus Cook in the town of Sandusky, and on the 10th day of May being within ten days from the aforesaid day of election, and then and there proceeded to elect by ballot from their own body, three persons to serve as mayor, recorder and treasurer, with the following result: Mayor, M. Farwell; recorder, William Townsend; treasurer, William Kelly."

Thus organized, the town proceeded to elect a town marshal, Wesley Anderson being the fortunate candidate. He resigned on the 12th of February following, and Daniel Newton was appointed in his stead.

The town grew rapidly in point of population, industry and trade during the first few years, and among the many who availed themselves of the grand business opportunities that were offered the names of a few may be recalled, as follows: Moors Farwell was in mercantile trade, representing Zalmon Wildman. There were also Jennings & Darling, who came from Connecticut and opened a dry goods store in 1818 at the corner of Water Street and Columbus Avenue. William Townsend started in the same line of business in 1819 in a small frame building standing near the corner of Water and Lawrence streets. Mr. Townsend

died of cholera in 1849. David McMurray, in the fall of 1817, built a store on the site of the Register Office Building, in which he started the drug business. One year later William Kelly became a partner of Mr. McMurray. There was in trade here as early as 1819 a Hebrew named Cohn, who had a small jewelry establishment on Water Street. In this same line was John N. Sloane, but the latter did not commence business until some years later.

Other of the early tradesmen in various branches of business but whose location and time of coming cannot in each case be definitely fixed, were: Galin Atkins, 1820, boots and shoes; D. C. Henderson, 1820, baker; Wheeler & Galloway, about 1821 or 1822, hotelkeeper and merchant; A. M. Porter, 1820 or 1821, tanner and currier; S. Pennewell and S. H. Stearns, tanners; Milton & Jennings, 1819, cabinetmakers; Alexander Clemons, 1820 or 1821, cabinetmaker; J. C. Hurd, 1823 or 1824, hatter; Col. A. Root, 1822 or 1823, harnessmaker and saddler; Sylvanus A. Cone, 1820 or 1821, butcher; Bush & Hollister, merchants; O. & L. Cook, dry goods; Bassett Bethel, tailor; D. H. Tuttle, lumber dealer; Samuel and Leicester Walker, carpenters; Abner Lyman, carpenter; George Anderson, physician.

The early plats of Sandusky show Water Street as the most northern street in the city, Railroad Street and the land north of Water Street being mostly made land. In a decision of Judge W. F. Stone, printed in the Register of November 27, 1871, there is a meagre description of the history of the street. In August, 1848, a petition was filed in the Court of Common Pleas, asking that a street to be called Railroad Street be laid out north of Water Street from the east side of Lawrence Street to the west side of Franklin Street. The petitioners were lot owners and their petition was heard in the October term, 1848. The court ordered the street established on condition that the street be kept in repair free of cost to Portland Township or Sandusky City. In 1852 the council of the city authorized the filling up of the street to the prescribed grade and the cost was assessed upon the adjoining lot owners. In 1853 the street was extended to the east line of the city, and the city council, by contract with the Mad River road and the Junction Railroad authorized both of these companies to extend their tracks through this street.

The Register of July 14, 1873, contains a column obituary notice of Judge Samuel B. Caldwell, one of the old associate judges of the Common Pleas Court. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and came to Ohio in 1817 and to Sandusky in 1825. He boarded at the Steamboat Hotel, now Scott's American, which was kept by Mr. Boalt, the father of John M. Boalt, afterward postmaster at Sandusky, and Susan Boalt, who became later the wife of Judge Caldwell. In 1835 he built the stone house now standing next north of the Presbyterian Church as his family residence. He had been mayor of Sandusky, and died July 13, 1873, at the age of eighty-one years.

In the Sandusky Register of March 19, 1909, T. R. Davis, of Leaven-

worth, Kansas, gives the following description of Sandusky as it was in 1826:

"The few business houses of the town were confined to Water street. 'Billy' Townsend's unpretentious store marked the extreme western limit of the business section. All beyond to Mills' creek was covered with timber and brush. On the North side of Water street, between Mr. Townsend's store and the foot of Jackson street there was but one building: that a small stone dwelling house that stood something like twenty rods east of Mr. Townsend's store. On the South side between these points the most business-like establishment was Solomon Moore's blacksmith shop. There were several very small and common frame buildings that stood just west of Moore's shop, one a small tavern, as such were called in those days.

"On the South side of Water street between Jackson street and Columbus Avenue there was a class of very common buildings, most of them frame and many of them only one story. On the corner where now stands the stately West block then stood a very common one and a half story frame building occupied much of the time as the lowest kind of a dramshop. On the opposite corner where now stands Mr. Graham's drug store then stood Moors Farwell's common frame store building. On the South side of Water street, between Columbus Avenue and Wayne street there were several small trading establishments, and one or two business shops. There was a hotel at about the middle of this block with a covered driveway on the West side leading to a large barn in the yard at the rear of the hotel. I think it was understood at the time that this hotel was the headquarters of a stage line. Most of the retail stores of every kind were on the North side of Water street between Columbus Avenue and Wayne street. There was no business house of any kind on Market street. Later there were two frame market houses erected, one on East Market street and one on West Market street.

"I can recall to mind only one residence on this street at this time that the city would now be ashamed of: this was the residence of old Captain Ransome, it stood about midway between Columbus Avenue and Wayne street on the South side.

"I can now recall to mind no improvement that had as yet been made on Washington street. All to the South of this for a considerable distance was an open common.

"Columbus Avenue was at this time as devoid of any manifestation of business as a prairie dog town of the West in Mid-Winter. Captain Charles Rice was then the only wagonmaker in the county. His shop stood out on the common to the Southeast of the present Masonic Building. Boots, shoes and clothing were not imported then as now. All such were made by local tradesmen and dressmakers. Blacksmiths made their own shoes and nails. The only paper was the Sandusky Clarion, a small-sized weekly.

"Something like twelve years after arriving in the county I attended one Winter the only public school then maintained in Sandusky. This

school was held in the basement of a church that stood out on the common not far from the present courthouse."

A correspondent who signs his name "G." writes the Register a letter published in the issue of December 24, 1885, in which he says:

"I was born in 1827. My first school was between Fulton and Lawrence on the Bay Shore. It was a stone house situated on Water street opposite the Western Exchange or Hammond Hotel near Jackson street. The school was kept by Mr. Tower. My next school was on Water street between Fulton and Decatur one door East of John Wheeler's store. Jay Cooke went to this school kept by 'Mandy Rogers.' My next school was at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Water street where the West House stands. This school was kept by Mr. Roscoe and some of the scholars were Henry, Pitt and Jay Cooke, Philander Gregg and John

THE TOWNSEND HOUSE. THE CRACK HOTEL OF THE CITY IN THE FIFTIES

Homegardner. The next school was kept by Mr. Cooke, the father of George, William and Charles Cooke, in the basement of the original Methodist church, a stone building on the West side of the courthouse square. The first shipyard was at the West battery where the steamer 'Sandusky' was built."

THE GERMANS IN SANDUSKY

Notwithstanding a popular impression to the contrary, there is abundant evidence that the Germans began to come to Sandusky early. In a paper showing individual research, written by Mrs. Sarah Sloane and published in the memorial to the Western Reserve pioneer women on the subject of "The Women of Sandusky," Mrs. Sloane quotes Mrs. Martha Eldis as saying she came to Sandusky in 1828, and that for four years her family was the only German family in the village.

The following is the list of names of residents of Portland Township

for the year 1829. The list includes the names of those who lived in the town as well as those within the township and outside of the town.

This enrollment was made in May, 1829, by the trustees of the township for the purpose of dividing the same into school districts, and to be numbered one and two, respectively. All that part of the town and township lying east of Columbus Avenue and a line drawn south in continuation thereof to constitute School District No. 1, while the land to the west of Columbus Avenue and the line above mentioned should form District No. 2.

The resident householders of District No. 1 were as follows: Thomas Galaway, —— McGovern, Jerome Hardenbrook, David B. Smith, Chauncey Terry, John Hamer, William Chapman, James Foreman, James Wright, Michael Green, Marble Tatie, Gurdon C. Burnham, Davis Dougherty, William Lisle, Joseph Darling, Widow Amsden, Alexander Clemons, Isaac Darling, Jesse Withington, Conrad Rhodes, Thomas T. White, Presley Thompson, Leicester Walker, Samuel Walker, Richard Hill, Daniel R. Ellsworth, Lewis Ellsworth, Abner Lyman, Aaron C. Corbett, Winslow Corbett, Abner Root, Roswell Jennings, Widow Cook, William Cogswell, John Turk, Charles F. Drake, David Campbell, Erastus Cooke, George Anderson, Cyrus W. Marsh, Judah W. Ransom, Darwin H. Tuttle, Jacob Goodrich, Martin Eldis, Adolphus Woodbridge, Thomas McGee, Hezekiah Bigford, Widow Hurd, Widow Hancock.

Householders of District No. 2: Benjamin Gregg, Francis D. Parish, Daniel Newton, Erastus S. Gregg, Ezra Wells, George Lantes, Benjamin Withington, Elijah Belknapp, Isaac Tupper, Jacob Bouck, Rufus G. Carter, Widow Martin, Daniel Wisopp, George Dorrell, Joshua Fairchild, W. D. Colvin, Kelly Smith, Knoulton Youngs, Hewitt Hastings, Augustus Cook, Elias Hand, Andrew Grimes, Isaac Rice, Richard Martin, Amos McLouth, Samuel Pennewell, Widow Henderson, Widow Bishop, H. H. Wilcoxen, E. D. Clemons, Michael Gill, John M. Sloane, A. M. Porter, William Louther, Lucas Hoskins, John Poorman, William Townsend, John Morgan, Joyn Wheeler, Henry Victor, Russell Woodruff, John Wedden, Widow Costello, Widow Falley, A. M. Moore, George S. Reynolds, Henry I. Slater, Perry Darby.

In 1816 Zalmuna Wildman laid out the town and called it Portland, and built the first frame building, which was long known as the old White Store, and occupied a portion of the ground covered by the east end of the Reber Block on Water Street, where the United States Express Company is now situated; and back of this store Mr. Wildman built the first dock. In 1817 William B. Smith built the first frame dwelling house, on the lot next west of Voltaire Scott's American Hotel, a little back from Water Street. The next year he built a brick front coming up to Water Street, which still stands. In this year C. W. Marsh erected the first frame at the corner of Wayne and Water streets, and called it Marsh's Tavern. Next year it was again christened the Steamboat Hotel, because the first steamboat, the Walk-in-the-Water, had commenced her lake trips, and it bore that name till 1847, when Alexander T. Porter built a veranda across the front and it was called the Veranda Hotel.

The first justice of the peace was Esquire Crippen. The first doctor was George Anderson, who came from New York and died of cholera in 1834. The first lawyer was Eleutheros Cooke, and the second one was F. D. Parish, who crowned a long life of labor for reform by seeing slavery abolished and advocating temperance and prohibition. He was also the first postmaster of Sandusky, in 1818, followed by Erastus Cooke, D. Caswell, E. Brink, W. B. Smith, D. Powers, John M. Brown, T. C. McEwen, E. B. Sadler, A. C. VanTine, John M. Boalt, Charles M. Keyes, George Daniel.

In 1817 the first sawmill was put in operation by Dr. S. B. Carpenter on Mills Creek, and shortly after another was erected on Pipe Creek.

John G. Camp built the first grist mill, still standing, and is the two-story portion of the stone building at the foot of Franklin Street now used by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The first stone structure was built by Hon. Eleutheros Cooke on Columbus Avenue, where the Star Theater now stands. Mr. Cooke was laughed at for undertaking to build of stone, and the wise ones said he would never procure enough of that material in this locality to finish his house, but he found all he needed and considerable left over. This house originally had two wings, one on either side, and was used by Mr. Cooke as a dwelling until he moved into another stone house he had built, and where Dr. Eugene Stroud had his office on Columbus Avenue. In this latter house Gen. William Henry Harrison was entertained when here in 1840, and it was from the porch of this house that the log cabin banner made by the ladies was presented by Judge Sadler on their behalf to General Harrison.

William B. Smith, one of the old settlers, erected the first frame dwelling house in 1817. It was built on the lot next west of Scott's American Hotel, and a little back from Water Street. The next year he built a brick front coming up to Water Street and made the bricks. Mr. Smith was a gentleman of the old school, always highly respected, having several times been placed in office of trust and responsibility by his fellow citizens. He visited the place as early as 1810, and lived to see a wilderness, with its savage inhabitants, give place to cultivated fields, to rising cities, and to a civilized and commercial people. The Register of September 30, 1878, contains a full account of the death of W. B. Smith at the age of eighty-two years on September 25, 1878, and of his burial with Masonic honors.

The second frame dwelling was erected in the fall of 1817 by Mr. Cyrus W. Marsh, and forms the rear portion of what is now known as The Scott's American Crystal Dome. A few years later the proprietor added the front part and opened the first tavern, giving it the name of Marsh's Steamboat Hotel. Since that time it has been known as Porter's Verandah Hotel, Raymond Hotel, Scott's American.

The first stone dwelling in Sandusky was erected in 1821 or 1822 on Columbus Avenue by Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, a gentleman whose name and memory will ever fill a proud position in the annals of our city, as also in the category of our most learned, zealous and earliest pioneers.

The first merchants were (in addition to Mr. Farwell for Z. Wildman) Messrs. Jennings & Darling, whose business was in dry goods. They came from Connecticut and opened about 1818, the same year building themselves a brick store on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Water Street, where now stands the Hubbard Block. Mr. Townsend, also in dry goods, commenced in 1819 a small frame store opposite the present New Lawrence Hotel. He died in 1849 of cholera, and the lot whereon stood his store was purchased as a site for the C. S. & C. passenger depot. David McMurray and William Kelly were also wholesale merchants, the former commencing the first drug store in the fall of 1817 on the lot where now stands the Register office.

The Old Congregational Church with the High School Behind It, Which Was Used As a Hospital in 1849, and Stood Where the Present Court House Stands.

Of the first jeweler, one Cohen, of Jewish descent, who was in business on Water Street as far back as 1819, we have been unable to ascertain any facts. The second was Mr. John N. Sloane, who came here about 1823-4 and first occupied a small shop on Water Street. He afterward erected more convenient premises where the Graham drug store now stand, at the corner of Columbus Avenue. He was a shrewd business man and always alive to the interests of the city, having served it four successive years as mayor.

The first tavern was erected by Mr. C. W. Marsh in 1817 who came here from Greenfield, Connecticut. He was very successful as a livery man and coacher in olden times. He closed out somewhere between 1830 and 1832. Colonel Root also kept what was known as the Portland House, the second tavern in the city, the lot now occupied by the Register office on Water Street. Subsequently the house was sold to

Mr. D. Campbell, who used it as a book store, in one portion publishing the Clarion for many years, and it was ultimately burnt down.

The first bakers were Mr. Darius C. Henderson and —— Thorpe, who occupied a frame store where the United States Express office now stands. Mr. Thorpe also had a bakery and grocery store where the Euterpean Hall stood, now the American Express Company.

The first carpenters and joiners were Samuel and Leicester Walker, having no regular workshop, but Samuel lived in a house on Market Street back of where Mr. Facer conducted his hack business, now the Ferguson bakeshop. Mr. Abner Lyman was also in this line of business and resided on Wayne Street. He was also for many years a justice of the peace.

The first tanner and currier was Col. A. M. Porter who came from Virginia about 1820-21, and for many years conducted business near the brewery in the West End. The colonel was subsequently for some years proprietor of the "Verandah Hotel" and much respected as "mine host." Mr. S. Pennewell and Mr. S. H. Stearn were also in the same line of business at an early date.

The first shoemaker was Mr. Galens Atkins, who erected and ran a small shop near the Colton House, now the New Lawrence Hotel.

The first cabinetmakers were Messrs. Milton & Jennings in 1819 and conducted business at the corner of Wayne Street and Washington Row. In 1830 they closed out and went south. Mr. Alexander Clemons embarked in this business about 1820 or 1822 but later moved to Marblehead.

The first hatter was Mr. J. C. Hurd, coming here from New York about 1823 or 1824, and for many years conducted a frame store on Water Street.

The first saddle and harnessmaker was Col. A. Root, who came from Mansfield in 1822 or 1823, and commenced business in a frame store on Water Street, now occupied by Neill Bros.

The first butcher was Sylvanus A. Cone, coming from the east about 1820, who killed and peddled meat around the city, having no regular store.

The first justice of the peace was Squire Crippen, who for many years traveled from village to village "dispensing justice with an even hand." He was first elected in Oxford, but eventually came to reside in Sandusky, and here it was his privilege to perform the first marriage ceremony, which though somewhat creating a breach of our classification of subjects, we cannot resist referring to. The contracting parties were a widow Scott and Captain Woodard, who on arriving at the squire's residence were met by a few friends anxious to witness the ceremony. The squire, first addressing the widow, asked her if she would take Woodard to be her wedded and lawful husband, to which a nod was given and received as a sufficient response. Woodard was next asked if he would take the widow to be his wedded and lawful wife, to which he promptly replied with much fervor, "yes, by G—d!" The squire then said, "In the presence of these persons I pronounce you man

and wife," whereupon the ceremony was ended and the happy pair left for Cleveland.

The first doctor was Geo. M. Anderson, who came from New York. He was skilful in his profession, but died of cholera in 1834.

The first lawyer was Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, who came here in 1821, having previously resided at Bloomingville. The second legal practitioner, Mr. F. D. Parish, came here in 1822, and formed a partnership with Mr. E. B. Sadler in 1836, which continued to 1847, when it was dissolved in consequence of Mr. Sadler being appointed judge of the judicial district.

Up to 1819 or 1820 the Government postal arrangements here were of the most primitive character, postmen on horseback, collected and delivered letters from stage to stage, for which the nominal charge of 25 cents was imposed. But about 1820 a small shanty was opened on Water Street, and Mr. Hector Kilbourne was appointed postmaster. The business of this institution was subsequently removed several times to different parts of the town, until the prosperity of our commercial interests warranted its removal to the premises where it is now located.

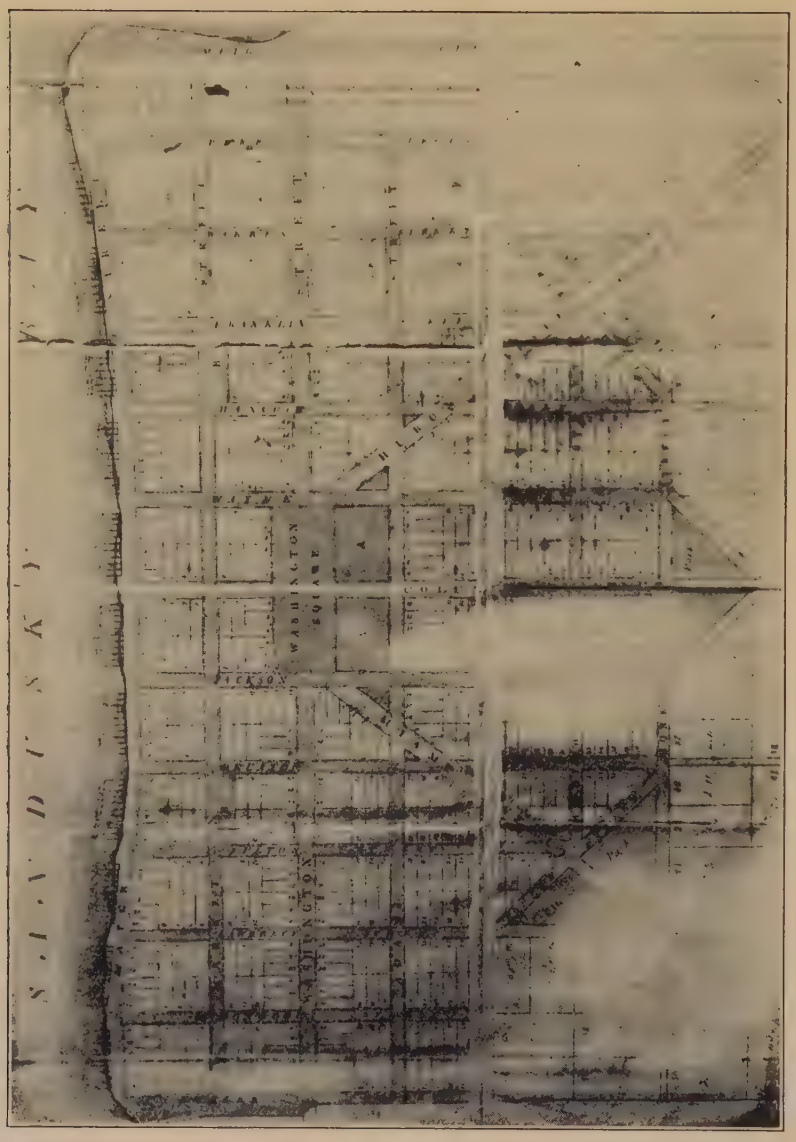
The following is a list of all the postmasters who have down to the present filled that office: Hector Kilbourne, F. D. Parish, Erastus Cooke, D. Caswell, E. Brink, W. B. Smith, D. Powers, J. M. Brown, T. C. McEwen, E. B. Sadler, A. C. VanTine, John M. Boalt, Chas. M. Keyes, George Daniel, C. B. Dennis, John J. Molter, Chas. A. Lehrer, Jas. E. Melville, Chas. Schippel, James Ryan.

Sandusky Bay was the first port of entry defined under the act passed in 1805, establishing among others "the District of Miami," which in 1812 was changed, by another act, to Sandusky. The earliest representative institution in said district was at "Danbury" on the peninsula, Peter P. Ferry being the officer, but in 1821 it was transferred to Portland Township, and, under another act, passed in 1842, it was styled Port of Sandusky. In 1854 the treasury department invested $11,000 in purchasing a site, upon which during the years 1856 and 1857 was erected, at a cost of over $64,500, the present block now standing on the corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street.

Sandusky in the Years 1831 and 1832

In the year 1831 George W. Garrett opened the Lawrence Hotel near the site of the present Lawrence Hotel (the old Colton House) to the traveling public. At that time the low water mark was within sixty feet of the hotel, and two Buffalo steamers landed daily at the wharf now used by the Big Four Railroad. The Steamboat Hotel was then the favorite hotel.

The store of A. Root had recently been opened with a stock of new goods such as were usually kept in country stores in the building previously occupied by A. C. Tuttle opposite the Portland House near the corner of Market and Decatur streets where the Wiedeman House now stands. Directly opposite the Steamboat Hotel on Water Street J. W.



ORIGINAL PLAT OF SANDUSKY IN 1818. THIS PLAT IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTING FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

(A) It proves that Sandusky was the legal name as early as 1818. On July 24, 1822, the Clarion editorially says that only ignorant people call the place Portland.

(B) It shows that Water Street was the most northern street and that all the land now between Water Street and the water line was made land.

(C) It shows Washington Street running through the park according to the original intention of the plat.

(D) It shows the reason why the most southern street was named Monroe Street, because Monroe was then president.

Hollister & Company kept a grocery and their next door neighbors on the east were Caswell & Mills who, on the 11th day of June, 1832, opened a large stock of groceries, dry goods, crockery and hardware. John Wheeler occupied a building at the corner of Decatur and Water streets, where he displayed a large stock of staple and fancy goods, boots and shoes, shot and powder. He was largely patronized by the sporting element. There were no saloons, but many stores sold whisky. The Clarion of July 25, 1832, quotes it at 30 cents a gallon.

On Wednesday, July 18, 1832, the Clarion published an extra giving the first known case of the cholera in Sandusky up to that date. On the same day the board of health of the city issued a circular attributing the death of the deceased to cholera aggravated by the use of liquor and expressing the hope the disease was limited to the one case. In this they were disappointed, for within a few days three deaths occurred.

Sandusky had in its earliest history more wholesale and commission houses than at the present time. Of the many firms that advertised in the Clarion in the years 1822 to 1832 are mentioned the following, all out of business at this date: William Townsend, J. W. Hollister, Isaac Darling, Wildman & Mills, E. Gregg, L. & M. Farwell, Wilcoxon, Swearingen & Company, Michael Gill, S. Sherwood, W. H. Caswell & Company, A. C. Corbett, Venice, Ohio; S. H. Smith, Venice, Ohio; E. Jessup, Venice, Ohio; E. Merry, Milan, Ohio.

It was also at one time the largest fresh-water fish market in the world, and the freight carried every day during the busy season by a large fleet of pondboats to the warehouses for disposal was often so enormous that with a day and night force it would not be properly handled and taken care of. The small fish were dumped back into the bay and everybody was welcome to a basketful to save the trouble of throwing them back.

It was also at one time the third largest grain market in the world, excelled only by Odessa, in Russia, and Massilon, Ohio.

The Sandusky Clarion of date of October, 1828, refers to the fact that on a given date 285 teams, heavily loaded with grain, passed through the streets of Sandusky, coming from Mansfield, Fostoria, Tiffin and other settlements, to unload their freight at the different warehouses.

One of the first gristmills in northern Ohio was located and operated at Venice about seventy years ago. This mill, at present owned by Gallagher Bros., is still in operation, although the warehouse and the Haywood dock, which extended fifty years ago far into the bay, have become obliterated, as well as the cooper shops that were running full blast night and day, manufacturing the thousands of flour barrels in demand. This old gristmill was constructed by three time-honored German pioneers, Peter Gilcher, Fred Reinheimer and Valentine Nicolai, whose children are still living and prospering.

In 1834 two English clergymen, Head and Matthewson, visited Sandusky under the auspices of the English Congregational Union. Mr. Head thus describes his visit to Sandusky: "In the middle of the day we reached Sandusky. It has not more than seven or eight hundred

inhabitants, but it is nevertheless a city in its corporate rights and officers. It is surely a city in a forest, for the large stumps of the original pines are still standing in the main street and over the spots that have been cleared, the new wood is springing up with amazing vigor as if to defy the hand of man.

"We went to the best inn in the town, which had been better had it been cleaner. It was, however, welcome to me, as a heavy thunderstorm was just beginning to put forth its tremendous power. I congratulated myself on my safety, but my confidence was quickly shattered, for the rain soon found its way into the house and came spattering in the rooms in strange style and onto my portmanteau. Few things seemed water proof here. A second time my baggage soaked through. I had placed it in the upper deck of the officers cabin as a place of safety, but a heavy rain came on during the night, the deck leaked and my baggage suffered. However, I made up my mind that I would not be inconvenienced by anything that might be injured, lost or stolen on the way—a precaution that certainly had more wisdom in than I was aware of, for without it I might have had a pretty good share of disturbances. Already much was injured and some was stolen.

"There were two places of worship, one for the Presbyterians and the other for the Methodists. The first is without a minister and neither of them in a very flourishing state. They stand on the greensward, they are about 30 feet square and for the want of paint have a worn and dirty aspect. The people here reverse the Dutch proverb,—it is not 'paint costs nothing,' but 'wood costs nothing,' and they act accordingly. They will, however, improve with the town and at present have enough for their wants, but the adult population certainly go nowhere. Indeed the state of religious and moral feeling is evidently very low here and I heard more swearing and saw more sabbath breaking than I had before witnessed.

"There were many groceries, as they called themselves here, groggeries, as their enemies call them, and they were all full.

"Manners which are consequent on religion and morality were proportionately affected."

Rev. Cyrus P. Bradley, who visited Sandusky in June, 1835, gives the following description in his journal: "We had a low prairie to cross, worse than anything we had previously experienced. We left the turnpike, for the aggravation of this miserable track, (a road it was not) was greatly enhanced by the sight of a gate with the rates of toll in glaring black paint, every ten miles, and took the old road, about a mile longer, and our driver hoped, better. We proceeded, occasionally getting out and pushing. When about half across, we espied before us two heavy wagons, stalled, fast in the mire, the very tops of their wheels concealed in the mud and the poor beasts standing with drooping countenances and submissive look, before. We could not pass them—the same hole would add our misfortune to theirs, and as if a warning to us, across the prairie, we could see in the turnpike the indistinct form of

the broken coach, in which we would have gone if we could. The driver spoke of returning, but we persuaded him to turn off, try to cross the ditch into the deep grass, and wallow along until he gained higher ground, which was in sight. He did so, whipping up and encouraging his poor beasts at every deep hole or ditch, and we following, wading and jumping behind. We got out safe, but the heavy plunges the coach had made had broken one of our thorough braces and bent to an awful angle, the axle of the hind wheel. Most preferred walking to trusting themselves to this crazy vehicle; for myself, I was very tired and rode, bracing myself up on the highest side of the coach, and at every hole we crossed, expecting a catastrophe. We finally arrived at the land of rail fences again, and having propped up the broken strap and axletree, for they were broken, we all jumped in and proceeded. We changed horses

The First Stone Building in Sandusky, the House of Eleutheros Cook. This Stood Where the Star Theatre Now Stands

at a very respectable frame tavern, ten miles from Sandusky, the landlord of which was a native of Dunbarton, exchanged our used-up vehicle for a lighter coach, and proceeded over a good road and for a novelty, at a good round trot to Sandusky City. Near that place we passed over a high, level plain, which was absolutely sandy. There were swells, too, several gravel banks, small pebbles and even large stones, all comely sights to see, most surely.

"Sandusky City alias Portland. Gallinippers.—We arrived at Sandusky about two o'clock and put up at the principal house, kept by a namesake of my own. I shall never forget my ride across those gloomy, unhealthy prairies, which produce nothing but long grass, horned cattle, disease, mosquitoes and rattlesnakes. One species of meadow grass was shown to me, to which is given the singular cognomen of Roman Catholic grass. Why, I did not learn. Sandusky is not so large a place as I had anticipated, judging from its early settlement and notoriety. The

insalubrity of its climate, rendering it almost impossible for a stranger to live there, is without doubt the principal obstacle in its way. As a gentleman very significantly observed to me, 'A great part of the inhabitants are over the other side of the hill,' for there is their cemetery. Other settlements, such as Cleveland, etc., have been at first nearly as unhealthy, but have improved in process of time. The fever and ague formerly infested the center of New York, much as it now does Ohio, and was not uncommon in the valley of Connecticut, within the memory of the present generation. But in this respect, Sandusky does not improve. The village is not quarter so large or populous as Concord, but was full of business, for the Sabbath day. There is, in fact, to a majority of the inhabitants, no Sabbath. I was struck with one singularity—the air was filled and every sunny wall or building was covered with myriads of a disgusting fly, about an inch long, with large wings and feelers. They are sluggish in their movements and perfectly harmless —nobody seemed to notice them. When flying, if they strike an object, they either cling to it or fall, and 24 hours is the extent of their brief existence. Like mosquitoes, they breed on the water and generation daily follows generation in inconceivable numbers. The inhabitants did not appear to notice them, and gentlemen and ladies as they passed the streets were covered with these reptiles. They find their way into the houses and infest everything; even the table where we dined swarmed with them. A gentleman assured me, that he was on board a steamboat last week which ran aground at the mouth of the Detroit river in the night, and they were obliged to remain till daylight. In the morning, vast heaps of these vermin were found on deck, particularly congregated about the funnels, being either dead or nearly so, and that the quantity shoveled overboard was variously estimated by the passengers at from 6 to 8 bushels. Similar accounts have been given me by others, and from what I myself have seen, I do not doubt their truth. They are considered as certain forerunners of the cholera, and were unknown here till just before the arrival of that disease. They are called, improperly, gallinippers, that being the name of a fly which, in common with other species, oddly enough called pontiacs, from the old chief of that name, are exceedingly troublesome to horses. We ate our dinner in haste and hurried on board a steamboat which had just touched on her way from Buffalo to take in wood and passengers."

The Register of June 9, 1875, quotes from the Chicago Tribune an article on the lake vessels, and says:

"There are yet living those who can extend their vision back to the days of the birch bark canoe, now displaced by a fleet equal if not superior to anything in the world. This has been brought about with such astonishing rapidity that at this juncture the supply exceeds the demand, and never before have vessel men found themselves so greatly embarrassed. From four to five months in the year the navigation is almost closed by ice and in two instances even that time has been exceeded, the first in 1807 when the lake did not open at Buffalo until

June 1, and again in 1811, June 4. The east shore of Lake Michigan, the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers are rid of ice much earlier than at other places between March 20 and April 15. While at Mackinaw it is still further delayed.

"Lake Superior is the latest cleared of ice. The ice varies from two to four feet thick and in 1875 from 5 to 6 ft. thick.

"In 1836 the total amount of tonnage on the lakes was 24,045.76 tons consisting of 45 steamboats, two ships, seven brig, one barge, 47 sloops, 144 schooners, and ten scows, total 256 vessels. Sandusky owned 4 steamboats, 9 schooners, and 6 sloops. Toledo 3 steamboats and 5 schooners. No steamers or vessels were owned on Lake Michigan and those owned on Lake Huron were mainly Canadian. In 1836 there were 18 steamers plying from Buffalo west, of which 2 were from Sandusky, the steamer Sandusky, Capt. T. J. Titus, of 377 tons, and the Str. United States, Capt. Asa Hait, of 366 tons."

There were eight steamers lost that year with a loss of 900 lives.

Early Voters of Sandusky

Here are the names of the men who voted in Portland Township at the state election held at the mayor's office, Sandusky, October 10, 1837: Peter June, Augustus Cook, Walter Wilbour, Rhoderick Willestine, Zacariah Brown, E. B. Sadler, John N. Beatey, Earl Bill, Daniel Dibble, George S. Dorrell, Daniel VanFleet, H. B. Radcliff, James B. Griffith, Winslow Corbett, John G. Camp, William H. Caswell, R. J. Jennings, J. W. Beatty, Isaac Wits, George Lawton, W. A. Simpson, James M. Davidson, Robert Whitney, Ezra Wells, Hiram Cowel, Oran Follett, Edward Foreman, William N. Crain, J. P. Stephens, Carlton B. Graw, Orlando Ransom, David Caswell, Austin Allen, Abel Holbrook, John N. Sloane, James Foreman, James McDonald, George R. Morton, Roswell W. Mockabee, Daniel Phillips, Charles White, Isaac A. Mills, S. E. Hubbard, Jonathan Richmond, S. R. Danforth, Charles F. Drake, Luther McGee, J. W. Upp, Amos Earl, Solomon C. Moore, Daniel Newton, William White, David Campbell, Foster M. Follett, William W. Curtis, Samuel L. Pierce, Erastus Cook, Asa Pierce, Appelton H. Corbett, William Townsend, John H. Williams, William B. Smith, Hudson A. Gaskil, Henry Raymond, Samuel M. Lockwood, F. W. Pomeroy, Leonard Beatty, James White, John Dunks, Abner Root, James Anderson, A. H. Barbour, Michael Gill, Charles Coles, William Silverthorn, Henry Daskum, Benjamin Withington, David Conner, Lora Wittiny, Samuel Hammond, Moors Farwell, George Bradley, Granville B. Beppeto, Jacob Riley, John M. Boalt, John Kinney, Connell Tinney, George H. Wells, Hezekiah Bickford, Francis Hull, William Benscoter, James B. Radcliff, David White, Austin Parks, Edward Foreman, Charles A. Barnes, Josiah W. Hollister, Thomas Neill, Samuel B. Caldwell, E. D. Bradley, Parley H. Pierce, A. P. Towar, John Weeden, William Neill, Jeremy Hopkins, Daniel Mallory, J. W. Ransom, Asborn Calkins, John Martin, O. F. Wood, I. S. Cochran, Robert Hathaway, L. G. Harkness, David

Everett, Elisha Alvord, James Goosbach, John Wheeler, Derius Madison, Erasmus Benknapp, William Marshall, Erastus L. Gregg, George Hand, John Von Saick, Ray Briggs, Andrew Turnbull, Jacob Winterstein, I. W. Graves, Thomas Eldridge, James W. Done, Stephen VanFleet, H. J. Snyder, William Langwell, Z. W. Barker, William H. Orton, Joshua Fairchild, Abram Simms, Coval McGee, James Sweet, Thomas Bickford, John S. Gustin, Gilbert Traverse, Joshua Harlow, Frederick Smith, George Littleton, Timothus Evans, Thomas Comstock, Jeremiah Dewey, Henry F. Merry, David Campbell, Ellery Taylor, Thomas T. White, Ezra Barnes, David Ingraham, Martin Eldis, William H. Cone, Henry Converse, John Cline, John Hull, William Durbin, Jr., Solomon Sanciny,

COLUMBUS AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH, WITH OLD COURTHOUSE ON THE LEFT

Sylvester Whipple, I. A. Simms, Andrew R. Thompkins, Andrew Hasselett, Charles Rice, Daniel Loverall, William Shepherd, Henry Victor, Alvin Nash, Jacob Row, John B. Mugg, John Nicholds, Amon C. Bradley, Asa Cook, Jr., David Francisco, Samuel Moss, H. N. Converse, Charles Carr, Lewis C. Ellsworth, William Briggs, Thomas C. McGee, Lewis Ingram, Mason Converse, Benjamin I. Mann, Stephens Phillips, Reuben Russell, Joseph Burt, William Spaulding, Matthew Danielson, Nathaniel Holbrook, George DeWitt, Thomas Harvey, Joseph Darling, Peter Chance, Stewart Bell.

The original poll book is now in the possession of Dr. F. E. Weeks, of Clarksfield, Ohio.

The Sandusky Mirror of August 21, 1854, says editorially: "In 1837 on our first visit to Ohio we landed from the old steamboat Monroe,

Capt. Atwood, in the city of Sandusky and remained one day. It was scarcely a city then—though we have but a faint recollection of its appearance. We believe, however, that much of the ground where the wharves and docks now are was yet a part of the bay, and Water street was much nearer, if not pretty much under the water. Indeed, we remember of seeing neither docks nor warehouses, but remember climbing up a steep bank from the steamboat landing to reach the public house."

"On the arrival of a steamboat at the Sandusky wharf there was a general rush to the landing. On one of these occasions Henry Victor, who kept a hotel where he later erected the Townsend House, was approached by a young man with a bundle under his arm, inquiring for a tavern. Victor started to escort him to his hotel. Before reaching the hotel the young man asked if they had milk, and on entering called for a quart, which was produced. He then opened his bundle and proceeded to crumb his bread into the milk, when he suddenly asked how much do you charge for this milk. He was told a sixpence. He replied 'My mother has given away pans and pans full of milk and never charged a cent. Dad said you was a set of sharpers up here and to look out for you. I won't have the milk.' And taking his hands he scooped out the saturated bread from the bowl of milk and walked off with it in his bundle." —Register, September 14, 1868.

In a careful article written by Hon. T. M. Sloane, now judge of the Probate Court, the author says, concerning the courthouses and jails of Sandusky:

"The Ogontz Seminary, which had only been recently completed, was donated by the citizens to the county for a court house and served that purpose many years. It stood just west of the present High School Building.

"The first jail in Sandusky was at the corner of Jackson Street and Washington Square, about on the site of the Lutheran Church which was torn down some years ago. It was a stone structure, sides and roof, with a double board door and padlock. It had one room. One man by the name of Mockabee was so often incarcerated there and was almost the only occupant that it came to be known as Fort Mockabee.

"The next jail was on East Market space, and though once destroyed by fire a portion of the walls are still intact and form part of a two-story tenement now standing there and in use. It was in this jail that Evans, the only man ever legally hung in this county, was confined before his execution. He had killed a man named Ritter. Evans, though a one-legged man, escaped from the jail and got away as far as Pipe Creek before he was recaptured.

"The next jail was a stone building now standing on the south side of Jefferson Street, just east of Franklin, and is used now as a dwelling.

"The next one was on Jackson Street where the residence of Capt. Brown and the house north of it now stands, and was torn away to make room for them when the present jail was constructed."

The following item from the Sandusky Register of March 20, 1873, will convince the believing that the inhabitants of the struggling little

village were fed by divine interposition, like the ancient prophet, and that even at that early date the Sanduskian was not devoid of imaginative humor:

"The inhabitants of the village were seriously threatened with a famine. At that time there were large numbers of wild hogs in the adjoining woods that were in the habit of coming down to the bay for water. Owing to the vast fields of fine sand on the shore the hogs became blind. In their extremity they were obliged to select a leader that had a partial sight, a blind hog taking his tail in his mouth, another his, and so on until a long line was formed, then the first hog would lead the drove to the bay to drink. One of the villagers, by the euphoneous name of John Smith, conceived the idea of making his name famous as well as legion by a masterly deed of charity. He therefore, with trusty rifle in hand, repaired to the haunts of the wild hogs. Having secreted himself, he awaited the approach of the drove. As the leader came abreast of him he fired, severing his caudal appendage close to his body. His leadership stood not upon the order of his going, but broke and fled. Our hero quickly stepped forward, took hold of the amputated tail still in the mouth of the now foremost hog and led the innocent drove not where waves invaded the pebbly shore but within the corporate limits of the famishing village of Sandusky, and by this strategy saved the people."

Beginning with December 7, 1885, the Register contains a series of articles on Sandusky in 1840, from which I have taken liberal extracts. The articles are unsigned. Sandusky is thus described:

"Young hickory trees and hazel bushes were then thick on our public squares. The stage—the old yellow stage with its leather boot—used to come rushing and thundering along the West square, taking a diagonal line from the Northeast corner of the Court house square, striking Jackson street where it intersects Washington Row, thence going North on Jackson street to where the residence of George Hart now stands. It was used and occupied as a residence and post office by Erastus Cooke, brother of Eleutheros Cooke.

"And then the old postmaster, in summer time when the shades of evening came down, would come out in front of his residence on the steps, bringing his clarionet with him, and fill the stillness of the night with sweet, homely music, and it could in those days be heard over the greater part of the town.

"Where now stands the Wiedeman House once stood the 'Mansion House' (later the Townsend House). The old, generous, genial landlord was Harry Victor. The Mansion House was a frame building, nearly square in its shape on the ground. It fronted on Decatur street. Large wooden columns rose from sandstone bases, with Corinthian capitols, and they supported upon a level with the second story a porch, surrounded by ballusters running the length of the Decatur street front. Under this porch innumerable swallows used to swarm and twitter in their season, and to this hotel came the elite of those days, their beauty and their chivalry."

River View, Sandusky

Population of Sandusky

In 1820 Sandusky had 300 population.
In 1830 Sandusky had 594 population.
In 1840 Sandusky had 1,500 population.
In 1850 Sandusky had 5,000 population.
In 1860 Sandusky had 8,478 population.
In 1870 Sandusky had 13,000 population.
In 1880 Sandusky had 15,838 population.
In 1890 Sandusky had 18,471 population.
In 1900 Sandusky had 19,664 population.
In 1910 Sandusky had 19,989 population.

On February 15, 1845, Amos Earl took a census of Sandusky and reported its population as 1,469. The census of 1850 showed, according to the Clarion of February 12, 1851, Sandusky having 5,088 population; Cleveland, 17,074; and Toledo, 3,819.

Why has Sandusky not grown? The author does not care to discuss politics, but it is proper to show the falsity of reasons usually given. It is said that the early surveys of Sandusky were faulty and caused a large amount of litigation. This was nearly a century ago, and after three-quarters of a century all questions of that kind have been settled.

It is also said that prices were high at an early day in Sandusky. This allegation is not sustained by the proof.

It is charged that the people of Sandusky refuse to offer any inducement to manufacturers to locate, but as early as 1854 the city was drafted for $15,000 to locate a shipyard where the Tool Company is now, which shipyard was never built.

It used to be said Sandusky needed a few funerals. But all those people have been dead for twenty years.

If there were no other conclusive proof that Sandusky's failure to progress was not due to the cholera, the address of Eleutheros Cooke to the Congressional Committee of Commerce on February 6, 1850, in the effort to procure an appropriation for the improvement of Sandusky Harbor, would be sufficient. A copy of this address is on file in the Carnegie Library.

In this address he states the amount of the value of goods and the duties at the port of Sandusky for the four years ending with the beginning of 1850:

	Value	Duties
1846	$ 2,522.00	$ 335.00
1847	2,812.00	659.00
1848	5,831.00	1,424.00
1849	39,088.00	11,052.00

Showing an increase of duties on imports at the end of 1849 of nearly forty fold. He goes on to say of the old Mad River road:

"That railroad has opened the thoroughfare between the most southern extreme of Lake Erie and the most proximate point of the Ohio

River at Cincinnati for the rapid exchange of commodities between the cities of the north and the great states of the southwest. Nor is this route less a channel of travel than of trade. The same cause which has given to this port the sudden accession of commerce has also drawn through it an immense increase of travel between the eastern states and cities and the great southwest, requiring a constant daily line of steamers of the largest class between Sandusky City and Buffalo for its accommodation. During the past year the books of the company show the number of through and way passengers over the Cincinnati line to have been more than 88,000, and that the receipts of THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SUSPENSION OF TRADE AND TRAVEL FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BY THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA IN THE WEST, AMOUNTED TO $343,734.80. On the southern section owned by another company the receipts are presumed to be fully equal, making the gross amount of receipts on the whole line nearly $700,000.00. (Vide official abstract.) To this should be added the number of passengers on the Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad, and it will give an aggregate of nearly $1,000,000.00 and 123,000 passengers."

Mr. Cooke attached to his address an abstract from the report 741 of the engineer's department, showing that in the year 1847 the total imports of Cleveland, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Fairpark, Black River and Vermillion were $6,322,292, and of Sandusky $7,147,261, leaving a difference in favor of Sandusky of $826,969; that the imports of Chicago for 1847 were $2,641,852, with a difference in favor of Sandusky of $4,505,096; that the imports of Toledo for the same year were $4,034,824, with a difference in favor of Sandusky of $3,112,437; that the imports of Detroit were $4,020,559, with a difference in favor of Sandusky of $3,126,702.

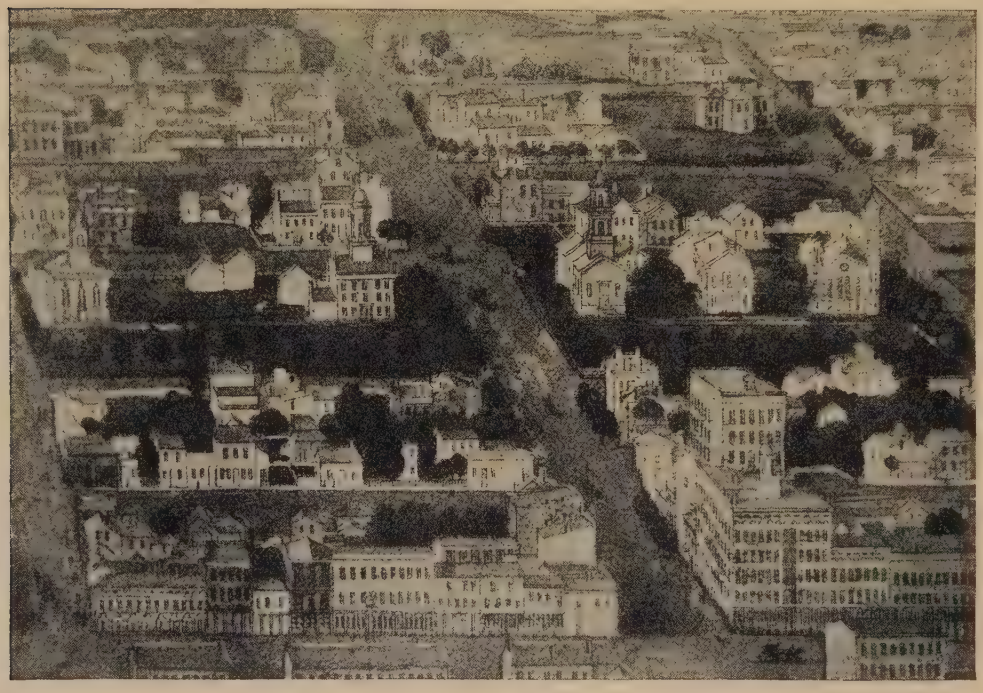
Mr. Cooke further tabulated the imports of all the ports on Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Michigan, including Chicago, St. Joseph, Grand Haven, and the ports north of Grand Haven, Kalamazoo, Black River, Mackinaw and the Soo, Port Huron and Lexington, St. Clair, Newport and Acgonack at $3,982,532, with a difference in favor of Sandusky of $3,164,729, which figures he takes from the official congressional report. He further tabulates the imports of Sandusky for the year 1849, with a total value of $8,320,949, and of exports $2,577,841, showing an increase over the year 1847 of $1,183,688.

In his visit to the United States in 1842, Charles Dickens thus describes his trip to Sandusky after leaving Tiffin:

"At two o'clock we took the railroad from Tiffin; the traveling on which was very slow, its construction being indifferent, and the ground wet and marshy; and arrived at Sandusky in time to dine that evening. We put up at a comfortable little hotel on the brink of Lake Erie, lay there that night and had no choice but to wait there next day, until a steam-boat bound for Buffalo appeared. The town, which was sluggish and uninteresting enough, was something like the back of an English watering-place out of the season.

"Our host who was very attentive and anxious to make us com-

fortable, was a handsome middle-aged man, who had come into this town from New England, in which part of the country he was 'raised.' When I say he walked in and out of the room with his hat on; and stopped to converse in the same free-and-easy state; and lay down on our sofa, and pulled his newspaper out of his pocket, and read it at his ease; I merely mention these traits as characteristic of the country; not at all as being matter of complaint, or as having been disagreeable to me. I should undoubtedly be offended by such proceedings at home, because they are not our custom; and where they are not, they would be impertinences; but in America the only desire of a good-natured fellow of this kind, is to treat his guests hospitably and well; and I had no more



Sandusky About 1855

right, and I can truly say no more disposition, to measure his conduct by our English rule and standard, than I had to quarrel with him for not being of the exact stature which would qualify him for admission into the Queen's Grenadier Guards. As little inclination had I to find fault with a funny old lady who was an upper domestic in this establishment, and who, when she came to wait upon us at any meal, sat herself down comfortably in the most convenient chair, and producing a large pin to pick her teeth with, remained performing that ceremony, and steadfastly regarding us meanwhile with much gravity and composure (now and then pressing us to eat a little more), until it was time to clear away. It was enough for us, that whatever we wished done was done with great civility and readiness, and a desire to oblige, not only here, but

everywhere else; and that all our wants were, in general, zealously anticipated.

"We were taking an early dinner at this house, on the day after our arrival, which was Sunday, when a steamboat came in sight, and presently touched at the wharf. As she proved to be on her way to Buffalo, we hurried on board with all speed, and soon left Sandusky far behind us."

The hotel, still standing, at which Charles Dickens stopped at his first visit here in 1842 was the old Wayne Hotel, which then stood at the southeast corner of Wayne and Water streets, where Voltaire Scott later kept a hotel.

On the southwest corner of Wayne and Water streets the Verandah Hotel had then been built some years and was originally called the Steamboat Hotel, and the old Strap Railroad ran east on Water Street to Wayne Street directly in front of the Verandah Hotel. At this time there were no buildings between the Verandah Hotel and the bay, and Water Street was the most northern street of the city, and when the waves were high the water broke over the rails of the railroad. Railroad Street was later designed after the bay had been filled in.

In 1842 the Verandah Hotel was kept by Charles Rude, whom Dickens described above. R. B. Hubbard used to mention talking with Dickens on that visit, and William T. West, who built the West House, used to tell the story that the people of Sandusky gave Dickens a banquet to which he accepted an invitation, but at the proper time did not come down but sent his valet down in his place.

In a letter dated at Sandusky, Sunday, April 24, 1842, Dickens says:

"We reached Sandusky at six o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is on Lake Erie, 24 hours' journey by steamboat from Buffalo. We found no boat here nor has there been one since. We are waiting with everything packed up ready to start on the shortest notice. * * * We are in a small house here but a very comfortable one, and the people are exceedingly obliging. Their demeanor in these country parts is invariably morose, sullen, clownish and repulsive. I should think that there is not on the face of the earth a people so entirely destitute of humor, vivacity or the capacity of enjoyment. It is most remarkable. Lounging listlessly about idling in bar-rooms, smoking, spitting and lolling on the pavement in rocking chairs outside the shop doors, are the only recreations. Our landlord is from the East. He is a handsome, obliging, civil fellow. He comes into the room with his hat on, spits in the fireplace as he talks, sits down on the sofa with his hat on, pulls out his newspaper and reads, but to all that I am accustomed. He is anxious to please and that's enough."

The Wayne Hotel was then called Colt's Exchange and the proprietor described by Dickens was Col. R. E. Colt, an Eastern man. Mr. L. D. Anthony says he met Dickens and he had the second floor room in the northwest corner and he now has in his possession a cherry table that was then in that room and later bought by him from Colonel Colt.

The housekeeper referred to by Dickens was probably the wife of

Colonel Colt, as the Mirror of December 25, 1854, speaks of her presiding over the cookery of the hotel.

In his article on "Early Sandusky," Judge T. M. Sloane states that Dickens stopped at Colt's Exchange.

Clarke Rude, formerly collector of customs at this point, states that his father, Charles Rude, kept the Steamboat Hotel across from Colt's Exchange at the time of Dickens' visit, and in the years 1842 and 1843. In this he is corroborated by the Clarion, which advertises Charles Rude as the keeper of the Steamboat Hotel in 1843.

In the Clarion of May 25, 1844, appears the first advertisement showing A. M. Porter as proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, the advertisement stating that the Steamboat Hotel has just been renovated and repaired and will be opened by A. M. Porter. Shortly after 1844 Porter ran the Verandah in front of the Steamboat Hotel and it was called for many years the Verandah Hotel. At that time the Steamboat Hotel was still not more than sixty feet from low water.

CHAPTER XIV

THE THREE CHOLERA YEARS

The United States Census of 1850 gave Sandusky an estimated population of 10,000 people. The city directory of 1855 claims only 5,000 in 1850, and the census of 1860 gives Sandusky 8,408 population, and John McKelvey in his directory published in 1867 corrects the mistake. In the cholera year of 1849 the population of Sandusky was probably not over 4,000 people, more than one-half of whom left the city when the cholera was at its height, so that of the remaining population of not over 2,000, 357 died in sixty-eight days from cholera alone. The highest number of any one day being thirty-three, on July 30th. A. W. Hendry gives the following description:

"The railroad connection between Sandusky and Cincinnati had just been completed and the large amount of travel and traffic over its line was unprecedented in the West. Large shops, docks and warehouses at Sandusky became a necessity, laborers with their families were crowded into small buildings with insufficient accommodations and it often happened that several families would occupy a small building hardly sufficient in size for one. Temporary cabins and boarding houses were hastily erected and soon crowded to overflowing. When the visitation of cholera came the city was wholly unprepared. There were no hospital accommodations and the force of local physicians was wholly insufficient for the emergency. Hospitals had to be improvised and physicians like the good Samaritan of old came in from the neighboring cities. The first death from the cholera was Mrs. Allen, July second. Three prominent ministers of the gospel passed away—Rev. N. W. Fisher, pastor of the Congregational Church; Rev. H. P. Ward, of the Methodist Church and Rev. T. C. Cooper in charge of the Bethel church. They are buried side by side in Oakland Cemetery near the city. A single marble shaft bearing the names of each was erected by kind friends as a monument to mark their last resting place. The cholera again visited Sandusky in 1852 and 1854 but in a mild form compared with 1849."

In a communication from C. C. Keech in the Register of July 12, 1884, he states: "There were fifty people put in the trench in three days, the trench filled up with dirt a stone wall built around the outside and three feet of extra earth placed on top. The trench has never been opened since the dead were placed in it. The big grave or trench was dug Sunday morning about July 28th, 1849. Mr. F. T. Barney hired a lot of railroad men at one dollar an hour to dig it. Before the work was commenced on the trench there were some twelve coffins piled up

at our then small graveyard. As soon as part of the trench was dug the coffins were placed in and covered up. * * * Some four hundred died in a month."

On August 13, 1852, the Register announced the death of fifty-four people from cholera in the week ending that date, and on August 20 announced the death from cholera of fourteen more.

For exactly thirty years the papers of Sandusky accessible to the writer contain no mention of the cholera. On July 31, 1879, C. C. Keech calls attention to the day as the thirtieth anniversary of the day when the height of the cholera was reached and 103 died in three days, after which the pestilence abated.

In the year 1857 Dr. R. R. McMeens made a report of the cholera to the Ohio State Medical Society, from which the following extracts are taken:

Previous to the year 1851 no data of the dead were taken or recorded, there being no established cemeteries or no reports made, and was unable to obtain any reliable representation of the mortality of early years, with the exception of those periods of time remembered and furnished me by Dr. D. Tilden.

In the year 1838 there were just sixteen deaths, eight adults and eight children. In 1839 there occurred precisely the same number of deaths. In 1840 there were thirteen deaths registered by an old divine, in the following laconic words: "two from disease, six from drowning, one killed by a 'mad bull,' one hung, and three still-born."

Cholera has been the scourge of Sandusky, for which she has become widely but unjustly proverbial.

Circumstances of an adequate nature combined at one time to provoke an inordinate display of this disease, and accordingly induced an erroneous impression of some peculiar predilection existing in the place, and was advanced as evidence corroborative of the limestone theory.

Sandusky, at the time referred to, constituted the most important point of disembarkment on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and possessed the only railroad connection with the Ohio River, while the largest class of steamers daily discarded their vast load of passengers and emigrants at our docks and depots. The more opulent class were immediately conducted on their journey by a train of cars held in readiness for that purpose, while the poor and ignorant emigrants were invariably detained for more convenient disposal and less expensive conveyances, and consequently all the cheaper and illy-provided houses of entertainment were filled with hordes of half-famished foreigners, huddled together in the most incommodious and ill-ventilated apartments, subsisting entirely upon the refuse vegetables remaining unsold in market and sleeping promiscuously and unprotected upon their piles of loathsome luggage, having left but lately already contaminated cities or infected ships, and passed along attainted thoroughfares—thus affording the most favorable circumstances for an ample display and extensive dissemination of the pestilence.

In the year 1834 the first case of cholera was a man by the name of Childs, who came from Detroit here in the middle or latter part of August, to work in our shipyard, but sickened and died before he commenced work. It then spread through the town, and we lost many of our valuable citizens, as it seemed to prevail amongst a different class of people from what it did in 1832, and I think it was longer amongst us.

I have all of the names of the persons who died in the town in 1834; the number was forty-eight, of which twenty-seven died of cholera. There was no cholera on the peninsula in 1834.

Cholera of 1849.—The year 1849, memorable for the widespread prevalence and devastation of cholera throughout the country, was one of fearful fatality and corresponding consequences to Sandusky. At first giving but an occasional intimation of its intentions, attracting but a casual notice, until suddenly exploding with an overwhelming force, it swept through the affrighted populace like a besom of destruction, withering with its upas breath the brave, the beautiful, the strong and the feeble, the affluent and the indigent, and persisted with unabated fury until the place was nearly depopulated by death or desertion. "Dismay stalked abroad in the daytime, and the drowsy night was hideous with the wailings of the disconsolate." Many of the stricken were unpityingly forsaken by their friends and family, and left to the care and sympathy of the physician and philanthropist; all business was suspended, stores closed and workshops shut, and their occupants fled or fallen victims to the disease; the busy streets were painfully noiseless and apparently deserted. No coffins could be procured, nor graves made for the accumulating dead, and soon but one physician remained to serve or see the sick. Doctor Austin was prostrated at the onset of the disease; Doctor Tilden became completely exhausted from excessive fatigue and family affliction about the time of its acme; Doctor Lane eventually became ill, and Doctor Cochran was left alone, and stood steadfast and unfaltering at his post throughout the whole period of the pestilence, unceasingly dispensing his services and sympathy to suffering and sorrowing in daytime and night. The remainder fled ingloriously from the field; but, to the honor of legitimate medicine, the fact that the recreants were all (all) outsiders or empirics should be stated.

During this time a few fearless and self-sacrificing spirits strove to bring order out of confusion, and endeavored to furnish the assistance and supply the necessities of the occasion, as the board of health, organized at the advent of the disease, had dispersed and the majority of them abandoned the place. Among the most efficient and untiring of these benefactors was F. M. Follett, Esq., and others, a number of whom fell martyrs to the disease, in their noble efforts to serve the sick. The names of other citizens of both sexes worthy of most honorable mention are too numerous for special notice in a paper of this character.

A call was made to the sister cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati for aid, and a number of physicians and nurses rushed at once to the rescue. Hospitals were hastily arranged, services secured, and confidence restored, when the scourge began to succumb, and soon entirely disappeared.

Among the first and foremost to respond to the call was Dr. H. A. Ackley, Cleveland, "who, Putnam like," left his plough in the midway furrow of his own lucrative field, and, regardless of danger or pecuniary reward, started at the summons of his fellowmen, with his students and what other assistance he could command, for the scene of death and disorder, and, like the good Samaritan, poured oil into the wounds of the sick and brought hope to the hearts of the besieged. The other principal professional coadjutors were as follows: Dr. E. Lauerdale and Spencer, of Cleveland, and Drs. E. P. Strader, A. F. Follen, C. A. Caroland and Josiah York, of Cincinnati, and Doctor Vance, of Urbana.

But the remembrance of the invaluable and gratuitous services of those skillful strangers are engraven upon the annals of Sandusky as enduring as the rock upon which she stands, and treasured in the hearts of her people with the holiest affection.

The first case that was witnessed in the place was a young gentleman from New Orleans by the name of Shephard, who was attacked on the cars between this city and Cincinnati, and arrived at the Mad River depot on the 25th of June, suffering severely from the disease, and was kindly admitted to the residence of Doctor Cochran, after being denied an entrance at all the public houses, and under his care and treatment recovered. In the same week a German woman was attacked upon the same road, and died soon after her arrival here, at the Exchange Hotel.

The first case originating in the place was that of a Mrs. Allen, residing near the Mad River depot, on the 2d day of July, which terminated fatally. The next day a Mr. Rosegrant died of the same disease. From that time it rapidly increased, but no accurate account of its mortality was observed or registered before the 19th of July. Up to that date there was known to be nineteen deaths, and from July 20th to 23d there were twenty-one deaths.

From this time no daily reports were registered, and for further facts we refer to the following article published in the Sandusky Clarion of November 22d, as containing the most reliable statement of all the returns. It says:

"The first case of cholera occurred on or near Monday, the 2d day of July, and the last in the city, of which we have any account, was on the 7th of September—thus lingering in our midst for sixty-eight days. On the 10th of August we published the following table derived from F. M. Follett, Esq., who was, during the greater part of cholera epidemic, 'the Board of Health:'

"To August 8th, 320 deaths; to August 11th, 25 deaths; to September 7th, 12 deaths; making a total of 357 deaths.

"When the above table was made out it was known that many were not included in it, and it was thought that the true number of deaths of our citizens was 400, vide Sandusky Clarion. During the period of its greatest devastation the population was computed to be not more than from eight hundred to one thousand souls; and so inadequate were the few laborers that could be obtained to supply the demand for graves

that one wide, unseemly trench was made and the dead indiscriminately deposited in one common sepulchre.

"The epidemic commenced at the western limits of the city, in the immediate neighborhood of the Mad River depot, and created the greatest havoc in that and the central portion of the place most contiguous to it. The east end of the city escaped with comparative immunity.

"The weather during this time was gratefully cool and pleasant, the sky clear and unclouded, rendering the nights in the full of the moon brilliantly light and lovely."

Four cases of cholera occurred in the spring and summer of 1850. The first, a gentleman from Syracuse, New York, died at the Townsend House early in April, attended by Doctor Tilden and myself. On the 10th of April a Mr. Elwell was taken, directly opposite the Townsend House, but recovered. On the 21st day of April, an old lady by the name of Parker, residing in the Mansion House, had a most violent attack but ultimately recovered. On July 19th a gentleman from Memphis, Tennessee, arrived at the Exchange Hotel with the disease and soon after died. No other cases were known to have been in the city, and the ordinary health of the place prevailed throughout the balance of the year.

Cholera of 1852.—The subjoined account of the cholera of 1852 is an abstract of a report read by me before the Erie County Medical Society: The approaches of this fearful disease created uneasy apprehensions, as rumors of its ravages in adjacent cities reached us, and its earliest manifestations were looked for with lively interest—our people being rendered extremely excitable from the terrible visitation experienced in 1849.

The first exhibition of the disease in our immediate vicinity occurred at Venice, a small and isolated village about three miles distant, where a whole family were swept off in a few days. They had but recently received a trunk containing the clothes of a relative who had died of the disease on the Ohio River, which they had exposed and washed for preservation. These facts are alleged and accredited upon the authority of Drs. Tilden and Hoyt, who were in attendance upon them.

An old lady residing in this city, and a relative of the family, visited them during their illness and was immediately attacked on her return home and died.

Contemporaneous with the above events a general disposition to diarrhoea began to develop itself in our midst, resembling in all particulars the cholerine, as described by authors, and occasional well-marked cases of cholera were reported, occurring principally among the patients of our German practitioners.

The first well-attested case was an Irish laborer, attacked on the evening of the 21st of July at an Irish boarding-house on Water Street near the Mansfield depot. The same night I was called to see a German on Franklin Street, in the immediate vicinity of the first. Both were fully developed cholera, but both fortunately recovered.

The next night I was summoned by Mayor Follett to visit three German emigrants suffering from the same disease at a German tavern situ-

ated directly between the two former places, who were subsequently removed to the hospital, where two soon after died.

After the above demonstrations considerable alarm and excitement pervaded the place, and many of our citizens began to leave the city, while the importance of at once providing a hospital for the reception and concentration of the emigrant and indigent portion of our population became obvious and imperative.

Through the indefatigable exertions of the mayor, aided by an intelligent and energetic sanitive committee, such an establishment was furnished and supplied with most commendable dispatch, by converting a commodious but unfinished church to that purpose. This was divided into a male and female ward, and was opened for the admission of patients on the 31st day of July, and contained that night five patients

THE CHOLERA CEMETERY OF 1849. THE TRENCH WHERE 60 WERE BURIED TWO OR THREE DEEP, HALF OF THEM WITHOUT COFFINS, IS BETWEEN THE TREE AND THE CORNER WHERE THE HOUSE STANDS ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

afflicted with cholera, and remained more or less occupied until the 16th day of September, when it was finally closed.

During this period there were admitted eighty-seven cases of cholera. Five of this number were in articulo mortis when received, and consequently had no further attention than removal upon demise. Fifty-seven were discharged cured, or convalescent, and thirty deaths occurred in all.

Cholera of 1854.—The cholera appeared in Sandusky in 1854, but scarcely reached an epidemic character. The large majority of cases were among the recently arrived emigrants, seafaring men, or refugees from other places, and only occurred among our citizens in isolated attacks at considerable intervals. The first case in the city was on the 10th of July, that of a French emigrant just arrived from sea, who recovered. Seen by Doctor Donahoo.

The next was on the 12th of July, in the practice of Doctor Donahoo, that of a woman just arrived from Dayton, and soon after died. On the morning of the 14th I was called to see a seaman on board the schooner Velocity, direct from Detroit, who was far advanced in the complaint and was carried to the hospital, then just opened, where he subsequently died.

On November 22, 1849, the Sandusky Clarion published the following article:

"We lay before our readers today as perfect a list of victims of cholera as we have been able to obtain. We doubt not that there are many that have been overlooked, but a great deal of care has been taken to make the table as correct as possible. It was impossible to ascertain the names of many persons who were known to have died of cholera.

"The first case of cholera occurred on or near Monday, the 2d day of July, and the last in the city of which we have any account was on the 7th day of September, thus lingering in our midst for sixty-eight days.

"We publish the names of 365 in alphabetical order. Of this number, 138 were given at the time the death occurred; which was all we could obtain from our best authorities. We have looked over the list and added dates to all those which were known to us. We would publish the number of deaths each day during the scourge, if we had the data to work from, but such was the excitement that prevailed, that it could not be kept. The greatest number of burials were on Monday the 30th of July.

"If there are any mistakes in this list we hope those who know the facts will inform us that we may correct them.

Theodore Aple
Sally Allen
John Agerman
Ruth Atwood
Silas Aiken
Caroline Boss
John Bangle
John Ballard
Wm. R. Ballard
C. Backner
J. Brown and child
U. Bromley
T. Bromley
Charles Barney
Thos. Boswell, Monroeville
Bertha Bornet
Mary Bradley
Rollin Brown
Samuel Brown
Catherine Boyton
Ann. H. Byrnes
Mary A. Byrnes
Ch's Byrnes
Wm. Booth
Hannah Booth
Edward Braman
Mary Bush
Lawrence Burns
Elizabeth Bowles
Geo. A. Bowles
Helen Benschoter
Marian Benschoter
Francis Bush
H. Bower
Mary O. Beatty
John Bell
Mary Bullmin
H. J. Bell
Mrs. Bell
Miss Booth
David Burns
Martin Britton

James Bight
Mrs. Bowers
Parmelia S. Barny
Mrs. Barker
Mrs. Baremuser
Jacob Broashe
Erastus Cooke
Mark Churchill
Ann Churchill
Sarah E. Cassin
Jacob Caman
Orrin Conner
John Clohan
Thomas Clohan
Bridget Casey
Helen Cassiday
Joseph Cox
James Conner
Orwen Conner
Bridget Corobine and child
Joseph Colley
Helen Conlin
Lucy A. Clay
Mr. Cornolt
Christian Chardon
Peter Cochran
G. Caffilter, Jr.
C. Caffilter
Mrs. Caffilter
Christian Close
Talcott E. Chapman
Peter Crull
Child of Fred Clemons
Child of Mrs. Chambers
Garret Crouse
Joseph Coy
John Conrad
Bridget Caroboy
Michael Conner
Capt. Carroll
Christopher Cully
Casper Daring
Julia Doner
Elizabeth Daniels
George Daniels
James Dempsey
James Dempsey, Jr.
Ann Dempsey
Eliza Dempsey
Rosa Downey
Charles Donell
Margaret Darfiner
Jeremiah Dewey
Dyda Dam
Michael Dail
Charles Darfiner
Robert Dean
E. Durham
Margaret Darling
Henry Denhoff
Avert Eiry
Mary A. Esley
Eliza Eberswim
Peter Ellis
George Ervin
Edwin Francis
S. Flanaghan
Richard Farrell
Susan Farrell
Wm. H. Fleming
Rev. N. W. Fisher
John Frederic
James Fitzpatrick
Arthur Fulton
Domino Fay
L. Fitzpatrick
Patrick Gillman
Paul Glower, Urbana
James Grinley
Patrick Grinley
Annora Grinley
James Gillroy
Catharine Gillroy
Alica Gillroy
Mary Gillroy
Eliza Genn
Maria Gic
Christian Guffer
Owen Galvin
Martha Gillroy
Patrick Gilmore
John Hines
Christian Hoover
John Howard
Wm. Hower
Catharine Hower and child

A. Henderson
Calvin Hooban
Capt. J. Hayward
Kenon Hooban
Goodlip Hoar
John Henchey
Betsey Hancock
Bridget Halpin
Mary Halpin
Ellen Halpin
Powlis Horto
Rachael Hooban
Catharine Hughes
Rixhard Hull
John Hogan
Alvin Hoyt
Henry Holden
—— Halpin
Henry Ingle
—— Jones
Wm. W. Jewell
Enoch Kerr
Mr. Killmartin
Mulough Kittich
James Kelsey
Austin Kelsey
Wm. Kalory
Mrs. Kelmer
Mr. Linker
John Lefler
Catharine Leffler
George Lefler
Frank Lefler
Conrad Lefler
Mrs. Elizabeth Lee
John Lee, Monroeville
Wm. Lee and wife
James Laughlin
Jacob Lay
Almon Lefler
Rodney Lathrop
Emeline Lathrop
Thomas Lubin
Mrs. Lose
Sophia Lemmon
Charles Lampson
Wm. Laughlin
Ann Large
Patrick Laden
Miss Lamson
Francis Lochran
Patrick McGoldrick
Bridget McGoldrick
Elizabeth McGoldrick
Frank McGoldrick
Two children of Bronson Martin
B. Mannes
Eliza Miller
J. Mullet
J. W. Muenscher
Patrick McBride
Henry Michline
Michael Michline
Michael Mullen
Mrs. Michline
D. McKarral
Ann McCoy
Susan Mulaney
Catharine Miller
Dorothy Miller
Roxana Moorehouse
John Mulany
Nicholas Meigler
Dorothy Meigler
Henry Meigler
Lucy Meigler
Bridget Meigler
Bridget McGurl
Catharine McKearney
Joseph McBride
Charles McBride
Michael McBride
Jane McBride
Mary McManer
Mary Morigan
John W. Meredith
Catharine Miller
Elizabeth Marshall
Patrick Murphy
Mary Murphey
William Murphey
Patrick McCabe
Wm. McDade
John W. Megle
John McGoldrick
Wm. McGoldrick

Ann McGoldrick
John McGoldrick, Jr.
Huey McGoldrick
Helen Mullin
Cornelius J. Marsh
Rebecca Marsh
Rev. B. W. Miller
Barrett Mine
Henry Miller
J. C. Mitchell
A. Millinbaker
James McElroy
Mrs. McDade
J. Norton
Casper Newman
Jacob Nott
Mary Nuse
C. G. Norton
John V. Nickolai
John Numan
John Owen
Bridget Owen
Mary E. Overall
T. O'Brien
J. Platz
E. W. Pierce
—— Pierce
J. L. Patrick
Mrs. Martha Pierson
Elizabeth Patrick
Noble Pierce
Valentine Piet
John Piet
Henry Parker
Mary Perkins
Mary Priss
Henry Parks
Jacob Pearsol
John Ponant
F. Quinn
Catherine Redis
John Remburgh
Catharine Ragen
Nancy Ragen
L. D. Rosegrants
Saphrona Rheinheimer
Fredonia Rheinheimer
S. Ross
J. Rion and child
Andrew Share
Sophia Silva
Catharine Smith
Jacob Seaman
P. Saden
G. Smith
J. Schnecke
Catharine Schnecke
Henry B. Shook
John Shook
John Stewart
Thomas Stewart
Catharine Shoemaker
John Smith and child
Christian Schirminor
Barbara Sterf
S. Sheebley
Mary Sheebley
Jacob Sheebley
M. Sheller
Joseph Smith
Rosa Smith
James Sulivan
Mary Sulivan
Mary A. Serica
Dr. A. Simmons
Mr. Sadler
Mrs. A. Shaulf
Mary Shorp
Jacob D. Smith
Mr. Sheller
Wm. Townsend
Sarah Townsend
Maria Townsend
John D. Tilton
Martin Tahaney
Henry Thomas
Joshua Thompson
Wm. Temple
Elizabeth Tool
Patrick Tool
Benj. D. Tilden
Barbara Tuller
A child of Lawrence Tool
Mr. Tracy
M. Tompkins
Elizabeth VonSick

Rev. H. P. Ward
George Willis
Esther E. Walter
F. W. Wetherell
Mrs. Celina Wetherell
A. Walter
John Wheeler
Capt. Richard Weeden
G. W. Williams
Margaret Williams
Henry D. Ward
John Wice
Mrs. Whitman
Rachael Wright
Wm. H. Wright
Jane Wilber
Amanda Warner
John Wyble
Cyrus Williams, Springfield
Henry Wilson
Jacob Wice
Nicholas Woolmershied
Mrs. Woolmershied
John Wood
Mrs. Wood
Joseph William, Fremont
John Welch
George Williams
Frederick Wells
Eliza Zimmerman

Death among the colored inhabitants:

Cornelia Adams
C. Brawdy
John Johnson
David Burner
Edward Stewart
Julia A. Lott
Charlott Lott
Eliza Lott
George Lott
Elijah Dempsey
Marietta Johnson
Mr. Dean and child
Mr. Cadosa
Mr. Ferguson
Isaac Dean
Miss Dempsey

Following is a list of names of those who died in the cholera of 1852:

Catharine Mohler
Helen Hand
Clark Hand
Geo. Williamson
Wakeman Dibble
Henry Wilkinson
Robert Wilkinson
Mrs. Baumann
German woman
Jacob Hail
Geo. W. Attiger
Francis Southerland
Anna Schneider
Marie Friedrich
Ph. Schwein
Lena Kieger
Mrs. Gordon
Thomas Gordon
Christian Forwalter
Anna Fohrwalter
H. E. Thomas
Robert Ogilby
M. Weed
Gressin
Hospital funeral
Van Hausen
James Gordon
Mary Bailey
Woodbury
Christiane Klein
Moffat child
Jacob Sprant
Johannes Hepp
Johann Moffat
German woman
W. Knox
Karl Minger
Andreas Hagelt
Louise Magle, child
Mathias Rieger
George Hess
Mrs. Koenig

T. E. Davis
Amanda Ebersoll
Carl Menger
Joseph Kild
Isaac A. Mills
Louise Miller
Peter Frick
Schumacher child
Abdr. Hasselbach
Rogers
Conrad Ulrich
Catharine Ulrich
John O. Merry
Miss Quinn
Jacob Murphy
A German
Dr. J. Conwell
John Suck
Thomas Bloomfield
Fr. Hope
John Schott
Mrs. Braun
A German in Camptown
Catharine Ulrich
Henry W. Klein
Joseph Large
George Bauer
Susanne Pine
M. Schauler
German emigrant
Mrs. Grossman
John Watson
German
Mrs. Fischer
German woman
Child of Dr. Enderle
Rebecca Knotel
John Schelb
Elizabeth Helmstaetter
Louise Cook
Sophia Limpke
Andr. Miller
Miss Enderle
Samuel Cummings
Maria Fohrwalter
Martin Hopfinger
Benj. Spittel
Gray child
Mary Ebert
Ralph Cannington
Johann Hintz
Mrs. David Powers
John Porter
Chas. Lehr
M. Helmstaedt
M. Buch
Bessa Wegener
Elisab. Porter
Martin Wilborn
Geo. Wegemer
Franc Brown
Thomas Dunn
Christ Fritz
Pat. Mullen
Adam Ocker
Conrad Ocker
Eduard Francis
Conrad Krug
Mrs. Lang
Mrs. Fischer
Child of Isaac E. Little
Mrs. F. Davidson
Murphy child
Elis. Schuck
Christian Hein
Susan Cunningham
John Kinney
A German from the hospital

A third visitation of the cholera occurred in 1854 at which time twenty-five fell victims to this dreadful plague.

LIST FROM CHOLERA OF 1854

Thomas Ross
M. F. Kenny
Child of D. Babcock
George Glenk
Alexander Noble
Amelia Dutton
Mary Wolf
Lewis Hagle

Philip Kunts
A. Kees
Mrs. Bessa
Child of R. Culbuts
Geo. Collins (child)
Stranger and child
Emma Dutton
C. Essays
Child of W. Stokes
John Schoffer
Peter Roth
Mrs. G. Booron
Mrs. Littleton
B. Brown
Child of Blosier's
B. Myers
Philip Lang

Some of the early settlers remember vividly the cholera year of 1849. Mrs. Angeline Miller says:

"I was born in 1830, and will be 85 in April, and came here in 1833. We first lived in a log house on Water Street, and then over a blacksmith shop. There were many Indians here then. I do not remember the name of the tribe, but they wore rings in their noses. They had tents where the wine cellars are now situated in the west end of the city. I lived on Market Street in 1849. The people died like flies. They hauled off the dead on drays, three or four to a load. They buried over one hundred in one trench about three coffins deep, with a few inches of dirt on top. More than thirty died in one day. Many of the coffins were made of unplaned boards, and they set them in the cemetery and left them unburied till the weather cooled off. The cholera filled up the old cemetery in west end so that they ceased burying there after 1849. Many of the bodies were moved to Oakland later. They began to remove the tombstones when the war broke out. One man took some of those tombstones away and made sidewalks out of them. There was one grave left there, a vault that was there in the summer of 1914, and the headstone sat beside it marking where a colored man was buried. My cousin Margaret Doerflinger died of the cholera."

John W. Holland says:

"I was born in 1824, and came to Sandusky in 1832. In the cholera year of 1849 every day looked like Sunday. We went to the country to live for two weeks, then we came back and found the cholera as bad as when we left. This was in July of 1849. Thirty-three died in one day. The coffins were made at the shops of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company, which is now the B. & O., by a man named Lathrop. He lived on Adams Street, across the street from me. You could buy nothing to eat because the grocery stores were not open. Foster Follett was then Mayor. A man named Hathaway went away and left his grocery store and Foster Follett forced the store open and placed a man in charge to sell the goods and settled with Hathaway when he came back. At this time the town extended south as far as Jefferson Street, but one stone house was all there was south of Adams Street, and that is still standing on the south side of Jefferson Street. On the west the town was bounded by Camp Street, and on the east the town extended nearly to the bay. East Market Street was an aristocratic section of the town till the S. M. & N. Railroad came through. They buried about 75

in one trench in the old cemetery, mostly of the poor people. Dr. Tilden and Dr. Austin were here then and Dr. Elwood Stanley came here from Cleveland to fight the cholera. They took the old High School building for a hospital which stood south of the old Congregational Church on the west side of Columbus Avenue. Just as soon as a person died they took them to the cemetery in wagons or drays. There were no hearses. Some were buried in boxes of unplaned boards, and some were buried without coffins, and simply wrapped in sheets. After the worst of the cholera was over Lathrop and his two daughters died. At that time south of Jefferson Street was all hazel bushes. And the people used to hunt rabbits there."

John S. Rice says:

"I was born in 1838. I have always lived in Sandusky. I remember the old Cholera time. They buried them three deep in the trench which contained seventy-five or eighty corpses and was about forty feet long and as wide as the length of a coffin.

"South of the old Congregational Church on the Courthouse square was the old High School. Then around the corner on Adams street opposite the present residence of Dr. Parker was a small frame building called the unclassified school. Then came a little German church. Then on Jackson street was the old Methodist church with cupola and bell. Then the Beatty church afterward the Lutheran church on the Northwest corner.

"On the opposite square beginning at the Episcopal church next South was the little church later used by the Baptists; then around on Adams street the Albreit or Zollinger church; then the Blue Grammar school; then Enszlin's church; then came the old Court House which was originally built for an academy but was never used as such. Then East of the old court house was a little German church facing North near where the present High School stands."

Lorenzo D. Anthony says:

"I was born in 1827 and came to Sandusky in 1832. I was here all through the cholera time. I remember asking the sexton how many were buried in that trench before it was finished and he said about forty at that time. I saw several buried. They were buried two or three deep and not half of them had even boxes to cover them. We lived on Camp Street then and I saw many of the funerals. The list given by the Clarion was not complete. There were many strangers here then who died shortly after their arrival and no record was kept. I think there were at least a hundred deaths not given in that list. They began stealing the gravestones about 1852 or 1853. There are many bodies still out there that were never removed to Oakland Cemetery. No bodies were ever taken from the trench and it was never opened to my knowledge. I have lived here since 1832."

The Sandusky Clarion of December, 1849, quotes the following from the New York Evangelist, under date of Sandusky City, October 24, 1849:

"Sandusky is literally a city of the dead. My heart was fairly sickened today at the recital of the awful havoc the cholera had made in

this place. When it broke out here it fell upon them like a thunder boalt. It seemed almost audibly to crash upon them. If the billows of the sea had been breaking in upon them, their consternation could have been no greater. They fled in every direction. Of 5,600 inhabitants only 1,000 remained. Of this remnant about 400 died. So malignant was the epidemic that it was no unusual thing for business men to be attacked in their shops and stores, go to the cabinet warehouse and engage their coffins, and then go home, lie down and die before their coffins could get there. Not less than five ordained ministers of the gospel were among its victims."

CHAPTER XV

SANDUSKY (CONTINUED)

SANDUSKY IN 1846

Howe thus describes Sandusky and the churches in 1846: "The Methodist Episcopal church, a small frame building, and the first built, was erected in 1830; the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches in 1835; the Wesleyan chapel in 1836, and the rest since. Sandusky contains 1 Episcopal, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregational, 1 Reformed Methodist, 1 Catholic and 1 German Lutheran church, 1 high school, a large number of dry goods and grocery stores, several forwarding and commission houses, 2 furnaces, 1 oil mill, 2 extensive machine shops for the manufacture of the iron for railroad cars, 2 printing offices, 2 banks, and a population estimated at 3,000. This town is now very thriving, and promises to be, ere many years, a large city. A great impetus has been given to its prosperity by the construction of two railroads which terminate here; the first, the Mad River and the Little Miami railroad, connects it with Cincinnati; the other connects it with Mansfield, from which place it is constructing through Mount Vernon and Newark to Columbus; a branch will diverge from Newark to Zanesville. This last is one of the best built railroads in the country, and is doing a very heavy transportation business. The commerce of Sandusky City is heavy, and constantly increasing. The arrivals at this port in 1846 were 447; clearances, 441; and 843,746 bushels of wheat were among the articles exported. On the farm of Isaac A. Mills, west of the town, are some ancient mounds and works. In the late Canadian 'patriot war,' this city was a rendezvous for 'patriots;' they had an action on the ice near Point-au-Peele Isle, and with British cavalry in the winter of 1838. They were under Captain Bradley of this city, who has since commanded a company of volunteers in the war with Mexico. In this action the 'patriots' behaved with cool bravery, and although attacked by a superior force, delivered their fire with steadiness, and repelled their enemy with considerable loss."

On May 13, 1882, Mr. C. C. Keech informs the Register that when he came to Sandusky in 1847 the parks had a post and bar fence all around them, with no opening through east and west. The next improvement was to tear down that fence and build a circular picket fence with no street through east and west, and then the next improvement was to tear down the fence some time in the '60s.

The following invitation to attend a reception to President-elect Zachary Taylor was presumably an elaborate affair of 1848:

"Old Zach's Party."

"You are respectfully invited to attend a party to be given at McKenster & Boynton's Exchange at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, November 29th, in honor of General Zachary Taylor, President-elect of the United States. Managers: J. B. Camp, Eleutheros Cooke, Daniel Tilden, A. H. Moss, George Reber, W. H. Caswell, E. F. Osborne, S. S. Hosmer, Pitt Cooke, C. S. Higgins, George Thomas, A. Lytle, L. S. Hubbard, William Durbin, J. A. Camp, Jr., J. W. Hollister, James B. Monroe, C. S. Parks, J. N. Newell, L. N. Gibbs, William Hollister, G. E. French, E. H. Wetherell. Carriages will be in attendance at six P. M. precisely. Sandusky City, November 22, 1848." (McKenster & Boynton's Exchange was the hotel formerly known as Colt's Exchange.)

Carnegie Library, Sandusky

In 1851 the prominent commission merchants were L. S. & L. F. Hubbard, Sheldon & Co., Boalt & Gibbs, S. W. Butler & Co., Henderson & Pettibone, August Smith & Co., and A. H. Barber. At the west end of Water Street were the machine shops of the Mad River Road, employing hundreds of workmen in building locomotives and cars. The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad shops at the east end of Water Street employed many men in the same work until the road was leased to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The firm of Wetherell & Leonard, in the west end of the city, were extensive manufacturers of railroad cars and passenger coaches until they were ruined by the failure of the Illinois Central Railroad to pay them $200,000 for cars they had built. This failure was the first severe blow the business interests of Sandusky received. The D. C. Henderson Company Mower and Reaper Works employed a large number of men, but had not sufficient capital to compete with the McCormicks.

Barney Occoback & Torrey employed a number of men in their wood works and organized the Sandusky Wheel Works, then the largest con-

cern of its kind in the state. The destruction of the factory by fire, together with the exhaustion of the wood supply, explains the loss of that plant. About this time the city gave the Gay Shipyard Company the extensive grounds of the East Battery and $15,000 to start a shipyard on the premises now occupied by the Sandusky Tool Company. This was the first tramp enterprise assisted by our people that failed, and was the predecessor of a long string of successive failures of the same kind.

J. B. & H. P. Radcliffe manufactured extensively candles, which, together with camphene and sperm oil, were the only means of illumination at that time.

The grocers were Whitney & Wetherell, Porter & Lytle, S. S. Hosmer & Co., W. A. Simpson, Barber & Berry, Radcliffe & Co., Casper, Parsons & Co., Geiersdorf & Co. and Nathan Bear.

After the close of the war Winterstein & Arndt manufactured woodenware until a fire destroyed their factory. After the factory was rebuilt D. M. Arndt continued the business, adding fish packages and butter tubs until the supply of timber was exhausted.

The dry goods merchants were W. T. & A. K. West, Charles Converse, Monroe & Peck, John N. Sloane, Everett & Drake, Hubbard, Shepard & Wilcox, T. D. West, C. E. & G. A. Cooke, and D. M. Arndt & Co.

Before the completion of the West House, the Townsend House, later called the Mississippi Hotel, after the steamboat Mississippi; the Colt's Exchange, renamed the St. Lawrence Hotel, after the steamer St. Lawrence; the Veranda Hotel, the Mansion House, the Exchange and the Steamboat Hotel at the west end of Water Street were the principal hotels of the city.

The Register of December 31, 1851, describes the census taken by George S. Patterson, showing Sandusky with a population of 7,901. The Register of December 8, 1851, shows this population divided as follows:

American	3,435
Germans	2,188
Irish	1,849
English	277
Blacks	106
Miscellaneous	46
Total	7,901

The Register of June 21, 1852, described the Bay City Mills, then in process of erection on Jackson Street wharf, by Henderson & Pettibone. The main building was 60 by 40 feet, four stories high, with wings for storing grain on each side extending its whole length and capable of storing 30,000 bushels of wheat, with a capacity of about 400 barrels of flour a day. At this time vessels would go to Venice and load as much as the shallowness of the water would allow them, and then come down to Sandusky and complete their cargo at the Bay City Mills.

View Sandusky (Perry Celebration)

Joshua B. Davis says: "I came here in 1854. The Wayne House at the foot of Wayne Street was the old St. Lawrence Hotel. There was a stone flour mill on the north side of Water Street, near Franklin, where the B. & O. now is. The Euterpian Hall was the theater then on the third floor over the American Express Co. on Water Street. The Empire House was the hotel afterward known as the Mansion House, kept by R. E. Colt. This building was on southeast corner of Franklin and Market streets.

"The strap railroad came in on Water Street, and ran down to the corner of Wayne and was the road to Republic and Bellevue. The Mad River depot was in a frame building where the Big Four depot now stands. The old Veranda Hotel had nothing between it and the bay. The bay came up to Water Street, and in a storm the waves broke over the railroad. The old Bay City Mills stood where Booth & Co.'s fish shanty is now at the foot of Columbus Avenue, and boats would go up to Venice and partially load with flour and then come down to the Bay City Mills and finish their load. The old Congregational Church on the corner of the square was built over a former church, which had steps on the outside of the building. The old High School Building to the south of the Congregational Church was used as a cholera hospital in 1852 and 1854."

The Sandusky Directory of 1855 contains the following: "In railroad enterprises Sandusky was the pioneer city west of the Allegheny mountains. The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, connecting this point with Dayton and Cincinnati, was the first commenced in the Western States. With the completion of this road began the career of success which has since advanced Sandusky to a commercial position of primary importance. Other railways have since been built, East, West and South, connecting her with all the principal towns and cities in those directions. The Cleveland & Toledo Railroad has recently been completed, affording a direct connection with the each of these cities, and forming an important link in the great 'south-shore line' of railway uniting the Atlantic seaboard with the Mississippi river. The Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad has been in operation several years.

"Gas works erected in 1855. The erection of the gas works by Messrs. Lockwood & Co. during the past year has been of vast improvement and benefit to the city. Nearly five miles of street mains (pipes) have been laid during the season. The construction of water works, by which pure lake water will be introduced into every street and house, is a necessity now forcing itself upon the attention of our citizens; and doubtless a favorable action upon the subject will be taken before long by the authorities."

This picture represents Sandusky about 1855. Beginning at the West House, going south, the next building was a two-story frame building containing Adam Smith's bakery (now between the Ramsey flat and Schweinfurth's grocery), then an alley, then a stone building with outside stairs, containing the Sandusky Bank, then a one-story saloon building, then a saddler's shop, then Robinson & Brown's grocery, all one-story frame buildings. Where the postoffice stands was a two-story frame

building containing Mrs. Quick's millinery shop and George Reber's law office. Then two or three small houses, one of them Doctor Donahue's office. Then a two-story brick building occupied by Doctor McMeens. Then on the corner the house and garden of Eleutheros Cooke.

Beginning at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Water Street, there was a two-story frame building with the hardware store of W. V. Moss, then a one-story frame building occupied by the Moss Bank, then a one-story cobbler's shop, then Nellie Brown's grocery, then the Moss Bank Building under process of erection where the Donahue hardware store is now, then the alley, then a book store, then the office of Giddings, Converse & Giddings in the old Cooke house, then the one-story brick Union Bank Building, then the Union Block, now part of the Cooke Block, then a rough white stone building where Lane, Stone & Lane and Mackey & McLouth had their law offices. Where the Interurban station now stands was a one-story frame building occupied by Mrs. Humphrey's millinery store, then Francisco's harness shop, then a stone residence occupied by S. E. Hitchcock, then a cow stable belonging to the residence of David C. Campbell, the publisher of the Clarion, which stood on the corner.

Beginning at the east end of Washington Row came the residence of A. F. Porter on the corner, then the residence of General Mills, then the residence of Frank D. Parish, then the residence of Walter F. Stone. Crossing Columbus Avenue on Washington Row came, first, the residence and office of Doctor Cochran, then a small brick building, the office of L. S. & J. T. Beecher, then Beecher's residence (now the telephone office), and his garden extended to Jackson Street.

The directory of 1858 shows the city had at that time two breweries, three dentists, twenty-two lawyers, six barbers, three banks, eleven shoe stores, eight dry goods stores, twenty-eight groceries, eleven hotels, four newspapers, fifteen doctors, twenty-seven saloons, fourteen churches.

The directory of 1873 shows fifteen attorneys, three banks, twelve barbers, thirty-five shoe stores, four breweries, fourteen dry goods stores, fifty-four groceries, nine hotels, fifteen doctors, ninety saloons, twenty churches.

The directory of 1874 shows thirty-two shoe stores, twenty-one lawyers, eighteen dry goods stores, forty-five groceries, fifteen hotels, eighteen doctors, five dentists, ninety-four saloons, five breweries, twenty churches.

Sandusky in 1860

The directory of 1860 gives the names of the business establishments as follows:

J. M. Frisbie had a photograph gallery at 135 Water Street; W. V. Latham was a merchant tailor at 145 Water Street. The Townsend House at the corner of Decatur and Market Streets was then conducted by J. E. Bourne. The town had three breweries, one by E. G. P. Mittleberger at the west end of Water Street, where also Philip Dauch had a brewery. The third brewery was on Harrison Street, kept by W. Fox.

Birdseye View, Sandusky

Schaub & Company made sash, doors and blinds on Railroad Street between Jackson and Columbus Avenue, and Peter Gilcher had a lumber yard on Water Street. The city had three newspapers, the Register and two German weeklies, the Bay Stadt Demokrat and the Intelligenz Blatt. The city had twenty-three lawyers, L. S. & J. T. Beecher, J. G. Bigelow, Henry C. Bush, F. W. Cogswell, J. W. Cowdrey, John J. Finch, Homer Goodwin, A. W. Hendry, William Lane, Samuel Lewis, O. C. McLouth, John Mackey, John G. Miller, S. Miner, Geo. Reber, —— Stryker, J. M. Root, E. B. Sadler, R. R. Sloane, W. F. Stone, T. Sullivan, S. C. Wheeler.

It had three banks, Barney Hubbard & Durbin, who had a bank at 20 Columbus Avenue; Converse Brothers, who had a bank on Columbus Avenue, and Moss Brothers, who had a bank at 413 Columbus Avenue.

The town had thirty-five shoe stores and fifty-two groceries. It had sixteen doctors, A. H. Agard, A. Austin, C. Cochran, H. J. Donahue, C. Enderly, Philip Graefe, D. T. Kramer, I. Hargett, —— Lane, F. R. Lange, R. R. McMeens, H. D. Mann, I. V. Massey, F. E. Pape, Louis Silva, Mrs. M. A. VanTine.

It also had sixty saloons.

There were 11 Protestant churches and 3 Catholic churches and 14 school buildings, of which five the high school, the first grammar, the second grammar, the third grammar and the preparatory school stood on the public square where the high school and courthouse now are.

According to the Register of March 9, 1863, the northeast corner of Market Street and Columbus Avenue, now occupied by the Commercial Bank, was then occupied by the third stone building in Sandusky, the back part of the residence of F. D. Parish, then standing, in 1863, where the east end of the Kingsbury Building does now, being the second stone building, which was built in 1828. The old building which was torn down to make room for the building now occupied by the Commercial Bank was begun in 1829 or 1830, for Dr. Anderson, who died of the cholera in 1834, and was built by a Mr. Fairchild with stone brought from Castalia. Fairchild carried his own stone and made his own mortar, and completed the building by the 4th of July, 1832, when a cannon was fired from the roof. When the streets of Sandusky were laid out this building and the Townsend House were landmarks. For many years it was occupied as a cabinet shop by West & Scovey and by a man named Ballard, who died of the cholera in 1849. In 1852 the Daily Register was born there and was issued from there for two years. Later the building was used as a postoffice, and Homer Goodwin and others had offices there.

The Sandusky resident of today will hardly appreciate the description of the parks given by the Register of May 30, 1866. The Register says:

"We would like to see the two beautiful parks north of the Court House and churches open to the public. When passing by on a warm day, tired and hot it is tantalizing to know that you are forbidden to enter in and sit beneath the umbrageous trees and rest. Of course it

was proper that they should be closed while the trees were too small to afford shade, but now we can see no reason why they should not be free to the citizens.

"We understand that when the land was dedicated to the city it was with the express condition that it should remain open. We presume that the city authorities intend to open them soon. In behalf of many of the citizens whose desires we have heard expressed, we suggest the matter for an early consideration. With a coat of white wash upon the fences, a few graded walks, and several seats scattered through the grounds, all of which would cost but a few dollars, they would add much to the beauty of that part of the city, and to the happiness of many people. We feel particularly anxious to have this attended to now, inasmuch as in about two weeks our city will be crowded with strangers upon whom we should desire to make a favorable impression, and we can if we strive to. We presume that it is argued that the miserable swine and cattle, which roam at will over our streets, would injure the parks if they were open."

In 1869 the Sandusky Directory was combined with several other towns and published by A. Bailey. It shows that at that time Sandusky had 15 lawyers, 2 banks, 8 barbers, 12 blacksmith shops, 4 book stores, 29 shoe stores, 4 breweries, 5 clothing stores, 14 dry goods stores, 12 fish houses, 6 furniture factories, 44 groceries, 12 hotels, 8 lumber dealers, 10 milliners, 13 doctors, 7 restaurants, 134 saloons.

In the height of the panic of 1873 the labor of Sandusky was well employed. The B. & O. shops employed 180 hands, the C. S. & C. Railway 130, the Sandusky Machine and Agricultural Works 29, Butler's Planing Mill 30, Schoepfle's Sash and Blind Factory 20, the Western School Supply Company 22, the Sandusky Wheel Company 135, Woolsey's Tool Company 50, the Butter Tub Factory 32, and Ryan, Johnson & Company 35. During that year the opera house was built.

The Put-in-Bay Cable Telegraph Line

The Register of July 3, 1873, contains an account of the completion of the cable between Sandusky and Put-in-Bay, by the Put-in-Bay Telegraph Company, of which F. G. Beach was president, Mrs. A. C. McMeens secretary and treasurer, and W. H. Brimson was superintendent. The line was built by Geo. H. Bliss of Chicago, and work upon it was commenced in May, 1873. The chief difficulty in construction was the marshes on both sides of the bay, where the workmen were obliged to work in water and mud nearly to their shoulders. It took some time to properly splice the cable to the shore line, but when that was done and the cable was ready to pay out, it only required about twenty-three minutes to pay out the entire three and one-half miles of cable. The steamer "Riverside" did the work, without a single accident. The cable runs nearly north and south and consists of seven No. 21 copper wires twisted spirally and forming a core insulated with gutta percha and

STORM SCENE, SANDUSKY
Showing Destruction of Trees in Sandusky Parks

then a bedding of woven banding tarred, and outside of all an armor of ten No. 7 galvanized iron wires spirally laid. The diameter is five-eighths of an inch and the weight 4,050 pounds to the mile. The Put-in-Bay terminus is near the steamboat landing and the cable strikes the shore on the south side of Mouse Island, a short distance from Ottawa City. Thence the line runs to a point about a mile east of Gypsum Station on the Lake Shore Railroad; thence along the railroad line crossing the draw by a short cable to the Big Four Railroad; thence to the city, the line being about 19½ miles long. The first despatch was sent June 25, 1873.

In the summer of 1873 a project was set on foot to establish a steel rolling mill at Sandusky, to manufacture Silicon steel rails. The Register of August 28 contains a five-column description of the process, which like many other subsequent projects went up like a rocket and came down like a stick. The mill was established south of the Lake Shore track on five acres of land contributed to it by Sandusky citizens and built with the proceeds of $165,000 worth of bonds subscribed for by Sandusky people. The sole remnant of this large expenditure at the present time is the history of the project set forth in the case of West vs. Klotz, 37 O. S. 420, where an interesting point of law was settled.

The Register of July 18, 1873, contains a two-column account of the opening of the Sandusky Wheel Company, whose buildings had just been finished at the southwest corner of Water and McDonough streets, but have since been destroyed by fire. It must have been some time. The Great Western Band was present and performed the Anvil Chorus with an anvil accompaniment, executed by workmen of the establishment. The assembled guests inspected the various departments of the four-story building and rode up and down the elevator. Mr. John R. Minor, the manager of the company, was presented with a gold-headed cane, and at nine o'clock in the morning in the third story some toasts were drank in champagne. The premises occupied an entire block on Water Street, one building being 136x99 feet. The first story was devoted to bending material and sawing and planing. The second story to wheel and hub-making and bending, and the third story to manufacturing bodies, seats and gearings by the Sandusky Seat Company, the fourth story being used for storage.

On July 4, 1879, there was a Fourth of July celebration here and Gen. James A. Garfield was the orator of the day.

The Register of September 21, 1878, contains a complaint that the town clock, then located in the tower of the Congregational Church, does not run, and says the clock cost $1,000.

The Register of April 9, 1880, contained the following editorial about the old town clock: "Yesterday it was reported in our city columns that the old town clock in the belfry of the old Congregational Church is to be sold and its proceed given to the Hospital. We question the propriety of such a sale. Mrs. General W. H. Mills was the first donor to the fund for the purchase of the clock and the late Mrs. Martha Cooke

was the second. The two ladies gave $75 and it is doubtful if the clock would fetch that amount if sold. Mrs. Mills suggests and the proposition is more sensible than the proposition to sell that the clock be placed in the Fifth or Sixth Ward school house and used for the benefit of one of those wards.''

CHAPTER XVI

SANDUSKY (Continued)

Cedar Point

In 1821, Peninsula Point, a promontory jutting out toward Cedar Point from the shore this side of Marblehead, was a prominent landmark. The water of the lake flowed into the bay through a narrow strait, not over 100 rods wide, formed by the projecting points. One of the oldest inhabitants of the city, Mr. B. F. Dwelle, would tell of standing on Peninsula Point with his rifle, and shooting at geese on Cedar Point. At this time the point in question rose above the water's level fifteen feet in great sand banks where foxes burrowed and raised their young. These banks were just in the rear of the sloping beach and beyond lay a strip of tall timber land, with a stretch of prairie reaching out to the other shore. Then the water began to encroach on the point, and a marsh was formed that threatened to break off the peninsula from the mainland. A crib of rocks and sand at considerable outlay of labor and capital was constructed to save it, but it was useless, and point and crib went under together, and sand banks and trees were lost to view beneath the rolling waves. At the present time where the bold peninsula reared its head fifteen feet above the water, the waves of old Lake Erie lie from six to ten feet in depth. In 1867 Mr. Dwelle walked across this spot on the ice forty or fifty rods from shore, and saw through the transparent ice the remains of the old crib.

Cedar Point was then a bit of wild land seven miles long, sheltering by its long arms Sandusky Bay. It was covered with timber and a sandy beach edged the shore. There was at that time no large amount of navigation on the lake, and no lighthouse reared its head on the point to warn of danger.

The Sandusky Clarion of January 30, 1830, contains the following advertisement: "For Sale:—All of that valuable tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Cedar Point—this point of land in all 1200 acres, (one of the peninsulas that form Sandusky Bay,) embraces many advantages to the speculator or farmer, it being principally covered with cedar, pine, oak, elm, white wood, basswood, and other timber, not necessary to mention; together with two prairies, where can be cut with ease one hundred tons of hay. The pine grove is young and thrifty. And a good part of the cedar is fit for staves and shingles—the land fit for cultivation after having been cleared is about 80 acres. The fishing ground is probably the best within the boundary of the spacious harbor of Sandusky Bay—call and see—F. Devoe."

At that time Sandusky did not contain over forty houses and 300 population and Mr. Devoe was a man of some prominence in the village. He was clerk of the first election of the city and later taught school. The Clarion of the 5th day of November, 1823, contains an advertisement by him that, unless he is paid by the children he taught, he will place the account in the hands of an agent for collection. Later he kept a general store.

Mr. Devoe may have had prophetic insight, but he was surely a prophet without honor in his own country. The Clarion of March 6, 1830, notes the sale of Cedar Point by Mr. Devoe, and there the matter rests until October 12, 1839, when at sheriff's sale A. M. Porter, afterward the proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, bought 440 acres appraised at $439.22 for $292.80; after that for nearly ten years the old newspaper files do not mention Cedar Point. There is a deed recorded in Volume 14, page 408, of Huron County Record, of deeds from Stephen Hills to Elijah H. Kimball, dated November 4, 1837, conveying 1,072 acres of land for $2,000, and later the same premises were sold by the executors of A. M. Porter to W. S. Person for $1,675.

On March 17, 1849, Mr. Porter advertises that all persons wishing to fish on Cedar Point must pay him one-eighth of the catch, and then the records are again silent until August 6, 1862, when the Register announces that a lighthouse is being built on Cedar Point, which was probably a successor to the one built in 1840. As late as the 12th of August, 1889, the Register describes Cedar Point in an article by Emily Bouton as until recently covered with brush. A few years before this there was a small house on the east side of the point.

About 1840 the lighthouse was built, and later the range lights were placed in the vicinity, one at the mouth of the bay and two inside, forming a series of lights well known to all pilots and navigators on Lake Erie.

In 1882 B. F. Dwelle leased the point from its owners, Mrs. Adolph and Mr. Stoll, and proceeded to make improvements upon it with a view to attracting pleasure-seekers to its shores. The first thing to be done was to build a dock where boats could land their passengers, and then a steamboat began making trips across. After partially clearing a part of the land, a walk was built across from the bay to the lake, a house was erected on the side near the bay, and later bathing houses were put up on the lake shore, and Sanduskians began to enjoy their resort by forming parties and excursions to Cedar Point. Mr. Dwelle expended $5,000 on Cedar Point, paying no rental for the first season, a moderate amount for the second, with the same rate of increase each year for the five of his lease. All this time the resort grew in favor. The steamboat Hayes made frequent trips and the bay was aflutter with white-winged sailing vessels through the summer months. So popular did Cedar Point become that boats could scarcely be supplied to meet the demand, and newer and better sailing craft were added to the stock on hand.

In the case of Sloan vs. Biemiller, 34 O. S. 492, the question of the right of fishing and landing on Cedar Point came before the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff brought suit to quiet his title and to enjoin the

Bathing Beach

defendant from interfering with certain fishing rights claimed by the plaintiff, which rights were denied by the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court and the statement of the case shows that as late as 1878 practically the only value there was in Cedar Point was in connection with the fishing rights, which the Supreme Court found had been leased from October, 1849, up to the time of the decision for fishing purposes except when the owners fished themselves. No mention is made anywhere in the case of any other value.

The first mention of Cedar Point as a resort occurs in the Register of June 24, 1884, where the Register describes a trip on the R. B. Hayes, in company with B. F. Dwelle, and the cleaning up of the underbrush and the moving of the bathing houses from the bay side over to the lake, where there were then sixteen bathing houses. Seats and swings are described as scattered everywhere with tables for lunches. On the bay side was a restaurant kept by John Butts, and above the dining hall a dancing room.

The Register of January 26, 1888, mentions D. L. Stem, of Toledo, coming here with plans for buildings on Cedar Point, and on December 31, 1897, the Cedar Point Pleasure Resort Company is mentioned as incorporated under the laws of Indiana, with a capital stock of $250,000, the original holders being A. J. Stoll, Charles Batz, Jacob Kuebeler, Louis Adolph and B. F. Dwelle. Of these A. J. Stoll is the only one alive, and, with the exception of the holdings of the Kuebeler estate, the property on Cedar Point largely increased in value has passed into other hands. For several years under the present management its natural advantages have been improved by art and thoroughly advertised, so that it has a patronage for a range of several hundred miles in all directions. It has become noted as a convention point, and is sometimes called the Atlantic City of the West because of its unexcelled natural bathing advantages.

Sandusky Hotels

In the year 1817 Cyrus W. Marsh erected a dwelling house near a building put up by W. B. Smith and later built a front portion to the house and opened the first hotel in the town, known as Marsh's Steamboat Hotel. This building is still standing and has been known as the Veranda Hotel, Raymond's Hotel, Scott's American and the New Lake House, and is now vacant.

The second hotel is advertised in the Clarion of February 19, 1823, as A. Root's Hotel, next the store kept by O. & L. Cook. It is advertised as the tavern kept at the Sign of the Ohio Coat-of-arms. On March 31, 1827, Moors Farwell advertised the tavern for sale, and on October 13, 1827, it is advertised as the Portland House at the Sign of the Golden Lamb, with C. F. Drake as proprietor, and that the stage line leaves from that point. Colonel Drake was a very eccentric gentleman of the old school, quite large, stood very straight, and had a very dignified and pompous manner of speech. On September 15, 1827, he advertises he

has bought the tavern kept by Col. Abram Root. This hotel was where the Register Building now stands, and in the fall of 1827 it is again offered for sale by Moors Farwell. On January 11, 1831, it is advertised by Henry Victor for rent, and on March 22, 1832, offered for sale by F. D. Parish.

On August 31, 1831, the Steamboat Hotel, with Sprague & Garrett as proprietors, advertises it as opposite the steamboat landing and only sixty feet from low water. On August 15, 1832, George Garrett becomes sole proprietor.

On June 18, 1834, the Portland House, formerly run by John Turk, is advertised as opened by B. Gustin.

On May 25, 1844 (two years after Dickens' visit), A. M. Porter is advertised as beginning his career as landlord of the Steamboat Hotel.

On June 1, 1844, T. H. Paul advertises the Empire House at Franklin and Market streets, still standing and the building where the Bloker family for many years kept a boarding house.

On January 17, 1843, the hotel, Colt's Exchange, which was the hotel where Dickens stopped in 1842, is advertised for the first time and mentioned as run by R. E. Colt. The Steamboat Hotel is announced as run by Charles Rude.

On November 2, 1844, Colt was still running the Exchange, and Calvin Hooban was running another hotel on Water Street called the Farmers Hotel, which on December 21, 1844, is announced as moved to the corner of Adams and Decatur streets, where later Adam Oehm for many years kept a store.

On December 1, 1846, the Townsend House, then the crack hotel of the town, was opened by Charles Patrick.

On April 24, 1848, the Clarion publishes the list of guests at the Veranda and Exchange hotels, running about thirty or forty a day. This publication stops May 31, 1848.

On July 17, 1848, McKenster & Boynton, then proprietors of the Exchange, are announced by the Clarion as providing for dinner that day (and not on the European plan) lobsters from Boston, Mackinaw trout from Lake Superior, peaches, apples and peas from Louisville, and green corn and tomatoes from Cincinnati.

In March, 1849, the Exchange was operated by McKenster, Groff & Co.

On May 24, 1850, the Clarion quotes the Cleveland Herald and True Democrat as saying the Sandusky hotels do not rob the public.

The Register of October 27, 1851, states that A. M. Porter has leased the Townsend House, and C. F. Drake has become proprietor of the Veranda Hotel.

On March 18, 1852, the Register announces that the Townsend House has been bought by J. M. Harrison, of Springfield, and P. G. Geillette, of Columbus, and that on St. Patrick's Day the firm of W. Wetherell & Co. astonished the natives by sending to the Register office a bundle of vegetables, the first in the market. The Register states that it was

really refreshing to see lettuce, radishes, etc., when the ground was still covered with snow. These vegetables came from Cincinnati.

In 1853 the Veranda Hotel was called the Pavilion Hotel and was run by E. J. Jack. Colt's Exchange had become the St. Lawrence Hotel, and the Bay City Hotel was on Wayne Street. The West House was in process of erection and stood for a long time with the roof on but without doors or windows. Two wags one Sunday morning fastened a placard on the walls, "This house open to the public."

The Townsend Hotel was now known as the Mississippi Hotel.

In 1855 the city had twelve hotels. In June, 1864, the Townsend House was burned while still under the proprietorship of Colonel Colt.

In 1880 the Sloane House was built, and since that time, together with the West House, has been the leading hotel of the city until the 1st of May, 1912, when the Riegger Hotel opened, and, because of the closing of the West House, has divided the business with the Sloane House, both of which hotels are a credit to the city.

Market Places

This is perhaps the most appropriate manner of designating these two localities, for should they be called "The Markets." The presumption would at once arise that the city was possessed of such places wherein was transacted business incident to market places in general, but such seems not now to be the case; that is, so far as this city is concerned.

It will be remembered that the proprietors, Wildman, Mills and Hoadley, in their plat of the city made in the year 1818, mentioned two separate parcels which they dedicated to the prospective city in the words following: "The two open spaces on Market street, marked BB, are appropriated as and for Public Market grounds, and forever to remain for that purpose and for no other."

In due course of time the city, or as it then was, town, became sufficiently large to warrant the erection of buildings for the purpose indicated in the dedication. The first record mention of official action in this direction by the authorities of the town was made in the year 1835, and thereafter the buildings were erected by citizens of the town. They were frame structures, one story in height, with a projecting roof, and in dimensions about 30 by 50 feet. Each lot was provided with a market house, and it was not until about 1870 that they were removed. A solitary hay scale then marked the spot where for many years stood what was known as the East Market; while on the other site stood a substantial stone building erected for the express purpose of a "market house," but a later idea seemed inclined to make the building useful for an additional purpose, notwithstanding the clear language of the dedication. The proposition to use this site for a city hall went before the people for determination but it was defeated overwhelmingly.

A subsequent council, however, submitted to the people a proposition to erect a market house on the lot, and that was carried. As was provided, this was to be a one-story building, 40 by 200 feet in size; but

Street Scene, Sandusky

after the work had progressed somewhat the council determined to add a second story, which was done at an additional cost of about $4,000, the original contract being $10,000. The question then arose whether such an occupancy would not work a forfeiture of the land and building, and the matter finally reached the court, where a construction was put upon the dedication and it was held that such a use of the building would not subject the city to a forfeiture of the land. The matter being finally settled, the building was completed and the upper story was equipped for city offices. The lower portion was used as a market place for several years, but finally this was discontinued. On Tuesday morning, March 25, 1913, the building was completely destroyed by fire. The debris has been cleared away, and the west market space, like the east, again stands vacant as in former years.

The vacant spaces on East and West Market streets were for a long time used for market, and the Register of October 6, 1851, thus describes their appearance on that day:

"Seldom have we seen a more ample or choice display of meats than that exhibited at the east market this morning. Beef, pork, mutton, lamb, etc., were so perplexingly arrayed on either side that it would take an epicure to select his favorite part.

"It may not be generally known to our citizens that Messrs. Lindsley & Bell have amply provided themselves with choice stock of all kinds, the first display of which we witnessed this morning. They have taken great pains to get the best stock, and we have reason to believe that they will regularly furnish our people with that great desideratum good tender fresh meats.

"Mr. Bradridge, formerly on Wayne Street, now occupies the south side of the east market, and his assortment forms no small part of the fine display noticed above. His urbanity and promptness may always be relied upon."

The Police Department

This department of the local government was organized almost as soon as the town was created, although under a name and style somewhat different from that which entitles this sketch. It is found that in the year 1825 Lemuel Robinson was appointed town marshal, and in him was invested the police authority of the place. But as the population of the town increased it was found necessary to enlarge this department. In the year 1854 the council adopted an ordinance in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed May 3, 1852, and relating to incorporated villages, by which the powers and duties of the marshal were defined, and further providing for the appointment of deputies of the marshal to such number as would insure protection against law breakers.

Under this protection the city lived until the ordinance of 1870, by which the department was reorganized and provision made for policemen and night watchmen. From 1825 until 1870 the following named persons acted as marshals of Sandusky: 1825-26, Lemuel S. Robinson;

1827-28, Charles F. Drake; 1829-30, Augustus Cooke, 1830-31-32-33, Elijah E. Clemons; 1834 to 1841, inclusive, Roswell J. Jennings; 1842, Charles F. Drake; 1843-44, George W. Smith; 1845, Alonzo Wade, Francis W. Pomeroy; 1846, ———; 1847-48, William Benschoter; 1849, William Spaulding; 1850-51-52, Oliver Rice; 1853 (elected), James E. Mygatt; 1854-55, Oliver Rice; 1856, Andrew Casey; 1857-58, Enoch Weller; 1859, Patrick Herr; 1860, George Littleton; 1861-62, William R. Chapman; 1863-64, Samuel C. Wheeler; 1865, Samuel Currie; 1866, Frank L. Myers; 1867-68-69, Thomas Muldowrey.

The ordinance of 1870 provided for the appointment by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the city counsel, of one chief watchman, and one person from each ward to perform the duties of policeman and night watchman, each to hold office for one year. The same ordinance also provided for the like appointment of five persons from each ward as a reserved watch, subject to duty if called upon by resolution of the council.

But this ordinance by no means abolished the office of marshal, but continued the same as established by the ordinance of 1854, and modified by that of 1871, which latter law materially abridged his powers and duties.

Under the provisions of the ordinance adopted on the 2d day of February, 1880, and amended June 6, 1882, the department of police was organized. By the terms of this local enactment it was provided that there shall be nominated in writing by the mayor of said city, at the first meeting of the new council in each and every year, for their approval, twelve persons as policemen and night watchmen, who shall hold such position for the term of one year, unless sooner removed for cause, etc. Also that one of the persons so nominated shall be designated as captain. A further section also provides for the compensation to be paid the captain and policemen.

The present force of police of the city consists of one marshal, a captain of police and eleven patrolmen.

The Fire Department

It was back as early as the year 1830 and at a time that the town of Sandusky had a population of less than 500 persons, and when there were not even seventy buildings within its limits, that measures were taken to provide for security against loss by fire. At a meeting of the town council, held in the latter part of February of that year, an ordinance was adopted providing for the organization and discipline of regular fire companies, as understood at that day, whose experience and knowledge in the proper course rendered their assistance highly important and useful.

For the proper organization of this primitive fire brigade the town was divided into two wards, to be known as Nos. 1 and 2, being separarated by Columbus Avenue. The mayor was authorized to and did comply with the ordinance of the council by appointing Henry H. Wilcox-

sen as chief fireman; James Hollister as fire warden number one of Ward No. 1; William Kelley as fire warden number two of Ward No. 1; Erastus Gregg as fire warden number one of Ward No. 2; and Ezra Wells as fire warden number two of Ward No. 2; Isaac Carling and Moors Farwell as the committee of safety of Ward No. 2. Also Cyrus W. Marsh as captain of the fire company of Ward No. 1, and Elias Hand as captain of the fire company in Ward No. 2. Josiah W. Hollister was appointed first engineer, and Amos Patterson as second engineer in Ward No. 1, while John Chestnut and John Mumford were to perform the same duties respectively in Ward No. 2.

A further provision was made that men be enlisted for each company, and that each man should provide himself with one substantial bucket, and in case of fire to appear "equipt" with his bucket. This was the original fire and bucket brigade of the Town of Sandusky, and from the number of men appointed to positions of rank therein, it would seem that every man in the place was in some manner connected with the department. One bucket and one hook was afterward provided for each company, and to be paid for out of the funds of the town. From this outlay it is not surprising that Sandusky has a large bonded indebtedness.

During the latter part of the year 1834 the subject of the purchase of a more approved and suitable means of fighting fire was under discussion, but it was not until February of the following year that the desire was consummated. The council then appointed Thomas T. White and John Wheeler a select committee to make the purchase. They entered into negotiations with James Smith of New York City, and that person offered to sell the town a hand engine of such pattern as was then in use in his city for the sum of $750. The finances of the town were then in a somewhat reduced condition, and voluntary subscriptions by the citizens of the town were received, and this, with the funds in the treasury, was used and the purchase made. This engine was named Ogontz, and the company that manned it was called Ogontz Fire Company No. 1.

In 1839, with the growth of the town it was thought desirable to make some further provision for this branch of municipal service; so the council, on the 7th of February, passed an ordinance providing for more efficient means of safety and security of the citizens against fire, and elected officers for the department as follows: Foster M. Follett, chief engineer; Ebenezer B. Sadler, assistant engineer; and William W. Witherell, William B. Smith, Page M. Ring, A. H. Barber, Abner Root and Isaiah W. Hollister as fire wardens.

In the year 1848 there was organized a new company which was provided by the council to contain not less than forty, nor more than sixty men, to be designated as "Buckeye Company Number 2" and for this company was purchased the engine that was named "Buckeye." Not long after this a hook and ladder company was organized. In 1853 Hornet Company Number 3 was formed.

Thus well equipped and organized for business the city seemed

West Hotel

well provided against a severe fire loss. To make the old hand engines available wells were dug in various parts of the city from which water was to be taken. In 1858 the officers of the department were F. C. Ford, chief engineer; Enoch Weller, first assistant; Charles Ruemmelle, second assistant. In 1859 Foster M. Follett was chief, Casper J. Parsons, first assistant, and William Cook, second assistant. In 1860 Enoch Weller was chief, Casper J. Parsons, first, and William Cook second assistant engineer.

But the time came when the old hand engines, like all other ancient contrivances, must give place to more modern inventions. In 1865 the council, assisted by the contributions of citizens, made a purchase of a steam engine of the Amoskeag manufacture. Three years later a Silsby engine was purchased, and again in 1869, another of the same pattern. With this improved apparatus and the purchase of a hook and ladder truck it became necessary to reorganize the whole department, and the council wisely concluded to make it a paid department. By their ordinance, passed May 27, 1872, it was provided that each engineer should receive $60, and each minute-man $10 per month. Richard C. Cuthbert was elected chief engineer.

This ordinance, with some subsequent amendments, remained in force and by it the department was governed until the ordinance as passed and amended in 1884 came into effect. This provided that the fire department "shall consist of three hose companies, and one hook and ladder company. Each of said hose companies shall be composed of six men, and said hook and ladder company shall be composed of seven men. One of said men in each hose company shall be known as plugman, one as teamster and the other four as minute men. One of the men of said hook and ladder company shall be known as captain, one a teamster and the other five men as minute men. The hose carts and hook and ladder truck shall have one hose each." The compensation provided to be paid under this ordinance was: Each plugman, $45 per month; each teamster, $45 per month; each minute-man, $10 per month.

The Ogontz Engine Fire Company was a feature of early Sandusky life. A wit named Jim. Gibeaut claimed the name was appropriate because Ogontz was a fire water Indian and the Ogontz was a fire water engine too.

Sandusky's first volunteer fire company was organized September 24, 1854, and was known as Rescue Fire Company No. 2. Another company was organized by the Fifth Ward citizens April 12, 1872. Back in the 60's No. 1 Company Volunteers was located on Hancock Street. Among the early apparatus was a hand engine located at the Five Points, and one manned by the Tigers No. 5 Company at Hesse Castle. On December 23, 1883, all volunteer hose companies were abolished, and their furniture was sold. Since the organization of the department the number of calls has run from 40 to 89 in a year.

The Central Station was completed and occupied September 30,

1890. It cost $40,000, and is a stone building three stories high. There are three engine houses in different parts of the city.

Municipal Improvements

In public improvements, Sandusky has kept pace with the times. Public buildings, waterworks extensions, street paving and sewers have been constructed and added to as the growth of the city demanded and no Ohio city of its size can boast more or better public works.

The city's buildings consist of a city hall, located on Market Street, between Decatur and Locust streets, in which are located nearly all city offices; a central fire and police station, near the corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street; the waterworks and filtration plant, at the foot of Washington Street; four outlying fire stations, well distributed, and a modern greenhouse, in Huron Park, where all of the flowers and plants used for the ornamentation of the parks are raised and kept during the cold season, from which the superintendent of parks draws his supply for the summer.

Added to these are the courthouse, in the center of one entire square opposite Washington Park; the high school building opposite East Washington Park; Carnegie Library, at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Adams Street, and the county jail, opposite the courthouse on Adams Street. All of these structures are built of Sandusky blue limestone and are handsomely designed. Within the next year a new and commodious high school will be added to the group about the Central Park and extensive additions are now being made to the filtration plant.

The most important of the public works of the city are, of course, the waterworks and the sewer system. The former, operated from a plant having a capacity of 17,000,000 gallons daily, delivers filtered water to every part of the city and to the Soldiers' Home and county infirmary, located outside of the city limits. The plant is equipped with a Holly pumping engine of 10,000,000 gallons capacity and a Worthington engine of 7,000,000 gallons capacity. As the consumption has never risen to the full capacity of the plant, or of either of the engines, but one of these is used at a time, and the duplication of the plant insures a steady supply of water regardless of accidents to either of the engines.

Connected with the waterworks plant is the filtration plant with a present capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily. This will soon be increased to 10,000,000 or more. All of the water delivered to the people is chemically filtered and daily analyses show it to be practically pure.

The sewer system covers the entire city, with numerous outlets into Sandusky Bay. Within a few years an intercepting system will be installed and all of the sewage will be disposed of in a bacteriological disposal plant. This is one of the most important improvements on the list of those contemplated.

Sandusky has sixteen miles of paved streets, mostly with sheet asphalt, all of the main thoroughfares of the city being paved. All

other streets are macadamized and oiled. There are 80 miles of stone and concrete sidewalks.

Provision has already been made for the elimination of three of the grade crossings over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway (New York Central) tracks in the southern portion of the city. Engineers for the city and railway company are now at work on the plans and the work will go forward as speedily as possible. This improvement will open up for residence purposes a large section of the city now thinly settled.

Mayors

The following persons have served as mayor of Sandusky: Moors Farwell, George Anderson, John Wheeler, John Turk, Joseph M. Root, John Beatty, Samuel B. Caldwell, John N. Sloane, Ebenezer B. Sadler, W. N. Wetherell, Zenas W. Barker, Ebenezer Warner, John M. Brown, Horatio Wildman, Foster M. Follett, Charles Cross, George W. Smith, John G. Miller, William S. Pierson, Obadiah C. McClouth, Ferdinand Geiersdorf, Philander Gregg, George D. Daniel, William H. Wilson, Rush R. Sloane, William B. H. Hunt, James L. Dewitt, William B. H. Hunt, Charles Bouton, John Molter, George Lehrer and Jacob G. Dietz.

Public Officials and Organizations in Sandusky in 1915

Auditor—Fred W. Bauer.

Board of Control—Hon. Jacob Dietz, John J. Moltor, Edmund Savord.

Board of Health—Hon. Jacob Dietz, president; Dr. Charles Graefe, Dr. C. B. Bliss, Dr. J. K. Douglas, E. Lea Marsh, A. Royer.

Dairy and Meat Inspector—Dr. J. W. Reeder.

Health Officer—Dr. Henry Graefe, Jr.

Plumbing Inspector—Gustave Schelb.

Registrar of Vital Statistics—Fay W. Kilbourne.

Sanitary Police—John McDermott, W. L. Slate.

Visiting Nurse—Helen M. Hart.

City Detention Hospital—W. F. Gillespie, care taker, 619 Fifth Street.

City Physician—Dr. J. S. McClelland.

City Offices—Kingsbury Block.

Council—President, Emil Grob. Clerk, Edward C. Wagner. Members at large, J. Frank Donahue, Charles Kubach, J. C. Parsons. Ward members: 1, C. Webb Sadler; 2, Charles Gundlach; 3, Edwin Seebach; 4, Carl Wilke.

Department of Public Safety—Director, Edmund Savord. Fire department: Chief, Albert Hegemer; assistant, Alexander Rotzinger. Police department: Chief, Charles A. Weingates; captain, John Kennedy.

Department of Public Service—Director, John J. Molter. Superintendent of parks, Jacob Roth. Superintendent of streets, Andrew Rohrbacher. Waterworks department: Acting superintendent, John J. Molter; chief clerk, Edward C. Wagner.

Birdseye View, Sandusky

Mayor—Jacob G. Dietz; vice, Emil Grob.

Sinking Fund Trustees—John Quinn, president; Charles H. Zimmerman, William F. Seitz, James Flynn, Sr., Fred W. Bauer, secretary.

Treasurer—Robert A. Koegele.

Hospitals

Good Samaritan Hospital, 140 Van Buren Street—Trustees: Hon. Thomas M. Sloane, Watson Butler. Advisory board: President, Mrs. Fred Ohlemacher; vice president, Mrs. Martin Klenk; secretary, Elizabeth Graefe; treasurer, Mrs. James Sawyer. Board of managers: Rev. E. G. Mapes, Mozart Gallup, A. L. Marsh, Rev. T. J. C. Stellhorn, Willard A. Bishop, George P. Parker, Charles R. Melville.

Providence Hospital, 1002 Hayes Avenue—Chaplain, Rev. F. J. Pfyle; superior, Sister Eugene; assistant and superintendent of nurses, Sister Aurelia.

Societies

Business Girls' Christian Association—Bessie Taylor, president; Katherine Wirth, vice president; Anna Nier, secretary; Minnie Barnett, treasurer.

Daughters of the American Revolution—Martha Pitkin Chapter: Mrs. John T. Mack, regent; Mrs. G. F. Anderson, vice regent; Mrs. E. Alstaetter, secretary; Miss Abbie Woolworth, treasurer.

Eagles—Sandusky Aerie No. 444, F. O. E.: Henry Hart, W. P.; Jacob Dietz, secretary; Jacob Leser, treasurer.

Elks—Sandusky Lodge No. 285, B. P. O. E.: John A. Himmelein, E. R.; George Doerzbach, secretary; John D. Mack, treasurer.

The Erie County Agricultural Society—W. P. Scheid, president; F. H. Zerbe, secretary; John Quinn, treasurer.

Erie County Medical Association—Dr. William Storey, Castalia, president; Dr. Henry Graefe, secretary-treasurer.

Grand Army of the Republic—McMeens Post No. 19: E. D. Hawley, Com.; George W. Bender, Q. M.; Josh. B. Davis, Chap.

Knights of Columbus—Sandusky Council No. 546: Fred C. Printy, G. K.; B. T. Gagen, R. S.; George F. Leingang, F. S.; O. E. Kaufmann, treasurer.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Progress Lodge No. 1488: Carl Kautz, Prot.; Mrs. Theresa Barz, F. S.; John H. Gerold, treasurer.

Knights of Pythias—Sandusky Lodge No. 128: Hayes M. Adams, C. C.; John Gerold, M. of E.; A. C. Close, K. of R. & S.; Henry Reutter, M. of F. Uniform Rank, Garfield Co. No. 13: H. J. Close, captain; Robert Lange, recorder; Charles C. Fuchs, treasurer. Pythian Sisters, Zone Temple No. 86: Mrs. Louis Pitzer, M. E. C.; Mrs. William Wagner, M. of R.; Mrs. Bert Ward, F. K.

Maccabees—Bay View Tent No. 664: Mrs. Agnes Payne, Com.; Mrs. Gertrude Bruno, R. K.; Mrs. Minnie Curtis, F. K. F. W. Stephens Tent No. 1293: Hayes Adams, Com.; Charles Linkenbach, F. K. Protection

Tent No. 7: Joseph Andres, Com.; George C. Zimmerman, R. K. Reeves Hive No. 9, L. O. T. M.: Margaret Pfefferkorn, Com.; Mrs. Margaret Coe, R. K.; Louisa Lechler, F. A. Sandusky City Hive No. 101, L. O. T. M.: Mary Ohlemacher, L. C.; Anna Milne, R. K.; Bessie Wheeler, F. A.

Masonic Science Lodge No. 50, F. & A. M.: W. M. Charles N. Ebert, secretary-treasurer. Perseverance Lodge No. 329, F. & A. M.: W. M. Robert Worden, secretary-treasurer. Sandusky City Chapter No. 72, R. A. M.: C. M. King, H. P.; Robert Worden, secretary; F. P. Zollinger, treasurer. Sandusky City Council No. 26, R. & S. M.: Emil L. Bechstein, T. I. M.; Robert Worden, recorder; F. P. Zollinger, treasurer. Erie Commandery No. 23, K. T.: E. C. Robert Worden, recorder-treasurer. Eleanor Chapter No. 331, O. E. S.: Eleanor Frohman, W. M.; Jennie Farwell Peck, secretary; Elizabeth Clark, treasurer.

Odd Fellows Lodge No. 669, I. O. O. F.: Fred Hammond, N. G.; B. R. Jameson, R. S.; William Kubach, F. S. Erie Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F.: Edmund Gillett, C. P.; M. N. Sissenwain, scribe; John Ehrhardt, treasurer. Sandusky Bay Rebecca Lodge No. 175: Mrs. Charles J. Seele, N. G.; Mrs. Alma Knauer, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, treasurer.

The Sandusky Ad Club—Frank Schnaitter, president; William H. Dilgart, vice president; C. G. Abbey, secretary-treasurer.

Sandusky Business Men's Association—J. J. Dauch, president; E. M. Vietmeier, vice president; J. G. Hauser, secretary; George A. Scheuer, treasurer.

Sandusky Federation of Women's Clubs—Mrs. A. J. Scheuer, president; Mrs. E. A. Boyer, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Harris, treasurer.

Sandusky Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association—Frank Wetzler, president; Frank Windisch, secretary; August Thiem, treasurer.

Sandusky Trades and Labor Assembly—Jay C. Mason, president; Frederick L. Butts, recording secretary; John Mischler, financial secretary; Charles Thom, treasurer.

Spanish-American War Veterans—Santa Clara Camp, U. S. W. V.: Charles E. Stroud, Com.; L. D. Lea, adjutant. Erambert Case Camp No. 77, U. S. W. V.; Oliver V. Cook, Oscar Ocley, S. V.; Adam Horn, Jr. V. Santa Clara Auxiliary: Mrs. Sarah Doerzbach, president; Mrs. C. Klemm, secretary.

Sunyendeand Club—Roy Williams, president; E. W. Alstaetter, secretary; F. P. Zollinger, treasurer; Frank L. Smith, steward.

United Commercial Travelers, Sandusky Council No. 278—A. F. Biemiller.

Women's Christian Temperance Union—Ensign Union: Mrs. Charles Rockwell, president; Mrs. John Zook, secretary; Mrs. Charles A. Reeser, treasurer. Post Union: Mrs. A. F. Miller, president; Mrs. Esther Deboe, secretary; Mrs. William Meyers, treasurer.

Women's Relief Corps—McMeens Corps: Mrs. Jennie Townsend, president; Mrs. F. H. Montgomery, secretary; Mrs. Henrietta Weis, treasurer.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMERCE OF SANDUSKY

The Clarion of March 5, 1827, contained a detailed review of the commerce of Sandusky from the issue of the first number of that paper in April, 1822, to the former date. From that, it appeared that the number of lake arrivals each year was as follows: 1822, 178; 1823, 190; 1824, 254; 1825, 286; 1826, 355. The latter were from the following named ports: Detroit, 150; Buffalo, 131; Black Rock, 40; Cleveland, 13; Maumee, 6; Erie, 3; Canada, 2; Michilimackinac (Mackinac), 2; Green Bay, 1; Ashtabula, 1. Of the arrivals, 168 were of steamboats (the Chippewa, Henry Clay, Superior, Enterprise, Pioneer, Niagara, and William Penn); and 178 of schooners. The shortest season was that of 1823—from March 31st to December 13th; and the longest, 1824—from January 1st to December 29th—the bay being closed for two days only.

In 1833 the boats that ran on Lake Erie were The Sandusky, Bunker Hill, Milwaukee, Chesapeake, America and Indiana.

The Clarion of December 8, 1846, states that 60,000 bushels of wheat a week are shipped from Sandusky to Buffalo and Oswego.

On October 30, 1850, 111,644 bushels of wheat were shipped from Sandusky. On November 10, 1851, the Register states that to November 1st, 2,017,548 bushels of wheat and 558,016 bushels of corn were shipped from Sandusky. On April 5, 1854, the Register states sturgeon are caught so plentifully that they could not be sold. As late as October 1, 1877, Linkenbach & Company caught a sturgeon weighing 125 pounds.

The Harbor

From the earliest days of lake navigation, Sandusky harbor has been considered the best on the chain of lakes. Practically landlocked, it offers a safe haven in time of storm and gives anchorage room for more vessels than any other harbor on the inland seas.

In the early days of navigation, long before the age of steam vessels, this was the objective point of all vessels that sailed the lakes. From the upper lakes lumber and other products were brought down. From Sandusky, Venice and Milan were shipped in all directions the wheat and corn grown on the fertile farms of interior Ohio. From the waters of the lake came the myriads of fish caught by hardy fishermen and to the north and west went the products of the coal mines of Central Ohio. Passenger packets from Buffalo landed thousands of immigrants in Sandusky to find homes in the new country.

With the advent of steam vessels of deep draught, came a period when lake traffic fell off, as the harbor was too shallow to accommodate the larger vessels. But, through the efforts of the people of Sandusky and their representatives in Congress, wide and deep channels have been dug so that now the largest vessels on the lakes can not only enter and leave the harbor, but have plenty of room within the channel.

The main channel, leading in from the lake, is 400 feet wide and 21 feet deep. At its junction with a lateral channel passing along the water front of the city, is a deep basin in which vessels can anchor or turn without danger. The lateral channel is 21 feet deep and 300 feet wide and gives access to all of the docks of the city's front.

While traffic has not yet reached its maximum, the benefit of the new channel is shown by the constantly increased tonnage of vessels entering and clearing from this port. At one dock alone—the South Shore Dock Company's—the tonnage outbound increased from 253,237 in 1906 to 1,753,893 in 1911, and shipments thus far this year indicate that the 2,000,000 mark will be passed before navigation closes. Outbound shipments are mostly coal, while sand and lumber come in.

Ten years ago the customs office of this port was operated at a loss to the Government and was maintained only because of the large enrollment of vessels in the district and the necessity for entering Canadian products, mainly not dutiable. Now it handles imports which bring its receipts far in excess of its expenses.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 1,166 vessels entered Sandusky from foreign ports and 1,590 from domestic ports. Clearances for foreign ports totaled 1,257 vessels and for domestic ports, 1,497 vessels. The value of the port's exports to Canada, mostly coal, was $1,434,009. Imports were received from Italy, Spain, France, Germany, England and Canada, and the entries of merchandise free and dutiable, were 713 in number.

Both the importing and exporting business of the port have shown a steady growth for some years past and there is every reason to believe that before many years at the present growth, Sandusky will have reclaimed her old-time importance as a lake port. The establishment of new industries will contribute much toward that end.

In 1853 W. W. Wetherell & Co. built large numbers of railroad cars for roads. On May 30, 1853, the Register notes their building two cars for the C., H. & D. Railroad Company. At one order they built fifty passenger cars for one road. They failed in the '60s because the Illinois Central owed them over $200,000 and the road went into insolvency. Their plant was the corner of Fulton and Washington streets. At the same time and for many years later the firm of Thorpe, Norcross & Thorpe used as a furniture factory the building now used as a post-office annex.

In 1865 Gregg, Ockoback & Co. operated a wood factory in Sandusky. They had a main building 300 feet long by 80 feet wide and two stories high with painthouse and storehouses in addition. Besides making

wheels and various kinds of woodwork, they were engaged in manufacturing a sulky hay rake of J. Hollingsworth & Co. for which they were then filling an order for 1,000 to be sold at $60 apiece. They then employed over 100 hands. Their plant covered four acres of ground.

In the season of 1907, 1,500,000 tons of coal were shipped from two docks at Sandusky. On August 31, 1912, the Register states 200,000 tons of sand and 5,000 of fish had been shipped that season from Sandusky. On July 1, 1913, Sandusky becomes a sub-port and Charles P. Caldwell is placed in charge.

Modern Transportation Facilities

Sandusky's transportation facilities consist of five trunk line steam railroads, one electric line and by vessels to all points on the Great Lakes. Of the five railroads, Sandusky is the terminal of four, and furnishes direct and quick transit to all points east, west and south.

Freight loaded in Sandusky on Monday, is delivered to consignee on Tuesday as far east as Cleveland, as far west as Toledo and south to Columbus. "Next day" deliveries are also made to Newark, Alliance, Lima and Dayton and intermediate points. Second day deliveries are made at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Wheeling.

All five railroads have modern facilities for handling shipments, whether in carload lots or less and the rates are as favorable as at any point in this territory.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway is the great east and west highway passing through Sandusky. It handles very much of the city's traffic and its service is prompt and efficient.

The Lake Erie and Western, now a part of the New York Central system, has its northern terminus at Sandusky and brings to the city much of the grain and farm products of the rich agricultural country through which it passes between Sandusky and Bloomington, Illinois. Its traffic is handled at the offices and warehouses of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

The Baltimore and Ohio makes Sandusky one of its leading lake terminals. The line entering the city was formerly the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railway, the second oldest railway in Ohio and extends south to Newark, but meets the two main lines crossing Ohio at Chicago Junction, where close passenger and freight connections are made.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis enters Sandusky over the tracks of the first railway line built in Ohio. Originally it was the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad and extended from Sandusky to Springfield. This line is now the lake division of the system and passenger and freight connections are made with other parts of the system at Bellefontaine, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati. Good passenger and freight service is given and the road does a heavy business in and out of Sandusky.

The Pennsylvania enters Sandusky over the tracks of what was originally the Sandusky and Columbus Short Line. It operates as one division between Sandusky and Columbus and makes connections with its other lines at Carrothers, Bucyrus and Columbus, giving quick service over all of the lines of the system.

Over this line the Pennsylvania and Norfolk and Western railroads transport the bulk of the coal destined to upper lake ports and the traffic during the navigation season is very heavy, aggregating about 2,000,000 tons. In connection with the Pennsylvania, the South Shore Dock Company operates the docks at the west end of the harbor over which the coal is handled. The largest vessels of the lakes are loaded at these terminals at the rate of 1,000 tons per hour, and during the season, often three large vessels are loaded daily.

Passenger traffic service, including express shipments, is exceptionally favorable to the traveler and to business. Frequent and well equipped trains are operated on all of the steam lines entering the city, while the Lake Shore Electric Railway operates a car every hour, each way, to points reached by its lines and fast limited trains every two hours.

Except the Twentieth Century Limited, all through trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stop at Sandusky. The schedules are so arranged that the passenger can leave for either the East or West at almost any time of the day he finds most convenient. In all, seventeen passenger trains stop at Sandusky every day—eight eastbound and nine westbound.

The Lake Erie and Western runs four passenger trains daily and in the summer season this is usually increased to six.

The Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Big Four operate three trains each way daily.

In addition to these regular trains all of the roads run numerous special excursion trains in the summer season, bringing over 800 people to the city to enjoy the summer resorts, to which Sandusky is the gateway.

Steamers ply daily between Sandusky, Put-in-Bay, Lakeside, Detroit and Cleveland. The service on these lines is fast and of high character and the boats are usually crowded with excursionists and pleasure seekers during the summer months.

The Lake Shore Electric Railway has two lines into Sandusky—the main line between Cleveland and Toledo and the Sandusky-Norwalk branch. On the former, a car leaves in each direction every hour. Every other hour is a limited car which stops only at important stations and lands the Sandusky traveler in Cleveland in a trifle over two hours and in Toledo in a little less than that time. The cars are roomy and comfortable and the service first class.

A car leaves every hour and a half on the Sandusky-Norwalk line, except in the summer season when an hourly schedule is maintained. Connection is made at Norwalk with the southern branch of the Lake Shore Electric and with cars through to Shelby and Mansfield.

Made in Sandusky

These articles are made in Sandusky and sent all over the world: Auto trucks, auto axles, auto motors, auto transmissions, auto wheels, aeronautic motors, air compressors, baskets, bitters, boilers, bolsters, brass castings, brick, building tile, buggies, barrels, billiard chalk, blinds, carriages, carriage wheels, cigar boxes, corrugated bottle wrappers, corrugated paper boxes, corrugated paper bolsters, candy, cement, cement blocks, cider, crayons, chalks, champagne, dray wheels, doors, engine mufflers, friction clutches, frictionless ball bearings, frictionless roller bearings, fish barrels, fire escapes, fish oil, farm motors, fertilizers, gas engines, gasoline engines, glass, glass blowing machines, gloves and mittens, grape juice, hollow tile, hydraulic machinery, inner casing for auto tires, iron castings, iron fences, ice tools, jail cells, kraut barrels, lime, machinery bearings, marine motors, nuts and bolts, ornamental iron work, oil engines, proprietary medicines, power boats, paints, paper mill machinery, pulleys, paper boxes, pumps, planes, row boats, school crayons, sashes, screens, skirts, soap, steel castings, truck wheels, tailors' chalk, thread cutting machines, underwear, vises, wagons, wagon wheels, wines, wine machinery, wine casks, wood working machinery, wooden boxes, window glass, washing machines.

Industrial Sandusky

When the up-to-date native of the Island of Java now takes his dusky sweetheart out for a boat ride, in these advanced days, he uses a motor boat, and the chances are that the motor which propels the little vessel through the tropic waters was constructed in Sandusky. Marine motors are being shipped from Sandusky factories to Java, China, South Africa and other far away parts of the world.

Other Sandusky products have an equally wide distribution. The merchant tailor of Cape Town uses chalk made in Sandusky to mark his goods for cutting. The traveler on Australian-New Zealand steamers, growing thirsty, finds his favorite vintage packed in corrugated paper wrappers made in Sandusky. The traveler in Japan and China sees Sandusky made engines doing many kinds of work and the automobilist touring Europe, if he looks closely, will likely find that some important part of his machine has been made in Sandusky.

Sandusky boxes, Sandusky carpenters' and farmers' tools, Sandusky barrels, Sandusky washing machines, Sandusky roller bearings, large and small, will be found all over the United States and in many foreign lands.

No claim is made that Sandusky is a great manufacturing center compared with cities where the steel industry has gained a strong foothold, but neither is Sandusky a "dead" city, industrially speaking. The products of its factories are noted everywhere for their high quality and every concern is doing a good, substantial business.

A personal canvass during the past few weeks of a large majority of the manufacturing plants of the city revealed the fact that nearly all are

running to their capacity, while some are overcrowded with orders. There were few complaints of dull business, and these came only from concerns whose products are out of season at this time of the year.

The newer industries and plants located largely through the efforts of the Business Men's Association, without exception, report growing business, and the prospects are bright for steadily increasing business, and already plans are being put into operation to run these concerns to their full capacity in anticipation of increased demands for their products. Our older and well established plants report business steadily increasing and the outlook good.

One healthy indication in the local industrial field is the effort to bring here concerns for whose product there is a demand the year around, and older concerns, formerly making products for which the demand varied with the seasons, are taking on new lines to insure a steady business all the year, so that men may be assured of regular employment. This tendency is noticeable in all lines of manufacture and its influence has already been felt among our wage workers.

There is room in Sandusky, however, for more factories. Sites, suitable for either large or small concerns, are to be had for the asking, provided the concern is of good standing, and our transportation facilities are not excelled by any city in Ohio. There is room, especially, for such industries as can utilize the products of existing concerns which are developing the natural resources of this territory. Any concern that can manufacture a marketable product using cement, stone, lime, sand or gypsum will find it especially advantageous to locate here. It is believed in some quarters that a factory that could utilize the immense fruit crop of this territory would do well.

Other natural resources are capable of development and there are hundreds of good opportunities for enterprising men who have the ability, with moderate capital, to grasp them. While labor is now well employed, Sandusky has always been remarkably free from labor troubles and strikes. Employers and employes keep on good terms, one with another, and there is every reason to believe this wholesome state of affairs will continue indefinitely.

In compiling the statistics which form a part of this article, no account has been taken of the wine, stone, fish, cement, sand and ice industries, for the reason that each of these, based upon some natural resource, forms the subject of separate articles which appear in other parts of this issue. The figures do, however, cover as accurately as possible all industries making products of iron and steel, textiles, wood and paper, together with the glass industry as now constituted, but not including the new factories which are soon to be in operation.

In these industries, forty-seven in number, there is employed $4,449,500 of capital. They give employment to an average of 2,488 people and there is annually paid out for labor—not including office and executive payrolls—$1,261,900.

The number of people employed and the aggregate pay includes both male and female and those classed as skilled and unskilled. It was

found impossible to separate the figures as to these classes. It may be said, however, that skilled workmen in Sandusky are able to command from $3 to $5 per day, and common labor is as well paid as in the larger cities of the neighborhood, while the wages of women workers, as a rule, are better than in the larger cities.

The Breweries

There is no man more familiar with the brewing business in this city than John G. Strobel, with the exception that he does not remember the building where the Phoenix Brewery of C. S. Higgins, as first advertised by the Clarion, to have been located April 24, 1851, on lot 1, Water Street.

The following statement is by him: "The first brewery in the city was the Phoenix brewery, which is now used by John G. Dorn as a wine cellar. The next brewery was the brewery of Winson & Fox which was established in 1849 at the foot of Harrison street and later became Ilg's brewery until 1864 when it was conducted by Sorgel, Dorn & Raible until 1871 when it was purchased by Strobel and Ilg, and later by Ilg & Co. who conducted it until it ceased business in the 80's."

The directory of 1873 shows George Baier conducting a brewery on the south side of Jefferson Street, between Putnam and Harrison. This was a small brewery which later ceased doing business. At this time Winson & Fox conducted the Bay City Brewery, where Frank Stang later conducted a brewery.

Kuebeler & Co. then conducted a brewery at the same location as at present.

The directory of 1874 mentions Nicholas Wagner as having a brewery, but who he was or where the brewery was located is not known at present.

On March 8, 1896, the Kuebeler and Stang breweries consolidated as the Kuebeler-Stang Brewing Co. On January 1, 1898, the Kuebeler-Stang Brewing Co. became part of the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co., and both of the breweries are still operated by the Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. under the management of John Stang as the local vice president.

On January 1, 1883, the Register states that there were at that time 321 saloons in the county and 244 in the city, which, with 16,000 population, gave a saloon to every sixty-five of the population.

There has been for many years a small brewery at Milan, originally conducted by John Scholl.

In 1914 the Joseph Herb Brewing Co. was organized.

Fishing Industry

From its earliest beginnings, Sandusky has been the center of the fresh water fish supply of the country. It has been the largest and most important source of this necessity of life.

For many years fishing was regarded as the city's principal industry and the product of the nets spread in every direction from this port was

shipped to all parts of the country. With the development of the supply in other fresh waters, through artificial propagation, the market territory for the Sandusky caught product has necessarily been somewhat restricted, but the quantity caught in these waters and shipped out from Sandusky has diminished comparatively little.

Lake Erie whitefish, pickerel, herring, perch and catfish have long been regarded as choice delicacies everywhere and the demand for them, particularly in the eastern states, is as heavy as ever. The greater part of these fish are caught in the vicinity of and marketed from this city, where five companies do a prosperous business. Last year over 10,000,000 pounds of these fish were shipped from Sandusky alone, going to all parts of the East and Middle West.

It is not easy to say to how many people the industry gives employment. The five companies operating here employ constantly nearly 200 men, nearly all of whom live in Sandusky. But there are many others who own and operate their own nets and do their own lifting and carrying to port, who sell their catches to these companies. The number of men and boats so engaged varies so much from time to time that any figures would be misleading.

In addition to the fish brought directly into this port, those taken at Vermilion, Huron, Port Clinton and other neighboring ports are largely distributed from here, the orders passing through our local offices.

Some ten years ago, for a series of years, catches were very light and it was feared by many that Lake Erie had been "fished out." But since then the supply has increased and the business has again become one of the most important of our local industries. Some of the species of fish, formerly caught plentifully, have almost disappeared, but the supply of the best varieties—whitefish, pickerel, herring and perch—seems to be growing greater from year to year. This is attributed, in large part, to artificial propagation at the Put-in-Bay hatchery, which annually hatches out billions of these fish, and when they have grown to suitable size, places them into the water of the lake.

Sanduskians are benefited by the plentitude of fish by the fact that the retail price here is much lower than anywhere else and the supply comes to the tables of the people in much fresher condition than is possible elsewhere. This latter is not so great an advantage as it was at one time, for the modern methods of packing and storage and the quick transportation facilities of these days enable shippers to deliver their product to distant points within a day or two from the time of lifting the nets.

Within the past few years the once despised carp has grown much in favor, both with the public and with fishermen. Up to about ten years ago this species was regarded as a nuisance and a destroyer of other and more profitable grades of fish. For some years they were caught in great numbers and destroyed, or sold for fertilizer. Markets were found for them, however, and now there is a demand which sometimes exceeds the supply. They are sold mostly in eastern cities, but people in this section are becoming accustomed to using them and they

are growing in favor where the finer kinds of fish are available. A considerable number of fishermen devote their efforts exclusively to this species and find it highly profitable.

Like all other lines of business the fishing industry has become systematized within the past few years. The old-time free and easy methods of buying and selling have given way to modern methods, with the result that there is a much steadier supply.

Sand Industry

Sandusky furnishes building sand for the greater part of Ohio and a considerable part of other nearby states. The sand of Lake Erie, particularly that found in the neighborhood of Pelee Island, is of superior quality and is much in demand. Four companies, operating six large sand-suckers, are engaged in the business and about 200,000 tons of the material is shipped out annually.

The business gives employment to sixty-six people and during the summer season is very active.

Lake sand is used almost entirely now in building operations, though about 10,000 tons annually go to railroads and electric lines for use on engines and cars. The sand so used is of a specially fine grade and brings a better price than that used for building purposes.

By the 1915 directory the City of Sandusky has 28 attorneys, 13 bakeries, 35 barber shops, 2 breweries, 56 building contractors, 13 cigar factories, 23 churches, 16 dentists, 14 drug stores, 22 dry goods stores, 8 wholesale fish dealers, 4 foundries, 76 groceries, 11 hardware stores, 13 hotels, 33 factories, 24 doctors, 2 hospitals, 4 undertakers, 4 newspapers, 8 theaters and 45 saloons.

CHAPTER XVIII

SANDUSKY CITY SCHOOLS

While much of the school history of Erie County as a whole can be found in the following chapter, the reader should also consult the index for references to the educational affairs in the other townships and communities of the county.

As proof that there was school in Sandusky between 1820 and 1835 the following facts are adduced:

1. The record of the first election in the city on the first Monday of May, 1824, states the election was held in the schoolhouse.

2. The Clarion of November 5, 1823, contains the following:

Notice

To the Patrons of Sandusky City Schools:

All those indebted to me for teaching school are requested to settle the same immediately, and save the cost of agency. FRED DEVOE.

3. The Clarion of December 8, 1827, announces the school of A Cooke (the father of Charles E. and Geo. A. Cooke) in the second story of E. Clemons house, to be opened December 12, 1827.

Mrs. Mary Dewey, the daughter of E. Clemons, states that this house stood on Market Street.

It may, at some future time, be the pleasant duty of the historian to trace the educational progress in our country through the century in which we live, and perhaps onward through other centuries.

If this labor should ever be undertaken, it will be found that, from about the year 1830, the conviction grew rapidly stronger and deeper that there is an inseparable connection between good government and universal education, and that the best security for the prosperity of any country or people lies in providing all practicable means to make the whole people both intelligent and virtuous.

Not only the legislatures of the older states steadily and largely increased their appropriations for school purposes, but the older and more wealthy cities from about the same period taxed themselves most liberally for the same object. Many of the less-favored cities and smaller towns also acted in the same spirit and with the same enlightened zeal to secure the direct and immediate benefits of the best possible training for all the children.

Though below several of the cities of Ohio in wealth, population and prosperity, still the records of expenditures for the support of schools for the last thirty-eight years must show that Sandusky has kept at

least in even line with other cities of equal population in the steady and liberal support she has given to her public schools.

Miscellaneous Items from 1838 to 1848, and Antecedent to the Graded System

It is usually said that in 1818 on lot No. 1 on Wayne Street, there was a log school building kept by Sallie Stimpson as a teacher, and in 1819 Jennings & Darling built a school building on lot No. 7, Washington Row, which was used until the lot was sold by the town proprietor. On November 5, 1823, the Clarion contained the following notice:

"To the Patrons of Sandusky City Schools: All those indebted to me for teaching school are requested to settle the same immediately and save the costs of agency.—Fred Devoe."

The Clarion of December 8, 1827, contains an advertisement that A. Cooke (father of George A. and C. E. Cooke) would open a school in the second story of E. E. Clemons' house on December 12, 1827. E. E. Clemons was an early constable here, the father of Mrs. Mary Dewey, and lived on Market Street.

In 1833 Mrs. Bois had a school in a frame building near Butts' hardware store, and in 1836 Mrs. Elizabeth and Mary McNeal had a private school in the old courthouse, which was later kept by a Mrs. Brown.

In 1837-38-39-40 Quincy Adams, B. F. Spaulding and B. F. Hickox taught a pay school in the basement of Grace Church.

Previous to the year 1838 we find few evidences of general interest in the public schools in Sandusky.

On the 10th day of September, 1838, the following entry was made upon the school records of the city:

"To Amos Earl, Recorder of the Town of Sandusky:

"Sir: You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1838, I appointed Lucas S. Beecher, S. B. Caldwell and Morse Farwell school directors for the school district comprised within the limits of the corporation of Sandusky, with full powers as such to act until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

(Signed) "John F. Campbell,
"Superintendent of Common Schools."

The school records show that this new board on the day of appointment (September 10, 1838) met with the school directors of Portland Township, namely, William Marshall, Moors Farwell, John G. Camp and Charles F. Drake, and, in accordance with the law providing for such cases, annexed the entire territory of Portland Township to the corporate Town of Sandusky for school purposes.

At an election held by the people, September 21, 1838, Oran Follett, Francis D. Parish and Samuel B. Caldwell were chosen directors.

In a letter published July 21, 1868, in the Register, Mr. F. D. Parish says:

"That the first frame building in Sandusky, known as the old White Store, was on the north side of Water Street, next door west of the

premises now occupied by the Wells-Fargo Express Company. He further says the first school house was built on the west end of the lot later occupied by the residence of Eleutheros Cooke (where the Star Theatre is now). This building was fitted up as a residence and occupied by Col. H. H. Wilcoxon for several years on the same spot where it was erected. Col. Wilcoxon was a prominent business man at an early day.

"About 1826-7 Isaac Darling built another school house on the ground now occupied by Grace Episcopal Church, which was removed later to lot 50 Wayne Street, and was torn down in 1868."

October 10, 1838. At a meeting of the directors, present, F. D. Parish, O. Follett and S. B. Caldwell ordered that there shall be two male teachers hired for three months from the 1st of November, next, and that two female teachers be also employed from the 1st of November, and that suitable rooms for said schools be engaged in such parts of the district of Sandusky as will best accommodate the same.

(Signed) F. D. Parish, Chairman.

In pursuance of the above order, Mr. Orlando Ransom and Miss Ann Gustin and Miss E. Hendry were employed as teachers for the winter of 1838-39. The expenditure of wages for teachers, rent of rooms and fuel amounted, for this school year, to $355. Nothing appeared on the school records until some years later of the number of children in the district, or of their attendance upon the schools.

October 10, 1838, J. N. Davidson, William B. Smith and Henry F. Merry were elected school directors. November 9, 1839, it was resolved by the board of directors to rent three rooms in the Methodist Chapel, one room of a brick building in the Western Liberties, one room in the Presbyterian Church, and two rooms in Grace Church, for the use of schools from 1838 to 1840.

December 4, 1840, Z. W. Barker was elected school director.

The teachers for the winter of 1839-40 were Mr. D. Higbie, at $30 per month; Mr. Noah Merrill, at $25 per month; Miss Mary L. Brown, at $24 per month; Miss Ann S. Gustin, $14; Miss Sarah A. Brown, $14, and Miss Martha J. McElwain at $15 per month.

During the winter of 1840-41 there was one male teacher, Mr. Charles Cochran, and there were five female teachers at salaries of the previous year. No record of any summer school for this year.

September 17, 1841, Earl Bill, Zenas W. Barker and William W. Wetherell were elected school directors.

October 11, 1841. The foregoing named directors-elect, failing to take the oath of office as required by law, Charles W. Cochran, then acting school superintendent, appointed William W. Wetherell, Zenas W. Barker and Foster M. Follett, school directors.

During the winter of 1841-42 two male teachers, Rev. B. H. Hickox and Mr. S. Jefferson, were employed, the former at $30, the latter at $28 per month, but Mr. Hickox was to ring the church bell for the assembling of scholars, which perhaps accounts for the difference in their wages. There were five female teachers also employed during this term.

In the school report made September 16, 1842, by A. Root, we find there had been enrolled during that year, in all the schools, 193 males and 184 females, total 377. The following item is from the same report: "There being no school houses in the district, we rented school rooms and incurred other expenses in support of the schools to the amount of $174. We were also under the necessity of purchasing a stove at a cost of $12, and a writing table which cost $4, both of which are now on hand and will be useful in furnishing the school houses hereafter to be built."

So it seemed that the first public school property of the City of Sandusky was a stove and a writing table, together valued at $16; that the title to these was acquired in 1842, and that the hope was then cherished that these would "be useful in furnishing the school houses thereafter to be built."

The same report states that a tax of 2 mills on the dollar was levied on the property of the district for school purposes, and that this levy produced $242; that $175 of this was then collected, the balance being delinquent.

(By reference to Haskell and Smith's Gazetteer of the United States, we find that Sandusky at this time contained about 300 dwellings and 1,200 inhabitants.)

September 16, 1842. A. H. Moss, F. M. Follett and Z. W. Barker were elected school directors. There were two male teachers and four female teachers employed during the winter of 1842-43.

The branches taught were "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Philosophy." School funds received from all sources this year, $349.09.

September 19, 1843. Henry F. Merry was elected school director.

Erection of School Buildings

October 14, 1843. At a meeting of the voters of the school district it was, on motion of Eleutherous Cooke, "resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare and present a plan for the erection of one or more school houses in the town of Sandusky, to ascertain the plans of the said Directors for such school house or houses, and the probable expense of building them; to inquire into the expediency of locating one or more of said buildings in the Public Grounds, or of purchasing one or more lots for that purpose, and to report the result of their labors and inquiries at an adjourned meeting, together with their opinion of the expediency of erecting at present such building or buildings."

On motion, Moors Farwell, Alexander M. Porter and Zenas W. Barker were appointed such committee.

February 21, 1844. The above committee reported in favor of purchasing lots near the east and west markets and another in the "Western Liberties" on which to erect buildings, and concluded by saying: "Your committee suppose that the proper site for the High School is the Public

Square, and the plan of the building should be such as will be both creditable and ornamental to the town."

The qualified electors of the town assembled, pursuant to notice, to hear the report of the committee, approved the same and voted to have the buildings erected.

Winter of 1843-44. Three male and four female teachers were employed in the schools.

September 20, 1844. Foster M. Follett was re-elected school director. The expenses of the schools for this school year were $535.22 and the branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

During portions of the year 1844-45 we find Mr. Homer Goodwin, Mr. A. W. Nason, Mr. John R. Johnson and Mr. E. P. Jones making the list of male teachers, and Miss L. A. McElwain, Miss Ann Gustin and Miss Mary E. Goodwin the list of lady teachers.

The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Latin and philosophy. Cost of sustaining the schools, $519.24. Charles B. Squires was elected school director September 20, 1845. The several school buildings, voted by the people February 21, 1844, were completed and occupied a part of this year, 1845. Cost of the four buildings, including three lots, fences, desks and other furniture, with interest on money loaned, $6,050.

School year of 1845-46. November 1, 1845, the following appointments of teachers were made by the directors: A. C. Heustis, principal of high school, $45 per month; A. W. Nason, assistant, $30 per month; Miss L. A. McElwain, preceptress, $18 per month, and Mr. E. P. Jones, Mr. E. Merry, Jr., and Mr. J. B. Johnson, for the district schools in the other parts of town, at $26 per month each. Also Miss Smith, Miss White and Miss Latscha at $14 per month each. In September, 1846, the annual school report showed an attendance of 371 scholars in all the schools. The branches taught in the high school were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Latin, French, philosophy, chemistry and physiology. Tuition expenses for the school year $808.61. H. F. Merry was re-elected school director, September 18, 1846.

The following teachers were appointed for the winter of 1846-47: Males—A. C. Huestis, A. M. Barker, E. P. Jones, James W. Shankland, James Evers. Ladies—L. A. McElwain, L. M. Jones, D. R. Whipple, L. B. Sprague, A. D. Latscha, M. Strong and E. Brewster.

February 15, 1847. Cuyler Leonard was appointed school director by the township clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. B. Squire.

July 19, 1847. A. W. Nason was elected principal of the high school at a salary of $35 per month; July 29, 1847, Miss Eliza Moore was elected teacher at $14 per month; August 26, Miss M. Johns was elected teacher at $15 per month; September 6, 1847, pupils enrolled during the year, 490. Branches taught, same as previous year, with algebra and astronomy added. F. M. Follett re-elected school director. The teachers

for the winter of 1848 were Mr. A. W. Nason, principal of the high school; other teachers and for other schools, Mr. H. Goodwin, Mr. E. P. Jones, Mr. H. P. Hall. Ladies, Miss M. Johns, Miss L. A. McElwain, Miss L. A. Jones, Miss E. Moore, Miss L. A. Sprague, Miss S. Irvin, Miss D. R. Whipple and Miss E. C. Cooper. During the first part of the fall term of 1848, Mr. S. Minor acted as principal of the high school; during the last part Mr. Homer Goodwin was employed. Miss Helen Follett, Miss E. Lewis, Miss M. Barrett, Miss H. M. Hoyt and Miss L. Barney were elected as teachers for the fall term of 1848.

It will be observed from the foregoing sketch that the money and labors of the school directors were mostly expended upon the winter schools. There are, however, allusions to summer schools, supported partly by public funds, helped through by rate bills, or sustained entirely by rate bills. It is due to the liberality of the public school managers of the period just passed over to state that none were excluded from the schools sustained in any part by public funds, and that bills for tuition or current expenses were never presented to such as were not entirely able to pay.

Before proceeding to speak of the adoption of a more full graded system, next in order, it is proper to refer to

The First Teachers Institute in Ohio

It is due the memory of a few persons and is also but simple justice to the public spirit of this city at that early day of educational efforts to state that the first teachers institute held in Ohio, specially intended to benefit teachers of all grades of schools, was organized in Sandusky, September 2, 1845.

Hon. E. Lane, Rev. L. Hull and C. B. Squires were particularly active and earnest in procuring instructors and lecturers and in securing the attendance of teachers from Erie and surrounding counties, and in other ways contributing to make the institute, then an experiment, a most undoubted success. While they soon had the satisfaction of feeling that they had judged correctly and acted wisely respecting the local and immediate value of a teachers' institute upon the schools of the city and county, they, proudly, little suspected what radical changes in school laws and school instruction in Ohio might result from this first right beginning.

Ninety-seven teachers were enrolled as members of this first institute. The instructors were Hon. Salem Town of New York; Asa D. Lord and M. F. Cowdery of Ohio. Lectures on special subjects were given during the session by Hon. S. Town, Hon. E. Lane, A. D. Lord, C. B. Squires, Lyman Preston and M. F. Cowdery. The session continued one week and closed with a general and cordial expression of opinion that such meetings of teachers for the discussion of questions of practical value in the schoolroom were deserving of the highest commendation.

Adoption and Organization of the Graded School System

In November, 1848, the three school directors of Sandusky, Foster M. Follett, Henry F. Merry and Cuyler Leonard, elected, and then acting under the general school law of the state, employed the writer of this sketch to take the supervision of all schools of the city and to adopt such classification of pupils as the condition of buildings and other circumstances would permit.

On the first Monday in December, 1848, in pursuance of notice previously given, the pupils of the several schools assembled at the high school building to be examined in their several studies and distributed into four distinct grades, according to proficiency. The names of grades then adopted were primary, secondary, grammar and high schools.

At the end of the first week four primary schools, with an average of about sixty-five pupils each; three secondary, with about sixty pupils each; two grammar schools with about eighty pupils each, and one high school with about sixty pupils, stood in place of the several hitherto unclassified district schools of the city.

In view both of the very radical character of this change and of the very limited number of classified schools in Ohio, or elsewhere, that might be referred to as precedents, there was a far more prompt and cheerful acquiescence on the part of the public than was anticipated by those having the work in charge.

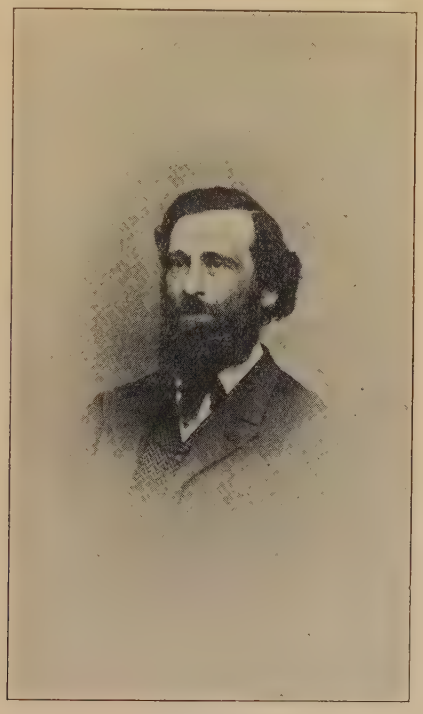
The board of school directors, by whose express permission and under whose special direction the public schools were first graded, consisted of Foster M. Follett, Henry F. Merry and Cuyler Leonard.

The teachers first placed in charge of these graded schools were: Miss Fanny B. Stone, Miss Matilda Barrett, Miss L. Barney and Miss Almira Smith, of the primary schools; Miss Eliza Lewis, Miss H. M. Hoyt and Miss E. Moore, of the secondary schools; Miss Helen Follett, Miss E. Barker, Miss A. Osborn and Mr. W. H. Nye, of the grammar schools. Mrs. M. F. Cowdery and Miss L. A. McElwain were appointed assistant teachers in the high school, and Mr. M. F. Cowdery, principal of the high school and superintendent of all the schools.

A few weeks of patient labor sufficed to satisfy both teacher and the public that the change to the graded plan was a step in the right direction, but to those having the schools in charge it was but a single step. The act itself of establishing the grades involved many other questions which must be at once considered, some of them very speedily decided. How many classes shall there be in each grade? What work shall these classes, in a given time, be expected to do? How long will these pupils remain in the grade in which they are now placed? How will the proficiency of the classes be tested when such are candidates for promotion? In what particular respects is more thoroughness to be sought in graded schools than under the former ungraded plan, with the youngest pupils? What can children from six to eight years of age, safely, cheerfully, healthfully, thoroughly learn? What from eight to ten? What from ten to twelve? How much attempted in the high school? How much of the

high school, as a feature of the system, had not now many evolved and bitter enemies and doubting friends? And how much can be wisely attempted in the then state of public opinion?

What are the very best methods of teaching reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic? What must be done with tardy pupils, with all sorts of delinquent pupils? What shall be done with profanity, falsehood and outcropping depravity generally, and what rewards shall be promised to the industrious and obedient? Can the young be won to a noble and virtuous life by any human skill or persuasion? And, further back still, is the formation of character at all included in the duties of the teacher?



S. S. Cotton

Many of these questions have, of course, received attention in former schools and under widely different circumstances, but a fresh and deeper significance was given to each of these problems as new possibilities in instruction seemed to be dawning with the adoption of graded schools for all the children.

As the school work went forward, some of these difficulties disappeared from the list, with little direct conscious effort on the part of those chiefly concerned, while others were only to be vanquished by the gradual approaches, the deep trenches, the persistence and courage by which alone strong fortresses are reduced.

Noting events chronologically it should be here stated that the "act for the better organization of the public schools in cities, towns, etc.,"

was passed by the Ohio Legislature in February, 1849, and during the first term of the schools of this city under the graded system. As soon as an authenticated copy of the law could be procured from Columbus, the required "written notices were posted up in three public places," calling upon the qualified electors to assemble at the expiration of ten days and vote for or against the adoption of the special law.

When the election occurred, the law was adopted without a dissenting vote, and, with scarcely a word of change, remained the school law of the city until superseded by the codified school laws of 1873. The adoption of this law at this time gave a new impetus to what had already been begun. Increasing the number of directors from three to six, enlarging and defining the powers of the new board, and, best of all, providing by equal taxation upon all the property for the maintenance of good schools, open alike to the poor and the rich, and free to every nationality and every race.

Although the adoption of the special law at this time did not directly aid in solving the more professional problems before alluded to, it was exceedingly inspiriting to teachers to feel that a fairer day was dawning upon their labors and prospects than they had ever before known.

The new members elected under the special law, Earl Bill, David Souter and F. T. Barney, cordially concurred in the grading of the schools as they found them organized under the former members, F. M. Follett, H. F. Merry and Cuyler Leonard, and now, together, constituting the new board.

During the latter part of 1850 there was added to the foregoing grades an unclassified school. It was found after a year of experience with four grades, that pupils most regular in attendance and most industrious in their studies, were continually interrupted and hindered in progress by accessions to the classes of pupils who were many months behind them in attainments. Many children were sent into the schools with the full knowledge that they would remain but the winter months, or for less time, and were exceedingly reluctant to undertake the regular work prescribed for the grades.

Further, if proficiency in the studies was rigidly made the basis of admission or assignment to grades, a great diversity of ages would be brought together—children, unlike in sympathies, must be placed side by side, thereby seriously increasing the labors of the teacher both with reference to the discipline of the school and the instruction of classes, and, at the same time, abridging the value of both. Further, wherever a thousand children are collected from the entire population, there will be cases of exceptional home training, or lack of average gifts to master all the studies, or of strong and deep hostility to wholesome authority, which are far better managed in a special school under a teacher with special ability for such varied duties. The state recognizes the same general principle in establishing separate schools for blind, mute and imbecile children. Blameless, yet unfortunate, these children are so unlike those in the schools at home that they cannot there be profitably instructed, and are so unlike each other that special instruction must

be provided for each class. An unclassified school was therefore added to the grades and was found to be of such practical value in relieving the other grades of transient pupils and of conferring far greater benefits upon the same pupils while they did remain, that a single school of this character was continued until 1871, or later—twenty-one years or more.

The Sandusky High School

It will be remembered that the building intended for the high school was first occupied for this purpose in 1845.

Nothing appears upon the records of the qualifications for admission, or the studies to be pursued, but the school report for that year shows that, in addition to the common branches, classes were taught in "Latin and Philosophy."

In 1846, the sciences taught, besides the common branches, were philosophy, chemistry, physiology, and the Latin and French languages.

In 1847, algebra and astronomy were added to the above list, and 140 pupils enrolled as members of the school.

While there was much gratification felt among parents that Sandusky had, at last, a high school for her own where something more than elementary branches could be studied without sending their children from home, still the school directors found that such a school without any fixed and known rules and conditions of admission, and without a regular course of study, made their position a very awkward and embarrassing one. Hence the grading of all the schools at the close of this year, 1848, and the adoption, a little later, of such a course of study for the high school as the wants of the public seemed to require.

It is believed that one of the most delicate and difficult duties which superintendents of school boards have had to perform in Ohio for the last twenty-five years has been to make up the best possible course of study for their respective high schools. For it is to be remembered that no human wisdom can frame a course of study for a public high school that would be suited to all tastes, or adapted to all localities. And it is also to be remembered that twenty-five years ago the high school, as a component part of the common school system, was an experiment and a problem to be solved, and that it was necessary to proceed with great caution in introducing sciences or extending studies that involved an additional tax upon the public treasury.

In our own city, the study of the languages had fallen into such disfavor that a resolution was adopted at a public meeting of the taxpayers and qualified voters of the city, April 8, 1848, "That all of the school houses now in the district, and now proposed to be built, shall be used only for common school, excluding all except the English branches." It was necessary, therefore, in preparing a course for our high school, not only to omit the Latin, always and everywhere so essential to good scholarship, but also the Greek and modern languages. The natural sciences and mathematics must be extended considerably out of proportion to meet this, then, popular prejudice. The early graduates,

or many of them, made a pleasant acquaintance with several Latin authors by means of private instruction. At the end of about twelve years, March 14, 1860, on petition of the board of education, signed by R. B. Hubbard and twenty-seven others, "praying that said Board would authorize a class to be formed in the High School for the purpose of teaching Latin and Greek, and that each scholar joining said class be charged with their proportion of the increased expenses of the same," this restriction upon the languages was removed and they were gradually included in the course of study, and portions of mathematics omitted.

As with other high schools then, it was necessary while providing for four years of regular attendance, to keep in view the fact that probably one-half of the pupils would not remain longer than two years, and that, in three years, at least three-fourths would have disappeared from the school room. Studies most essentially profitable to everybody must therefore fill the first two or three years of the course. Under such circumstances, our public high school was proposed to become a permanent feature of the common school system.

Offered, as it was, to a community just passing out of the age of rate bills and into that of free education, to be sustained by tax upon all the property and to so many who had been accustomed to regard a high school as an expensive luxury, rather than a prime necessity, it will be easily understood that great solicitude was felt by its friends as to its final success.

From 1848 to 1852 this school seemed to be regarded with equal favor with the other grades, though the question of its permanence was yet to be decided. It was only under the long and able administration of Mr. S. S. Cotton as principal, extending from September, 1852, to July, 1867, with his accomplished lady assistants, Miss A. A. Breck and others, that the high school came to be regarded as an indispensable part of the free school system. From the first it has commended itself to the kind regards of our citizens, not by sending out a very small number of very accomplished scholars, but by affording to a very large number, one, two and three years of instruction in such sciences as are requisite to success in ordinary mechanical and business pursuits, and by such development of self-respect and self-reliance as has excited high hopes of an honorable and useful life for its pupils.

During the past years of the existence of a high school, many expressions of confidence in its usefulness have appeared in the public press and in various other ways, but the strongest testimonial of its value has been given in the erection of the new high school building during the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869.

The cornerstone of this building was laid November 27, 1866, and the rooms were first occupied for school purposes in September, 1869.

The cost of the building, with the furniture ready for use, was $85,510.88, exclusive of interest on money loaned while in process of erection. There was paid for interest $6,531.41, making a total of $92,033.29.

It should be stated here, however, the cost of nearly all material

entering into the construction of any building was very much greater from 1864 to 1870 than for preceding or succeeding years.

The Fourth Ward School was built in 1872, and on July 17th of that year U. T. Curran was chosen superintendent.

The Fifth Ward School building was erected in 1874, at a cost of $22,778; and in December, 1874, the old courthouse, which had been abandoned by the county officers, was fitted up with six school rooms. This continued to be occupied till August 6, 1886, when it was sold to Samuel C. Wheeler for $30, conditional upon his removing the building, which was done.

The Seventh Ward School building was erected in 1890, and in that year Mr. Ulrich Zuercher was chosen truant officer and has held the position ever since.

The Ninth Ward School building was erected in 1894.

The new high school building was finished in 1915.

Members of Board of Education from 1849 to 1871 Inclusive

By the school law under which the schools were maintained for the period above named, the Board of Education consisted of six members, two of whom were annually elected by the people for the terms of three years.

Members of Board of Education

1849

Henry F. Merry	Earl Bill	Foster M. Follett
David Souter	Freland T. Barney	Thomas Hogg

1850

F. T. Barney	Thomas Hogg	F. M. Follett
D. Souter	H. F. Merry	E. Bill

1851

F. M. Follett	John G. Pool	E. Bill
H. F. Merry	F. T. Barney	T. Hogg

1852

E. Bill	H. F. Merry	T. Hogg
F. M. Follett	J. G. Pool	F. T. Barney

1853

F. T. Barney	J. M. Root	J. G. Pool
E. Bill	H. F. Merry	F. M. Follett

1854

F. M. Follett	J. G. Pool	H. F. Merry
E. Bill	J. M. Root	F. T. Barney

1855

Walter F. Stone	F. M. Follett	Christopher C. Keech
H. F. Merry	J. G. Pool	E. Bill

1856

Earl Bill	Horatio Wildman	J. G. Pool
F. M. Follett	W. F. Stone	C. C. Keech

1857

J. G. Pool	F. M. Follett	C. C. Keech
H. Wildman	W. F. Stone	E. Bill

1858

W. F. Stone	C. C. Keech	Henry Converse
F. M. Follett	J. G. Pool	H. Wildman

1859

A. H. Gale	Adam Bauer	J. G. Pool
F. M. Follett	W. F. Stone	C. C. Keech

1860

J. G. Pool	F. M. Follett	A. H. Gale
W. F. Stone	C. C. Keech	A. Bauer

1861

W. F. Stone	C. C. Keech	A. Bauer
F. M. Follett	A. H. Gale	R. B. Hubbard

1862

R. B. Hubbard	W. F. Stone	F. M. Follett
Geo. W. Smith	J. G. Pool	A. Bauer

1863

W. F. Stone	J. G. Pool	A. Bauer
Geo. W. Smith	R. B. Hubbard	C. J. Parsons

1864

W. F. Stone	J. G. Pool	R. B. Hubbard
Geo. W. Smith	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1865

J. G. Pool	R. B. Hubbard	Geo. W. Smith
W. F. Stone	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1866

W. F. Stone	R. B. Hubbard	J. G. Pool
G. W. Smith	C. J. Parsons	A. Bauer

1867

R. B. Hubbard	J. G. Pool	G. W. Smith
Philander Gregg	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1868

J. G. Pool	R. B. Hubbard	P. Gregg
John T. Johnson	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1869

R. B. Hubbard	J. G. Pool	J. T. Johnson
P. Gregg	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1870

R. B. Hubbard	J. T. Johnson	J. G. Pool
P. Gregg	A. Bauer	C. J. Parsons

1871

J. G. Pool	R. B. Hubbard	P. Gregg
J. T. Johnson	C. J. Parsons	A. Bauer

Mr. M. F. Cowdery, superintendent from November, 1848, to July, 1864. Mr. T. F. Hildreth, superintendent from September, 1864, to April, 1865. Mr. M. F. Cowdery, superintendent from April, 1865, to July, 1871. N. T. Cunan, Alston Ellis, H. A. Balcam, E. J. Shives, H. F. William and J. T. Begg are the later superintendents.

Principals of High School

Mr. H. C. Heustis, 1845 to 1847; Mr. A. W. Mason, part of 1847; Mr. Homer Goodwin, part of 1848; Mr. S. Minor, part of 1848; Mr. M. F.

Cowdery, 1848 to 1852; Mr. S. S. Cotton, 1852 to 1867; Mr. A. Phinney, 1867 to 1869; Mr. N. S. Wright, 1869 to 1871.

Assistant Teachers in the High School

Mrs. M. F. Cowdery, 1848 to 1852; Miss L. A. McElwain, 1848 to 1851; Miss A. M. Cook, 1849 to 1850; Mr. A. M. Stacy, 1852; Mrs. Christian, 1852; Miss H. W. Morrison, 1852; Miss M. J. Studley, 1852; Miss A. A. Brack, 1853 to 1860; Miss S. Root, 1854 to 1858; Miss M. King, 1858 to 1860; Miss S. Skinner, 1860 to 1861; Miss F. Estabrook, 1859 to 1862; Miss M. Hubbard, 1862 to 1866; Miss M. A. McGee, 1862; Miss H. Marshall, 1864; Mrs. L. J. Marcy, 1866 to 1867; Mr. D. Carlton, 1866 to 1867; Mr. A. Keefer, 1867; Miss H. L. Rowe, 1867 to 1879; Miss S. Ainslie, 1867 to 1871.

CHAPTER XIX

ERIE COUNTY CHURCHES

In addition to the history of individual churches and denominations found in this chapter, the index should also be consulted for church activities in the various townships of the county. Each township chapter contains reference to early religious influences and organizations.

Sandusky first began to be a place of occasional preaching about the year 1818, but no house of worship was erected and no regular preacher secured till several years later. The first organization was that of the Congregational Church, in the spring of 1819; during the next ten years there was little done by this organization.

The first house exclusively designed for public worship was erected in 1828, and occupied by the Methodist brethren. It stood facing Jackson Street, about west from the courthouse.

Early Methodists

From the memoirs of W. M. Gurley, who was converted under Wesley, 1787 (written by his son, L. B. Gurley), we learn that in the year 1811 he emigrated from Norwich, Connecticut, to Ohio and settled at Bloomingville. The journey was tedious and difficult, over eight weeks having been spent on the way. He arrived at Bloomingville in October, 1811. Great was the joy of the settlers when they heard that a preacher had arrived, as there had been no minister within a radius of forty miles. On the first Sabbath after Mr. Gurley arrived the log schoolhouse was filled at the hour of worship, the men were dressed in tow and linsey hunting shirts, buckskin pantaloons and moccasins, and raccoon or muskrat caps. The women had dresses of home manufacture. A few Indians sat near the door dressed in hunting costume with rifle, tomahawk and knife. Mr. Gurley felt an unusual inspiration as he broke the bread of life to the scattered sheep in the wilderness. At the close of the sermon he referred with a deep feeling to his experience, relating the scenes through which divine goodness had brought him in safety. The assembly was deeply affected, and emotion was visible all through the house. Having dismissed the congregation he requested those who wished to unite in a class to remain. Some fifteen or twenty united at that time, or shortly afterward. This was the first religious association of any kind organized in the county, or indeed on the Western Reserve west of Cleveland. Mount Vernon and Wooster were the nearest points where circuits were formed or itinerant preachers labored, and it was about

seven years before the new society was visited by an itinerant preacher connected with a circuit. In 1812 the cloud of war spread over the land and the settlers fled to the southern part of the state for safety.

From the autobiography of Rev. J. B. Finley we find that after peace had been restored and most of the settlers had returned to their homes and many more had moved to Northern Ohio that at the fifth session of the Ohio Conference at Louisville, Kentucky, September 3, 1816, Bishop McKendree presiding, J. B. Finley was appointed presiding elder of Ohio District, which embraced eight circuits, ten traveling preachers and 4,000 members. This district extended from the mouth of the Captina in Belmont County on the Ohio River to the Huron River on Lake Erie, including the northeast part of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, south to the Ohio River, and east to the Alleghenies, and Western New York as far as Silver Creek. The first quarterly meeting for Grandview and Mahoning Circuit (which was the nearest to the firelands) was held at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, November 2-3, 1816.

On the 3d of September, 1817, the Ohio Conference held its sixth session at Zanesville. Rev. J. B. Finley was reappointed presiding elder, with the following brethren as circuit preachers: Beaver Church, Jacob Hooper and Samuel Baker; Erie, Ira Eddy; Grandview and Mahoning, D. D. Davidson and Ezra Booth; Chautauqua, Curtis Goddard; Steubenville, S. Hamilton, William Knox and Calvin Reuter; Tuscarawas, James McMamm; Huron, John C. Brooke.

Mr. Finley says in a true spirit gospel ministers these brethren went to their respective fields of labor. Great were the toils and hardships they were called to endure. The winter was extremely cold, being almost beyond endurance, yet the Lord crowned the labors and sufferings of his ministers with success. The country was but sparsely settled; the rides were long and roads rough; but in the midst of all God was with them. The Huron Circuit was the newest and consequently the most difficult field. When Mr. Brooke went onto the circuit there were twenty-five preaching places, but he was enabled to increase the number so that it was necessary to divide the circuit, and Rev. Alfred Brunson, then a local preacher, was sent to the firelands or Huron part for the purpose of establishing a new circuit. The labors of a circuit preacher were arduous then as compared with the present, usually preaching almost every day and leading class after having traveled from ten to thirty miles over the often almost impassable road, and preaching and leading class two or three times on the Sabbath.

It was the first week in January, 1818, that Mr. Brunson started for this new circuit. In the Western Pioneer, page 179, he says: "I was clad in homespun, the product of my wife's industry. She had spun the wool, woven the cloth and after the cloth came from the fuller's, made my garments. My horse and equipage was of the humblest kind, though the best I had means to procure. The journey was mostly through a country of which I had no knowledge, mostly a dense forest. I reached what is now Medina County by the southern tier of townships on the Reserve, but finding no road further west, turned north through Pitts-

field and traveled some thirty miles before I could find a road leading from Cleveland westward along the lake shore. Where Elyria now stands, there being no bridge, I crossed the river on the ice of one or two nights freezing, and found it six inches thick. After crossing Black River on the Ridge road I found a Methodist family named Smith, whose house was one of my teaching places. My circuit extended from Black River along the Ridge road by where Norwalk now stands, which was laid out in the spring of 1818, to the little town of New Haven, and thence by a zig-zag course to Sandusky Bay, Venice and Portland, now Sandusky City, thence through Perkins east along the lake shore to the place of beginning. I soon found a four weeks circuit of twenty-four appointments with two hundred miles of travel to accomplish it. I preached the first sermon ever preached in many places, and especially Sandusky City, then containing half a dozen houses.

"At Perkins was the largest and best society on the circuit, composed mostly of old Methodists who emigrated from Connecticut. John Beatty, a local elder, and William Gurley, a local deacon, resided there. In coming into the settlement on one round I undertook to obey the rules to the letter by visiting from house to house, taking everyone in course, talking with the people on the subject of religion, and praying with them. The result was a crowded house and a gracious revival of religion. Some twenty or thirty were converted, among the number, James Gurley, who afterward became a distinguished itinerant in Ohio, and afterward lived in Minnesota. I traveled the Huron circuit six months, and from five appointments that were furnished me to begin with I enlarged it to twenty-four appointments and returned 145 members, being an increase of 75 over what I had found. I held a quarterly meeting in January, 1818, at Perkins soon after I reached the circuit, but as Bro. Finley could not reach the place I held it without the presiding elder, the Lord's Supper being administered by Bros. Beatty and Gurley, I not being ordained at the time. In March Bro. Finley held one for us in New Haven in the height of our revival there, and in July Rev. D. D. Davidson came as a substitute for the presiding elder and held the third in a barn near the center of the county. Sept. 18, seventh session of Ohio conference held at Steubenville, Bishop McKendree presiding. William Westlake was appointed circuit preacher of Huron County. Sept. 4, 1823, the 12th session of the Ohio conference was held at Urbana, Bishop Roberts presiding. William Swayze was appointed presiding elder of the Sandusky City district, and True Pattee and James McIntyre were appointed circuit preachers of the Huron circuit. This year the first Sunday School was organized at Reed's school house south of Norwalk, the first Methodist preaching held in Norwalk."

In the year 1819 Rev. William Swayze was appointed presiding elder for the reserve east of Cleveland, and his biographer says of him: "That more souls along the southern shore of Lake Erie have gone up to shine like stars in the heavenly sky through the instrumentality of William Swayze than by that of any other man, living or dead." Rev. Charles

Waddel at the same time was appointed presiding elder, both succeeding Finley.

The society worshipped in this way up to the year 1824, when Rev. True Pattee was sent here and preached a large portion of the time in the frame schoolhouse, then standing on or near the north front of the Sloane Block on Columbus Avenue. He was a man of easy manner, very graceful and of natural eloquence. Services were conducted quite regularly in this schoolhouse. Both Pattee and James McIntyre, as missionaries, had been in the woods of Northern Ohio since 1814. And in the year 1826 the town was put upon the circuit and was supplied with the Rev. James McIntyre and Rev. Adam Poe. It was said of McIntyre, who used to wear a blue hunting shirt and tow pants and shirt, that with the first glance of his piercing eye he would penetrate every intellect and every heart. Of the Reverend Mr. Poe, who a few years later became an elder, and whose name was a household word in almost every Methodist family living in old Huron County, I will say he was a man of herculean frame and a very able, earnest and effective speaker, and attained great influence in the Methodist denomination.

In 1828 a town meeting was called to take into consideration the religious needs of the town. A committee of three, consisting of C. F. Drake, Samuel Pennewell and Durin H. Tuttle, was appointed to ascertain what amount of support could be pledged toward the maintenance of a preacher, and to ascertain the wishes of the people as to the denomination perferred. Sufficient pledges were secured and a Methodist preacher was preferred. The petition signed by these three committeemen was dated August 28, 1828. The petition was granted and the Rev. John Janes was appointed to this charge in 1828-29. He was the first station minister ever sent to Sandusky. He was an able and earnest man, and admirably adapted to his work, and his wife was equally qualified as a helpmate. The Rev. John Janes agitated the matter of church building and prepared the way. The Rev. William Runnells, his successor, began the building, which was dedicated in 1830. The Methodist Episcopal Church building therefore antedated any other church building by five years.

The Western Christian Advocate of November 4, 1868, contained the following extract from a letter written by Rev. W. Runnells, who was stationed at Sandusky in 1829 and 1830:

"In 1829 I was appointed to Portland Station, an insignificant town on Sandusky Bay, a magnificent sheet of water connected with Lake Erie. Here we found a class of enrolled members numbering in all, big and little, 18, more than half of whom resided on the other side of the Bay. No church edifices—no public buildings open for religious services, but one small school house out on the commons in the goose pasture, built by a stock company and claimed by the Presbyterians who had just received a missionary sent out by the Eastern Board of Home Missions.

"We tried to preach in ware houses—on the dock—in cooper shops, private dwellings and barns, and wherever we could find an open door. A glorious revival began at one of our quarterly meetings in the old

cooper shop under the efficient labor of our presiding elder, Rev. Russell Bigelow, who now lives and shines on the hills of light. Afterward, by invitation, we alternated with the Rev. Mr. Rusk until they had no place for us. What then? He sold his horse and traveling equipage, adding a few dimes, collected some from friends at home and abroad, and took his first sail on the bosom of Lake Erie to Detroit; purchased lumber and came down super-cargo on the schooner Governor Cass, through the liberality of her owner, Col. Wilcoxon, passage and freight free up and down. We came through a terrific gale running under naked poles safely into the harbor. We stacked our lumber on the public square, the outsiders helped, and we soon had the best church in the city because the only one."

While here Mr. Janes was very earnest in the work of securing a church, and so successful were his efforts that his successor, Rev. L. B. Gurley, had the great satisfaction of having a house opened for public worship in 1829. It was a small frame church building 42 feet in length and 36 feet wide, one story high, with 14-foot posts, and with one-quarter pitch to the roof. Much of the timber was sawed in Huron County, south of Norwalk. The building was constructed plain and strong. It was located near the southwest corner of the public square, a few rods southwest of our present courthouse. At that time all around the "little brown church," as it was called because it was never painted, were trees and hazel nut bushes; no roads were then opened in Jackson or Adams Street. The nearest path was one leading from where the Sloane Block now stands to a little stone lock-up which then stood near the southwest corner of the stone church was was standing west of our courthouse; it was called Fort Mockabee, although erected as the village jail. You will hardly realize that at this time Sandusky had scarcely a population of 300 people, the larger portion of whom resided north of Market Street, and not more than twenty families residing south.

Great satisfaction was shown by all the people upon the completion of this, the first church erected in Sandusky, and when dedicated it was impossible for the building to hold those clamorous for admission, and many turned away disappointed. Only congregational singing was heard within those walls, no instrumental music was allowed. The men and women were always seated separately, the men on one side and the women on the other. The little village was not then a place of resort; it was before the days of literary or social clubs, whist parties were even unknown, and this absence of something else to do, coupled with the eloquence and fervor of Gurley, Runnells, Thompson, Bigelow and those early ministers was such that the seats were always filled, and often it was that only standing room could be had, even before the time for the opening of service. For quite a number of years Brother Van Fleet would blow a tin horn at the hour of service, twice for prayer meeting and three times when they had preaching. Later a small bell was provided for this purpose.

William Runnells, who always rode the best looking horse on the

circuit, and of which animal there was no better judge, was a most interesting and pleasing speaker.

Elder Russell Bigelow's oratory was of divine inspiration, and under his unequalled and soul-stirring appeals people would leave their seats and get as near the pulpit as possible, apparently unaware of changing their places. "Such vast impressions did his sermons make, he always kept his flock awake."

Rev. Edward Thomson, who had been converted under the preaching of Elder Bigelow, was licensed to preach in 1832, and was at once sent to Sandusky. When asked why he joined the Methodists he replied, "They make a business of religion." So useful and eloquent was he that his fame went abroad, and the next year he was sent to Cincinnati, two years later made an elder, and in 1864 was elected bishop.

Rev. John Quigley, afterwards an elder, was a man of learning and practical oratory, and always produced a great effect for good.

Rev. L. B. Gurley was eloquent and his sermons full of pathos, most convincing and often moving to tears. In the Register of August 3, 1896, appears a sermon preached by Rev. L. B. Gurley on the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry at Wauseon, September 20, 1878, wherein he says:

"My next appointment was Sandusky City. The charge had 59 members. My salary was the usual one hundred dollars and I boarded round a month or two at a place with members and others. I was the only pastor in the place. I raised money to finish our church begun by William Runnels. Moreover I made with my own hands the first pulpit in the city. I can vouch for its artistic excellence. According to the strict letter of the decalogue it would scarcely have been idolatry to worship it for it was the likeness of nothing in heaven above nor the earth beneath but it served its purpose for eighteen years, when it was honorably granted a supernumerary relation. While I was there in 1832 the first cholera reached Ohio. I saw the first death. It was a fearful scourge and panic stricken many left the city. I could not find it in my heart to forsake the sick and dying of my flock and remained."

Rev. William Disbrow, a profound orator and thinker, scholarly and polished, warm of heart and in every way attractive, was also an elder.

Being the only denomination in Sandusky with stated preaching, this church rapidly increased in members and in influence; as we have seen, the station was supplied with men of great zeal, learning and eloquence, and it was this, no doubt, that so long delayed the organization of other denominations in Sandusky.

The year 1835 opened most auspiciously for the "little brown church;" the seats were filled on every occasion of public worship; revivals of exciting interest had brought so many members that the full membership could not be cared for at one love feast or class.

The necessity existed, the emergency demanded a new and much larger church building for their accommodation. This was the situation when an agent of the Boston Liberator came to Sandusky. He desired to hold meetings to present the (at that time) peculiar views of

William Lloyd Garrison, the editor, in other words, to agitate the wickedness of southern slavery. Some favored the use of the church for that purpose, notably John Beatty and R. J. Jennings. The majority of the trustees refused the use of the church; it seemed at that time as if the North was all excited upon the subject; there were riots in Boston, in Philadelphia and Alton. The feeling became intense in Sandusky, and as a result a large majority of the members of "the little church" seceded and organized a new Methodist society, and during the next two years completed the erection of a very fine stone church building just west of the courthouse. It was for many years known and called the Beatty Church for the reason that he was more prominent than the other seceders and also advanced a large portion of money that was expended upon it. The building was later owned by the German Lutheran society. At about the same time Grace Episcopal Church, in the East Square, and still standing, and the Congregational Church in the West Square, afterward taken down, were erected in the years 1836 and 1837 and occupied, in the basement. The result of all these influences most seriously affected the First Methodist Church society, so that it ceased to be self-supporting. It remained in this condition for several years and made but little gain in membership; from 1836 to 1840 the circuit was included in the Michigan Conference, and since the latter year it was joined to and included in the Northern Ohio Conference, which in 1845 again became self-sustaining and a larger church was soon required for their accommodation. In 1846 one was commenced in the East Square, facing north on Columbus Avenue, just west of where the high school building now stands; but just as it was completed it was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1848. After the decease of Mr. Beatty, who had intended to give his interest in the stone church to the Methodist society, but failed to make the requisite provision, and after considerable litigation the church was sold to Mr. Hector Jennings, for the benefit of the society, but it was too poor to raise the money to secure it, but continued to occupy the basement until in the cholera season of 1849, the building was seized by the city and used as the cholera hospital during that eventful period. With an earnestness of purpose and zeal worthy of their work, and with that energy and indomitable spirit peculiar to Methodists, not dismayed by internal dissensions or the ravages of fire the First Methodist Church organization again went to work to build another church edifice, and it was a very beautiful stone building 75 feet in length and 55 feet in width. It was erected just west and partly in front of the courthouse, facing north. It was commenced in 1849 and was completed and dedicated late in 1853.

The beautiful new church which had just been dedicated was hardly occupied before another quite serious secession took place, caused by a disagreement on the question of choral singing. The society had by a decisive vote expressed the preference for choir singing; a few of the members, however, were strongly against it and insisted upon the old way of congregational singing and were not willing to yield to the

larger majority against them. Mr. M. C. Clarkson, who considered himself as gifted in this line in which the great majority of the society did not agree, and Mr. P. Gregg, who felt that his voice and position should control, with a goodly number of others withdrew from the society, and on September 11, 1853, organized the Second Methodist Church of Sandusky. Rev. S. M. Beatty was the first pastor; in 1854 it had eighty members. The trustees were P. Gregg, E. Warren, I. Ward, M. C. Clarkson, T. H. Norman, D. C. Morehouse and I. Weston. Rev. Samuel A. Lee and Rev. J. T. Caples were also pastors of this church from 1855 to 1857 inclusive. They built a new frame church on the west side of Decatur Street, between Washington and Adams streets, but after a few years this organization disbanded and the members mostly returned to Trinity Methodist Church and the building was sold to and is now occupied by the (colored) Zion Baptist Church.

The Methodist society was reorganized July 23, 1853, into the Wesleyan Methodist Church and occupied the Bethel Church on Water Street until 1856, when it moved into a small stone chapel, which the society erected just south of the so-called Beatty Church, and which they had erected with the share of its members from the sale of the Beatty Church. The society only maintained its organization a few years when its members mostly returned to their first love; others united with the Congregational Church society. From 1854 the First Methodist Episcopal Church society was not in a prosperous condition, portentous clouds covered its spiritual and financial horizon, but after the disruption of the Wesleyan society and the Second Methodist Church, together with the faithful labors of the Revs. Dr. T. F. Hildreth, W. D. Godman, A. J. Lyon, L. B. Gurley and George Collier, better known as "Chaplain Collier," and others, the clouds lifted and the society was about to complete the upper story of the church in the West Square, when negotiations were opened and arrangements made by which the church building in the West Square was to be taken down, as the space it occupied was demanded for our new courthouse. Then was commenced the present structure and so well known as Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, a beautiful edifice built of brick, on the south side of Washington Street, and was dedicated in 1882, the fourth church erected by this society in Sandusky.

The society and church is now in a more prosperous condition than it has been since the Beatty secessions in 1835.

As part of the story of Methodism in Sandusky reference must be made to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which was organizen in 1879. A frame church building was erected on the south side of Neil Street. The society has had to struggle for its existence, and up to 1889 whenever the society was without a pastor, Brother Thomas Boston would officiate. He was, although somewhat illiterate, a most godly man and zealous in good works. Brother Boston, as he was called, came to Sandusky in 1841, and supported himself by whitewashing. He died in 1890.

The Bethel Church at one time was a prominent church of the city.

It was built of limestone and stood about where the east end of the factory of The Hinde & Dauch Company, on Water Street, now stands. It was built under the chaplaincy of Rev. E. R. Jewett and lost its hold when the growth of the city carried the drift of the population away from the bay.

In 1843 there was a Wesleyan Methodist Church which stood south of the northwest corner of the Public Square facing on Jackson Street on the site of the original little "brown church," which was the original Methodist Church. The Wesleyan society was originally formed out of the secession from the Methodist Church in 1836. Reverends Jones, McEldowny, Humiston, Smith, and Royce were its pastors, but it ceased to hold services about 1858.

The German Methodists

The Sandusky City Mission was authorized by Ohio Conference, held at Chillicothe, Ohio, on September 25, 1850. The first missionary was Rev. E. Riemenschneider, who was sent out in 1841 to North Ohio Mission, which covered the ground from Marietta to Lake Erie.

The first church was built in 1852; services were held previous to that in the "German Settlement" in the house of J. Fisher. The mission extended from Thomson, Senecca County, to Amherst, Lorain County, and Lacarne, Ottawa County.

The first minister stationed in Sandusky was Rev. G. A. Reuter, 1850-51. When the mission was organized there were twenty-one families. In 1852 they bought "the little brown church" on the West Public Square. This was occupied by their society until in 1880 the old "little brown church" was removed to the south side of Jefferson Street, nearly opposite the new Congregational Church. Some years since 1896 the society sold their church lot and building to the Zion German Lutheran Church and built a new church building and later a parsonage on the corner of Shelby and Tyler streets.

In the year 1913 the church and parsonage were sold and the congregation disbanded, most of them joining Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

The First Congregational Church

The following is taken from the church manual in 1871 in regard to the early period:

"In 1828 several members of the church having returned to the place and there being others, not members, who favored the Congregational order, the Rev. Wm. M. Adams was employed to preach for several months. During his labors, Mrs. Lovina Maria Jennings, then the wife of R. J. Jennings, was received into the church by letter. During the next year (1829) the Rev. John H. Ruse ministered in the church, and in August there were added to the church by letter, Mrs. Catherine Darling, wife of the late Joseph Darling, Isaac Booram and

Mrs. Nancy Carther, and by profession Moors Farwell and Mrs. Elizabeth Bristol.

"From this date the ministration of the Word was enjoyed mostly from Sabbath to Sabbath, and weekly meetings for prayer and conference were generally sustained. During a part of the time for the next three years there was preaching for only part of the time. From 1830 to 1835 the following ministers officiated, viz.: Rev. Henry Cowles, S. J. Bradstreet, Lorin Robbins and Bennet Roberts.

"The first settled pastor of the church was Rev. Alvin Nash, who commenced his labors in 1835 and was installed in 1836. He was dismissed at his own instance in 1838. Other ministers who have officiated are as follows: Rev. I. A. Hart, from 1838 to 1845. He was dismissed at his own request. Rev. Leverett Hull, from 1845 to 1847; Rev. N. W. Fisher, from 1847 to 1849, when he died of cholera; Rev. R. B. Bement, from 1849 to 1850; Rev. C. J. Pit, from 1850 to 1852; Rev. S. J. Edwards, from 1853 to 1854; Rev. Alexander Duncanson, from 1854 to February, 1857; Rev. J. B. Walker, from 1857 to 1863; Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, from 1863 to 1868; Rev. H. N. Burton, from 1868 to 1876; Rev. Josiah Strong, from 1876 to 1881; Rev. E. O. Bernard, from 1881 to 1883; Rev. Geo. H. Peeke, from 1883 to August 1, 1890; Rev. R. R. Davies, from January 15, 1891, to July 1, 1893; Rev. C. A. Vincent, from December 24, 1893. E. A. Sleiner, E. A. King and Ron W. Sanderson."

For about sixteen years the church had no regular place of worship. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse, in private residences, and even in a workshop, till 1835, when the east end of the old courthouse was fitted up for its use and for a young ladies' academy. The same year steps were taken to build a church. In this matter the whole town took an interest, its population then being probably not over 700. In a list of the subscribers are the names of Episcopalians and Methodists. The building was 40 by 60, fronting north. It cost about $6,000 and the whole town was proud of it. There was a basement under the entire building and it must have been a credit to the people. The tower stood in the center of the north end, and entrance was gained to the main floor by double outside stone steps.

An old settler thus describes its interior: "The large double doors at the landing are swung open as are also the two doors leading from the hall into the auditorium, there stands the high pulpit with a large Bible on it: the gallery supported by two large posts running from floor to ceiling, the faded little green curtains for screening the choir are still there, there too are the hard high pews with their little paneled doors and the little brass buttons for fasteners, the large high old fashioned window casings, all the wood work painted white and gold, relieved only by the plain black walnut rail around the tops and sitting in these pews are the old Congregationalists and Presbyterians, a united body. Among them are Deacon James Davidson, Samuel Walker, Isaac Darling, Moors Farwell and Samuel E. Hitchcock."

This was the only place for public gatherings in Sandusky for many

years and here missionary meetings, temperance meetings and anti-slavery meetings were held without let or hindrance, when too many of the church doors in older portions of the country were tightly closed to such unpopular gatherings. There was one man by the name of Clark who always remembered the slaves in his public prayers and it is said that one good brother got so tired of it that he said he wished there was a church where he would not have to hear the slave prayed for. One of our citizens has told me (this is a man not at all connected with us) that this "church has always, right along through thick and thin, been the radical, earnest defender of free speech. It has been for all classes."

In 1843 there was a great revival in the community under the preaching of a Reverend Mr. Avery, an evangelist. He was one of the old hard hitters some of us have seen, and all have heard about. He did not believe in being tender with a sinner; he thought there was great virtue in hard words, and perhaps they were then necessary. For instance, he told one unrepentant sinner that he was "Eating from the hand of God, and then biting the hand." Says he, "You board at the table of God, and then serve the devil." He said he wanted to get converted under Brother Avery's thunderings, but he couldn't feel the way the others said they did, and so he gave it up. Well, there were about 300 converted and Sandusky had a terrible shaking up. The revivalist started in by preaching to the church members, saying that he feared many of them had not been living as they should. The audience was very much wrought up, and one man who had been an officer in a certain church for years was especially excited. The next morning there was a meeting in the basement for prayer and confession, and this man, no doubt with entire sincerity was impelled to confess his sins. He said he had been a great sinner for many years, although a member of the church; that he had been worse than any one of the recent converts and said: "Yes, Brother X., I have even stolen salt off from your salt pile!" "Oh, yes," says Brother X., "we knew it, brother, we knew you took it and we took an equal number of bushels from your pile." So honors seemed to be even between them.

A young man came here from the East to teach music, and he wished to introduce the present system of do, re, mi, etc. A meeting was held in the basement to organize a class, and the minister, Mr. Hart, gave him a very kindly introduction. The young man was bashful, and totally unaccustomed to speaking in public. Accordingly when he got up to explain his system, he could not for a time utter a word that anyone could understand. He would start in, but before he could finish a sentence or convey an intelligent idea he would choke up. Then he would start in again with a like result. Meantime he was backing away from his audience, probably in the hope that it would not seem so formidable at a greater distance. At last he reached the limits of his retreat, the wall of the room, and here he felt he must say something, if he died for it, and this is what he produced, with much perspiration: "When you come into the church the minister gives out the hymn, then

you pick up a hymn book and find the hymn, then find the tune, then the pitch is given, and you sound the do full and long, and I will risk it anyhow."

Afterward another musical genius came here to teach music, whose name was Hazelton. There was then considerable strife over the respective merits of the music of Thomas Hastings, of New York, and Lowell Mason, of Boston. This man claimed to be a pupil of Mason and condemned the music of Hastings. Over that matter he and W. T. locked horns, and the upshot was that Mr. West resigned his position as leader of the choir, leaving Hazelton in possession of the field. Hazelton had a peculiar scheme of pronunciation. One of the anthems they were accustomed to sing included these words: "He likes the tents of Jacob well, but still in Zion loves to dwell." After Mr. Hazelton had applied his science to them they came out as follows: "He likes the tents of Jacob weel, but steel in Zion loves to dweel." Mr. Hart asked him why he pronounced the words in that fashion and Hazelton retorted: "Mr Hart, I am from Boston, where music is made, and I won't give up my opinion for anyone."

March 6, 1845, a meeting was held at the courthouse, the object of which was "To correct an erroneous impression that the citizens of Sandusky are so generally abolitionists that they offered every facility to the fugitive to make good his escape." This meeting was held by men then and since honored in this community. The fact is, that the sentiment on the Firelands was at that late day generally unfavorable to the slaves. At the October election in 1844 there were only sixty-eight abolitionist votes cast in the whole County of Erie.

Yet this church was sound on the question of slavery, for on the 16th day of August, 1847, at a called meeting of the church resolutions denouncing slavery were introduced by Moors Farwell and passed unanimously. Following are one or two of the resolutions.

"Resolved, That we view the system of slavery as it exists in the United States as at war with every principle of right, especially that plain fundamental law of love, 'As ye would that others should do to you, do ye even so unto them,' and that we utterly disapprove of and abhor it.

"Nor can we countenance the doctrine recently put forth from high places, that its being an organic sin tends to lessen its enormity or take from individual responsibility, but in our view this fact only shows that the evil is widespread and therefore of fearful import.

"Against it, therefore, as a mass of complicated and flagrant wrong, we record and proclaim our solemn protest especially against those perversions of the sacred oracles by which it is attempted to make their Divine Author the patron and protector of a system so entirely repugnant to their principles and spirit."

The following resolution received only two votes at the same meeting: "Entertaining these views of slavery, and believing that any violation of right is a sin against God, we as a church of Christ cannot invite to our pulpit or communion those who participate in this iniquitous sys-

tem." It would seem that this was not satisfactory to the ultra abolitionists, for just one month and one day later nineteen members of the church asked for letters to "Any evangelical church with which they might choose to unite themselves." Judging from the names of those present and voting for the resolutions, and the names of those who asked for letters, it seems that the resolutions were passed to content, if possible, those who felt most deeply on the subject. If that was the purpose, it failed; for something over twenty withdrew and finally organized what they called the Free Congregational Church. They erected the frame building later occupied by the Baptists. This church seems to have prospered in spite of the defection. It called Rev. N. W. Fisher, October 25, 1847, to be its pastor, and during the year ending September 1, 1848, there were received by letter fifty-five members and seven on profession. The salary then paid by the church was $800 and its membership 191, benevolences, $707.

September 1, 1849, the membership of the church was 208. This was the great year of the cholera. The pastor of the church, Rev. N. W. Fisher, "was so faithful to his duty," to use the language of another, "that when death stalked abroad in the city, and fifty uncovered coffins lay in the streets, he staid right at his post and died." It seems almost pathetic that the only notice of his death to be found in our church records is contained in an almost illegible line, written in pencil, near the bottom of the page, in such small characters as to almost escape attention, in the following words: "Rev. N. W. Fisher died July 31." The next page contains a notice to the effect that the church from July to September lost eleven members by cholera, giving their names.

The church has had a number of able men as pastors, men of even national reputation, but it never had a better or more able man than Rev. J. B. Walker. The minister of the church had resigned at the prayer meeting, and everybody was broken up. The next morning Deacons Parish and Hitchcock, who lived side by side, were out at their back doors talking to each other over the back fence, and they did not know what to do. Parish said he had a mind to go down to Mansfield and see Brother Walker. Finally he said to Hitchcock, "Bring your wife over to tea this evening and we will talk it over." Some time during the day Mr. Walker presented himself at Deacon Parish's door. "Surely," says Deacon Parish, "the Lord has sent you. Our minister has resigned and we were talking about going down to Mansfield to consult with you. Can't you recommend some one to us?" "Well," answered the minister, "I guess I have done all the good at Mansfield that I can; I will come myself." He did come. The church had just enlarged its house of worship; the hard times had come on, and they were $10,000 in debt. Mr. Walker was just the man to unite a distracted church, and he was an excellent financier. He demanded no guaranty for his salary, but said he wanted only enough to live on without trouble. Under his pastorate the society mostly paid off its indebtedness, and the church greatly increased in numbers. He was the author of a number of works, chief among them the "Philosophy of the Plan

of Salvation," which was adopted as a text book in many seminaries, and was translated into a number of foreign languages. You will find his name in the encyclopedias.

To go back a little: March 1, 1851, Samuel Moss was "appointed a committee to co-operate with a committee from the Bethel and Methodist churches in an attempt to raise funds to pay for moving the bodies of the late ministers of said churches, Thomas Cooper, H. P. Ward and N. W. Fisher, who died in the year 1849 of cholera, from the old to the new cemetery, and for erecting a monument for the same." This was accomplished, and the monument may be seen in Oakland Cemetery, in the eastern part.

November 18, 1852, letters of dismissal were granted to twenty-six persons, at their request, who wished to form a Presbyterian Church in Sandusky.

Twenty-five persons, mostly from the Second Congregational Church, were received and soon they were all in one fold. The Wesleyan Methodist also came into the church.

In 1856 a building was erected at a cost of about $20,000 on the site of the former building facing towards Columbus Avenue and utilizing the material of the former building. This building was 90 by 64 feet and was considered a fine building at that period. At this time the church numbered 152 members and had an organ and bell. In 1895 the city bought the property of the church and the present building was erected on the site now occupied at the northwest corner of Jefferson Street and Columbus Avenue.

Evangelical Immanuels Church

The first German church in Sandusky, the old Emanuel Church, was founded in 1844 and had their first meeting house where the high school now stands. Nearly every German family in Sandusky contributed either money or labor to help build it. The total amount at the disposal of the building committee was $342.28. The largest contributor was Jacob Schuck, who gave $50. On the 7th of July, 1844, Jacob Hertel, the founder of the Sandusky Demokrat, called a meeting at the old courthouse to organize a German church, which twenty-two attended. At a second meeting, on July 14, Peter Gilcher, Johanna Hornung, Fred Reinheimer, Jacob Knerr and Johan Clausius were appointed a committee of five which reported on July 21 that it was unwise to build at that time, but they passed a resolution to pay a traveling preacher $4 for a Sunday sermon, with his board and lodging, and perhaps his breakfast on Monday morning was included. The constitution of the church was adopted at a meeting held at the old courthouse February 14, 1846. On January 18, 1857, the first permanent preacher, John Mosebach, was elected by a vote of thirteen members in his favor and seventeen members against him, notwithstanding which he was declared elected. He was succeeded by Dr. T. A. Fischer, who was pastor up to 1870, receiving a salary of $300 a year. Reverend Mr. Seipel succeeded Doctor Fischer and

was in turn succeeded by Dr. E. Schulenberg, and the present church, at the corner of Adams Street and Columbus Avenue, was erected.

If the plans mentioned in the minutes of the meeting of January 23, 1845, were carried out, then a stone building was erected on the site of the present high school building, 40 feet long, 36 feet wide and 15 feet high. It is certain that the building was erected in 1845 and finished so far that services could be conducted therein.

Just where the Evangelical Protestant congregation received the name "Immanuels" cannot be ascertained from the minutes of the church record. For a long time it was called the Gilcher Church. From 1854 on, and in a new constitution that was adopted, it bears the name "Immanuels" Church. Yet it is pretty definitely stated that the church received this name on the day of dedication.

Up to the time when the church was completed so services could be conducted therein, and again in 1850 and 1852, the Evangelical people united with the Lutherans in their religious worship. In 1852 the Lutherans withdrew from the Evangelical congregation and continued their services in the old courthouse, until they purchased the small Baptist Church on Wayne Street, back of Grace Church.

In 1872 the congregation united with the Evangelical Synod of the West. For over thirty years Rev. J. G. Ensslin was pastor of Immanuels congregation, having entered upon his pastorate May 1, 1876. Much has been accomplished that was deemed impossible at the beginning, and the church is in a flourishing condition. Rev. Theodore Eisen is the present pastor.

Zion Lutheran Church

The actual beginning of the Lutheran Church dates back to 1847, at which time a Reverend Mr. Richter gathered a small band of Lutherans together and encouraged building a church, which was built by a Mr. Knoepfle at his own expense in the hope that the Lutherans would take it off his hands. It was used for church purposes a short time and sold to the city for a school building. It stood on the Courthouse Square facing Jackson Street. Prior to this time the Lutherans worshipped in a dwelling house in the west end of the city, and after the sale of the church building they worshipped in the courthouse until they purchased the little frame church built by the Free Congregationalists and later known as the Baptist Church which stood at the rear of Grace Episcopal Church. The church was first organized June 14, 1852. In 1862 it exchanged the little frame church for the old Beatty Methodist Church, then standing on the northwest corner of the Courthouse Square. They occupied this building until the completion of their new church at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Jefferson Street. Its pastors have been Reverend Schladermundt, Rev. B. Klein, Reverend Seidel, Rev. G. Lehrer, Rev. J. Dornbier, Rev. A. H. Dornbier and Rev. Theodore Stellhorn, the present pastor. The church has more than 1,000 members, with a Sunday school for more than 500 scholars, and while its expenses are several thousand dollars a year it is out of debt.

On Sunday, August 21, 1898, the cornerstone of the present Lutheran Church was laid. Inside the cornerstone was placed a Bible, catechism and hymn book, copies of the constitution of the church and aid society, list of the voting members of the church, the present vestry pastors and teachers, church papers and local papers, business card of George Feick, the builder, city report and list of county officials, book entitled "Sandusky, Now and Then," and gold, silver and copper coins.

On November 19, 1899, the New Zion Lutheran Church was dedicated.

The German Reform Church was organized August 12, 1853, and Rev. Peter Brucker was their first pastor. Its house of worship and parsonage still stands at the corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets. Its present pastor is Rev. Walter Rickard.

The German Evangelical Kirchen Gemeinschaft, known as the Albrecht or Zollinger Church, stood for many years east of the Immanuel Church on Adams Street, where it was erected in 1854. The rights of the church were bought by the city in 191—, and the congregation erected a modern church at the corner of Wayne and Division streets, its present pastor being Rev. Samuel Goetz.

St. Stephen's German Evangelical Protestant Church

This church is located at the corner of Jefferson and Lawrence streets. In the year 1881 Doctor Von Schulenberg organized this church, and with a few families from the Emanuel Church, and several others, took steps toward a permanent organization. The necessity for a building forced them at once to make arrangements for its beginning, and Doctor Von Schulenberg succeeded in seeing one erected at a cost of $3,500, which was dedicated in May, 1882.

In addition to the work of the parish, and the service of the church, Doctor Von Schulenberg accomplished a large amount of literary work.

The present pastor is Rev. John H. Holdgraf.

The Salem Church Evangelical Association stood for many years on the north side of Adams Street, east of the Blue Grammar School, and had for its first pastor Rev. Conrad Tramer. The society was organized in 1840 by John Hull and —— Stroh. The church was often called the Zollinger Church and its house of worship was built in 1854 and stood until 1914, when the society erected a new modern building on South Wayne Street, its present location.

The German Reformed Church was formed by seceders from the German Evangelical Protestant Emanuel Church and was organized August 12, 1852, by Rev. Peter Bricker. Its building is situated at the corner of Hancock and Jefferson streets.

The First Christian Church, Sandusky

There was a called meeting of all the members of the Christian Church residing in the city and vicinity at the home of C. G. Cayhoe in April, 1910. The following were present at that meeting: Joseph Cordner,

John Ellis, Lewis Foster, Fanny Foster, C. G. Cayhoe, Eliza Cayhoe, Lewis Hall, Eliza Hall, George Horner and Susie Horner. After a season of devotional services an organization was effected known as the Brotherhood League. The object of the organization was to plant the church in Sandusky. The following were elected officers: Joseph Cordner, president; Susie Horner, secretary and treasurer; and the following resolutions were passed: "Resolved, that we meet every Lord's Day for the breaking of bread and prayer, and that we hold a mid-week prayer meeting." The above resolutions were adhered to, meeting from house to house, until March 26, 1911, when the building at 905 Columbus Avenue was rented, and a Bible school with twenty-six charter members was organized. The following officers and teachers were chosen: Lewis

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (STORM SCENE)

Cole, superintendent; Lewis Hall, assistant superintendent; Belle Cayhoe, organist; Fanny Foster, secretary and treasurer; Eliza Cayhoe, C. G. Cayhoe and E. L. Wicker, teachers.

The school moved from Columbus Avenue to the East Adams Street Chapel, August 1, 1912. The Bible school continued to grow slowly, and we had occasional preaching by T. J. White, North Baltimore, Ohio.

Traverce Harrison, Bellefontaine, Ohio, held a two weeks' meeting in March, 1914, and the church was organized with a membership of forty-three. C. G. Cayhoe and Rudolph Ross were chosen elders, and Henry J. Hall, C. W. Sanders, Wesley Ellis and Glen Rowe, deacons.

R. C. Lemon, Lexington, Kentucky, was called to the ministry of the church August 1, 1914, and during his ministry, including the revival meeting that was held in April, 1915, by C. A. MacDonald, state evan-

gelist, Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Clifford P. Wilson, Akron, Ohio, there have been forty-eight accessions to the church.

Grace Episcopal Church

On the fiftieth anniversary of Grace Church, May 30, 1885, the Register contained a very full historical article by William P. Chapman and Rice Harper, from which the following article is taken:

"The first move to organize Grace Church was in the winter of 1834-35 at the residence of Josiah W. Hollister when the subject of building a church was introduced by Mrs. John G. Camp and a proposition to circulate subscription papers for a building was made. In March, 1835, a parish was organized at the residence of Oran Follett. Shortly after this a contract was made by the vestry with Ogden Mallory to build a church of the size of 45 ft. by 90 ft. on the ground which is still a part of the present building, for the contract price of $6,758.11, and a contract was also made with Bedortha & Mary to do a certain amount of carpenter work and furnish materials for the sum of $2,100.00, all of which became a debt against the Parish, which together with the debt owing to the Bank of Sandusky made a large indebtedness which remained for some years and until the charter was amended, giving power to mortgage the church property so that the building could be finished and the pews sold. The cornerstone was laid July 28, 1835. In December, 1843, the pews were sold at auction, from which sale a sufficient sum was realized to reimburse Messrs. Hubbard, Hollister and Durbin for finishing the church, $1,745.72, and to pay the Bank of Sandusky $400.00 and John G. Camp $207.50 and other claims to the amount of $287.00, so that the church was free from debt except a small balance on the bell and organ, which was soon cancelled.

"From the time that Rev. Launsbury came, in December, 1843, the Parish has always had a rector. The first vestry was composed of Abner Rott, Senior Warden; Zenas M. Barker, Junior Warden; John G. Camp, John M. Sloane, Ogden Mallory, Eleuthros Cooke, T. Neill, John Kinney, James Hollister and W. M. Chapman."

The building was enlarged in 1852 by the addition of a transept at a cost equal to the original expenditure, $8,000. In 1857 two towers were added and the front otherwise improved at an additional expense of $8,000.

Under the pastorate of Dr. S. A. Bronson and Rev. W. Farr the church enjoyed great prosperity for a quarter of a century. During this time St. Mary's Chapel in the Western Liberties, and St. Ann's in Camp Town, and later St. John's in the Liberties and Calvary Church in Camp Town, which took the place of St. Ann's, were erected, and in 1875 the Good Samaritan Hospital was begun. During the pastorate of the Rev. L. S. Osborne the present chapel of St. Lukes was built in 1878. The present rector of Grace Church is Edmund G. Mapes.

First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1852. During the first year services were held in Campbell's Hall, on Water Street, about where the Western Union telegraph office now stands. Its first minister was W. S. Kennedy. The present church building was begun in 1853 and the lecture room finished and occupied in 1854, and the whole building finished and dedicated in 1855 at a cost of $33,000, including the organ and bell. In 1858 the church had about 100 members. Its present pastor is Rev. C. Argyle Kellar.

Baptist Church

The First Baptist Church of Sandusky was organized September 22, 1854, in Campbell's Hall (now the Register Building), where services were held for one year. The church began with nineteen members. Converts were then immersed in Sandusky Bay at the foot of Perry or Hancock Street or at the old shipyard. On at least one occasion the ice was cut through for this purpose. After one year in Campbell's Hall they bought the old stone church erected by the Wesleyan Methodists and called the Beatty Church on the northwest corner of the Courthouse Square. The upper story was not then finished. There were steps on the outside leading up to the second story. The building was used as a hospital in the cholera years of 1849 and 1852. They paid $2,500 for the property. The completion of the second story during the pastorate of Rev. Justin D. Fulton placed the church in debt and compelled an exchange with Lutheran Church by which the Baptist body received the frame building on the East Square erected by the Free Congregationalists about 1839 and occupied by the Baptist Church until the sale of the building to the city. The Free Congregationalists sold to the Lutherans August 10, 1858, and they sold to the Baptists in 1862. The church declined until there was little or nothing done from 1868 to 1872. The Unitarians rented the building for a while about this time. In 1879 the battle with the city over the right to build began which ultimately settled the rights of all churches on the squares and was won by the Baptists. After the sale of their building the Baptist Church held services in Temple Hall in the Mahala Block (since destroyed) until the completion of their present building at the corner of Wayne and Monroe streets.

From its organization this church had taken a very positive position on the question of slavery and intemperance, and this at a time when it meant more than it now does. In its church covenant is included a total abstinence pledge, and it holds its position firmly on this basis today. The church is now healthy and vigorous and hopeful of a successful and bright future.

Zion Baptist Church (Colored)

The Zion Baptist Church is located on the west side of Decatur Street between Washington and Adams streets. In the year 1856 Elder Norman Campbell organized this church with only seven members.

Elder Campbell took charge of the church and remained its pastor for three years.

In the spring of 1857 a building was purchased and partially paid for through the agency of Elder Campbell, who was appointed to collect funds for that purpose. In the fall of 1859 he left and was succeeded by Elder H. H. Hamilton, who became pastor and labored here during 1859. In that year the society was incorporated, and the following persons chosen trustees: Nathaniel Jones, Laurence Johnson and E. P. Reynolds.

During the year 1860 the members made a great effort to pay off the debt still remaining on the lot, but notwithstanding all their exertions they did not succeed, and Nathaniel Jones met the difficulty by mortgaging his own house and lot for means to pay the debt. About this time William Hamilton, one of the principal deacons, died, praying that the debt might be removed. There was no regular pastor at that time, but in the autumn of 1861 Elder Dardes took charge of the church as pastor but failed to add to the church financial or spiritual power.

The church has not always had a regular pastor but has been supplied at different times with ministers and missionaries.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army first struck Sandusky in the spring of 1886. The Register states that at its first meeting in Center's Hall, at the northwest corner of Madison Street and Columbus Avenue, it had about 200 present, and in its second Sunday meeting it had at least 1,000 in its audience. Since that time the army has had its ups and downs and has several times abandoned the city to its fate. But it spite of several unfaithful officers and its injurious system of short itinerant residence for its officers it has commanded the respect of a large portion of our community.

There are three Spiritualist organizations in the city: The First Spiritual Reform Church meets at Fuchs Hall. Its pastor is E. W. Hook, who is also president of its official board. The First Spiritual Science Church meets at G. A. R. Hall at 7 o'clock Sunday evenings. Its president is Irving Jackson. The Progressive Church of Spiritualism meets Thursday afternoon and evening and Sunday evening at Maccabee Hall. Its president is Mrs. A. C. Schieber.

Christian Science

The first known of Christian Science in Sandusky was in 1885 or 1886, when Miss Rose Gifford came from Ashtabula and lectured in private homes on the subject, two of the first to become interested being Mrs. John M. Boalt and niece, Miss Clara Boalt, then living on Wayne Street where Dr. Charles Graefe now lives. The only one interested at that time still living being Miss Clara Boalt, now of California.

On November 3, 1900, a charter was granted and the meetings were held at the Odd Fellows Temple. The only charter members still in

Sandusky being Miss Hannah Matthias and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Walker. Other members having left the city being Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Frederick, Mrs. Henry S. Moore and Mrs. Oliver W. Marble. Miss Lottie Loomis, Mrs. Kate Inman and Oliver W. Marble have since passed over.

On November 28, 1902, they moved to the Masonic Temple, and in December, 1908, moved to the Carnegie Library Building, where services are held twice each week. They have a membership of eighty-five, with an average attendance of 125. A free reading room is kept up in connection with the church in the Stone Block. The society is the owner of a lot at the northwest corner of Monroe, Lawrence and Central Avenue, where, in due time, a suitable edifice will be erected.

The Catholic Churches of Erie County

About 1830 the first Catholic immigrants arrived at Sandusky. These Catholic pioneers were first visited in 1834 by Rev. F. X. Tschenhens, C. S. R., who came from Peru, Huron County. Redemptorist Fathers, who established themselves at Peru from 1829 to 1839, came at irregular intervals to Sandusky, attended to the spiritual needs of the few Catholics and said Mass in private houses. From 1839 Sandusky was attended by priests coming from Tiffin riding on horseback, a distance of thirty miles. Among these was Rev. P. J. Machebeuf (the late bishop of Denver), who became resident pastor in December, 1840. A room in the old Customs House, rented for the purpose, was the place where religious services were held.

Holy Angels' Church

The cornerstone of Holy Angels' Church was laid October 13, 1841. The building of this church is thus described by Father Machebeuf, who afterwards became bishop of Denver, Colorado. In a letter to his father dated February 28, 1842, he says: "You will remember when I told you of my appointment as pastor of Sandusky City and Lower Sandusky, I said that I had no church in either of these places. The first step, then, in organizing my congregations was to get subscriptions for Sandusky City, where I fixed my residence. For that it was necessary to scour the forests and cross the Lake to the Peninsula and little islands near by to find the Catholics. Then I had to look out for a location for the church. Two rich property owners of Sandusky City, neither of whom is Catholic, were anxious to donate ground for that purpose. Mr. Follette offered us a magnificent lot in the eastern part of the town, and Mr. Mills would give us three lots in the western part of the town and $100 in cash. I waited for Bishop Purcell to come before deciding the question, and Mr. Mills grew so apprehensive that we would accept the proposition of Mr. Follette, that he offered the Bishop five lots, with $530 and all the stone and timber necessary for the building. You may imagine that Bishop Purcell did not hesitate long in his choice.

"Immediately after the Bishop's departure our people began to work. Some of them set to hauling stone, others to cutting and preparing the

timber, and during that time I went away for the retreat. I was absent five or six weeks, and upon my return I invited an Irish priest, who is my neighbor and lives also on the shore of the Lake, to come and preach for the laying of the corner-stone. A few days later about fifteen or twenty Catholics, the pastor among the number, set to the real work, and from the 13th of October until the winter came on every minute that was not consecrated to the ministry was given to the workmen. I have been at times architect, superintendent, mason, and even less than that, as the need may have been.

"The day of the blessing of the corner-stone I made use of a very efficacious means to make my people work. The teamsters had unloaded an enormous pile of stone inside the plan of the foundations. It was right in our way. So without saying a word, I took off my coat and hat and began carrying the stone outside of the foundations. The spectators all took the hint immediately and it was not long before all the stone was removed. In doing this I was only imitating our Bishop, who at the head of his seminarians, used the shovel for half a day digging for the foundations of his cathedral, while Fathers Gacon, Cheymol and others filled the wheelbarrows. You see that we are obliged to turn ourselves to everything."

The church was built entirely of stone, with windows, front and corners trimmed with cut stone and dedicated in 1845. It is 40 by 70, of the pure Gothic style. The first story of the belfry is 40 feet high, and the steeple rises 30 feet higher with a gilded cross.

In June, 1846, Bishop Purcell visited Sandusky and blessed Father Machebeuf's churches, of which there were now three, and gave confirmation to 137 persons in the mission. The bishop was pleased with what he saw, and admired particularly the fine stone church at Sandusky, 40 by 70 in dimensions, in Gothic style, with its spire 117 feet high, surmounted by a cross, as Father Machebeuf says, "made by an English Anabaptist, gilded by an American infidel and placed upon a Catholic Church to be seen shining by mariners far out upon the lake."

This church had also the luxury of a bell, and in connection with this Father Machebeuf used to relate the following incident: "When I was telling them a few weeks before Christmas that I expected to find a man of good will who would volunteer to go to Toledo for the bell before Christmas, 1845, one of them in an excess of good will, forgot that he was in church and cried out immediately, 'Say priest, I'll go tomorrow,' and he kept his word." John McGoldrick was the man who "kept his word."

The Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul is a monument to the Rev. R. A. Sidley.

Reverend Father Sidley came here April 28, 1863. He was then rather in the prime of life, and naturally a priest desired to carry on the work so nobly begun at Holy Angels.

In taking charge of the Holy Angels he found matters in a very good condition, considering the difficulties the congregation had to pass through. Father Sidley, following in the footsteps of his old professor,

Reverend Father Caron, saw, too, the great mistake made at the beginning in the way the church property was obtained, and felt the burden. It was clear that the growing wants of the congregation needed something. Holy Angels' Church was too small to accommodate all the people; it was too far removed from the greatest majority of those that had to attend there.

In the spring of 1865, a meeting was held to consider what was to be done, whether it would be better to enlarge Holy Angels' Church or build a new church on the grounds already purchased, that is, on the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. The meeting resolved there was no use of going to the expense of adding to Holy Angels' Church and even if it could be done decently the people would be too far distant from the church—it not being centrally located. It was therefore unanimously agreed to build a church at the place first appointed, corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. On looking over the grounds it was found a church of the size required could not be built there. Then a lot was purchased on the opposite side of the street. This also proved to be a little too confined; finally, with a great deal of difficulty the two lots on which SS. Peter and Paul's Church now stands were purchased at a cost of $2,400. This also was done with the advice and consent of the Ordinary.

In the spring of 1866 the foundation of the new church was begun, and on the 22d day of July of the same year the corner stone was laid by Right Reverend Bishop Rosecrans. The building was very rapidly pushed to completion, and the congregation was able to take possession of it on Easter Sunday the 9th day of April, 1871.

It is a very handsome and substantial edifice, 145 feet in length and 71 feet in width; the height of the tower is 135 feet. The church cost $75,000 and has a seating capacity of 1,200. The elegant pastoral residence, built of the same material as the church, at a cost of $5,000 was erected in 1871.

For about five years the whole congregation remained at SS. Peter and Paul's till a division of the parish was made. Hence in consequence of the kind of title to the grounds on which Holy Angels' Church stands the pastor and people, not willing to lose the property, determined to care for it and keep it in a fair way for future use as a church. It was then thought that in the near future a new congregation could be there formed which would be productive of good and which practically happened in the latter part of 1875, when a new congregation of Holy Angels' Church was formed.

This noble structure of SS. Peter and Paul's, which has been raised to the glory of God, though not so costly as a few others in the diocese, ranks with the best of them in taste, finish, convenience, and general appearance, and will be for future ages a monument to the memory of Rev. Father R. A. Sidley.

The German Catholics realized the need of having a separate church and accordingly, in January, 1853, a petition was sent to Bishop Rappe for permission to organize a separate congregation and to have separate

services in Holy Angels' Church, until able to build for themselves. The permission was granted and Rev. J. N. Conlan said Mass for them. The Rev. F. M. Boff, then a deacon, and who had been stationed at Sandusky since September, 1852, as quasi assistant to Father Conlan, preached the German sermons for five months. Meanwhile the preparatory work of organizing the new parish, procuring suitable lots and building the new church was vigorously continued.

The first pastor appointed for the Germans was Rev. J. T. Dolweck. He arrived December, 1853, and remained in charge till April, 1855. During this time special services were held at Holy Angels' Church for the Germans. In June he was succeeded by Rev. J. Hammene, who secured three lots on the corner of Jefferson and Decatur streets, at a cost of $1,900. As the parish was poor and without credit the deed for the lots was not given until paid for, about 1864.

The work of building the much desired church was commenced at once; a stone structure of moderate size was erected in 1855 and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary under the title of Our Lady of Sorrows. In 1856 Father Hamene built a pastoral residence of stone and in the following year a frame school. Rev. J. Hackspiel was the next pastor in charge of St. Mary's, from July, 1861, to September, 1862.

Parochial schools were wanted where the children might be educated not only in secular, but also in religious knowledge. To satisfy these growing needs Father Hackspiel directed his attention to the building of a new school. A two-story stone building was commenced, but it was left to his successor, Rev. N. Moes, who was pastor of St. Mary's from September, 1862, until November, 1863, to finish this work at a cost of $5,000.

The Rev. A. Herbstritt, formerly a Sanguinist, was appointed pastor to St. Mary's, September, 1865, and remained in charge till July, 1868. In February, 1866, he bought the present St. Mary's Cemetery on Mills Street, which covered an area of nearly five acres. Recognizing the fact that St. Mary's was bound to grow in the course of time and that the property on Jefferson and Decatur streets would become too small, Father Herbstritt purchased the present splendid church property (six lots) between Central Avenue, Jefferson and Fulton streets. These lots cost $6,665. The object he had in view when buying them was to procure an eligible site for a larger and better church, in keeping with the size and needs of the rapidly increasing parish. This important and responsible task fell to the lot of Rev. N. Moes, who for the second time was appointed pastor of St. Mary's, January, 1873.

The foundation was finished in the early fall of 1873, and Bishop Gilmour laid the cornerstone in October of that year. But the hopes and expectations of pastor and people for an early completion of the church were dispelled by the financial panic of the "Black Friday" of 1873. But with the first signs of better times Father Moes, assisted by his generous people, resumed the work in full earnest. Gradually, and from 1879 rapidly, the massive and stately pile took shape. Finally on Sunday, November 28, 1880, the splendid stone structure was dedicated to

the service of God and the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, as Our Lady of Sorrows. Bishop Gilmour, assisted by many priests, performed the dedicatory ceremonies. This was a day of supreme joy for the zealous pastor and his generous parishioners.

St. Mary's Church takes undisputed rank among the stately churches in the diocese. Its dimensions are, length, 184 feet; width, 75 feet; height of spire, 200 feet. The architecture is pure Gothic, the material of the foundation is Marblehead limestone, the superstructure Sandusky blue limestone, with Berea sandstone trimmings, and the groined ceiling is supported by ten solid stone columns, ornamented with beautifully carved capitals. The church has a chime of three fine bells, two of which were donated—the largest by Mr. C. Zipfel, the next in size by Mr. J. Obbergefel; the third is the same that was used in the old church. The interior of the church is fully in keeping with the imposing exterior. The stucco work and stained glass windows show excellent taste. The handsome pulpit was put in place shortly before the church was dedicated. The first altars were for temporary use; they were replaced by the present artistic ones in 1887. The confessionals and the stations of the cross (all oil paintings) which grace the church were bought in 1890, and cost $1,500. The best evidence of the generosity of St. Mary's parish, and of the prudent management of Father Moes and his building committee, is the fact that, although the church cost almost $80,000, at the time of its dedication the debt was less than $10,000.

After completing the church, Father Moes directed his attention to the betterment of the school, which had become inadequate to the needs of the large enrollment of children. Therefore, in 1887, at a cost of about $5,000, he erected another building of stone, fronting on Decatur Street, in the rear of the old church, and had it fitted up with the latest school appliances. The old church was put in good repair and used for weekly services until 1893.

Failing health forced Father Moes to resign in October, 1888. His grand work was done, and he felt in need of rest. He returned to his native Luxemburg, in November, 1888, where he died full of years and merit November 26, 1900. He was succeeded by the Rev. J. Heidegger, who made a number of improvements, including a boiler house of stone, for the heating plant of the church. It cost $4,000. The present pastoral residence, a beautiful stone structure, fronting on Central Avenue, commenced in 1891, was almost completed at the time he left St. Mary's in March, 1893. The Rev. S. Rebholz was appointed his successor in the following month. He finished the interior of the residence at once. Exclusive of its furnishings, it cost about $12,000 and is one of the best appointed parish houses in the diocese; it is the fitting annex of the adjacent church. During the same year two additional altars were placed in the sanctuary, making a total of five, all of which were united by ornamental fretwork, leading to a Gothic superstructure on the main altar. This was surmounted by an artistic crucifixion group, all combined giving the sanctuary a harmonious effect.

It is due to Father Widmann, who became pastor in April, 1901, to

say that his energetic efforts have completed the last great undertaking of the parish in the erection of the large school building of which the cornerstone was laid April 25, 1909, and the building dedicated in 1910 at a cost of $120,000. It is a handsome stone structure 92 feet wide by 132 feet long with three stories and a basement. It has fifteen class rooms, an auditorium seating nearly a thousand, and a basement meeting room for social purposes. It will remain for generations as a monument to the pastorate of Father Widmann.

St. Mary's Church of Vermillion

Vermillion is a pretty village, with a fairly good harbor, on Lake Erie, about twenty-five miles from Sandusky. Catholics began to settle there about 1856. They were visited by the pastors of Elyria, from 1857 to 1871, the Rev. M. Healy being the first priest to minister to their spiritual wants. Mass was said on week days, in private houses, until the erection of the present frame church (28 by 50 feet), in 1862 by the Rev. R. A. Sidley, who had bought two lots on Exchange Street, for a church site, in 1861. Enclosed, the church cost about $600, but for lack of means its interior could not then be finished, and it was used in that condition—with a dry goods box for an altar, and rough benches for pews. In 1865, the Rev. L. Molon raised a subscription and with the proceeds paid for the plastering and furnishing of the church. He also bought and paid for a lot next to the church property, to serve as a site for the future parish house. In March, 1871, the Rev. J. Rouchy was appointed the first resident priest, and shortly after built the present pastoral residence, also a frame structure. In August, 1875, Vermillion was made a mission of North Amherst, and thence attended monthly until May, 1878, when the Rev. F. X. Nunan was appointed resident pastor. His stay ended in March, 1879. Since then the following priests succeeded him: The Revs. J. Cullen, from April, 1879, to July, 1882; M. S. Smith to October, 1889; J. C. Kennedy to December, 1889; I. J. Wonderly to January, 1893; J. J. Powers to November, 1893, then came the Rev. N. W. Horst.

During the pastorate of Father Wonderly the church was entirely renovated, and supplied with some beautiful statuary—all donated.

Father Horst had the church re-roofed and painted, the pastoral residence repaired, and the church lots enclosed with an iron fence.

Capt. C. Young deserves recognition as a special benefactor of the church, having at all times contributed most generously towards its support.

St. Anthony's Church of Milan

The Catholics at Milan were identified with St. Peter's parish, Norwalk, five miles distant, until 1862. The Rev. F. X. Obermuller, pastor of that parish, then visited them at regular intervals, until October, 1865, and for a short time said mass in houses. He bought a lot on which

stood an old frame house; this he changed into a temporary place of worship. The present church, a frame structure, 40 by 70 feet, was built in 1866. Bishop Rappe dedicated it to St. Anthony of Padua, on November 16, 1866. The church fronts on Main Street and cost about $6,000. In the same year another lot, with a frame house on it, which fronted on Center Street, was bought for $800. This served as the pastoral residence until the erection of the present handsome frame building, in 1875, by the Rev. J. P. Putz; it cost nearly $2,200. The present school, also a frame structure, was built in 1872, at a cost of $1,200. It has always been in charge of lay teachers.

On New Year's Day, 1891, shortly after high mass, fire broke out in the church, and destroyed its interior; the damage, amounting to about $1,500, was nearly all covered by the insurance. The fire was caused by a defective flue. While the church was being repaired services were held in the schoolhouse. A pipe organ, costing $735, was placed in the church in 1891; a beautiful set of stations and a complete set of vestments were bought at that time. Since then many additional improvements and repairs have been made in the church, school, pastoral residence and cemetery. The parish is without debt and spiritually as well as financially, is in excellent condition.

St. Peter's Mission Church of Huron

About 1836 Catholics began to settle at Huron, which was then, as it is now, a port on Lake Erie. The Rev. P. J. Machebeuf, pastor of Holy Angels Church, Sandusky, was the first priest to look after their spiritual wants. Huron was attended from Sandusky as a station until 1875, when it was attached to and attended from Milan for three years, with the Rev. J. P. Putz in charge; he did much to revive the faith in that place. In May, 1878, it was assigned to Vermillion, whence it has been attended ever since. During all this long period mass was said in private houses, and for many years in the house of Daniel Duffy.

It was not until the year 1889, during the time the Rev. M. S. Smith had charge, that the long cherished hope of the Catholics of Huron, to erect a church of their own, was about to be realized. It was then that Father Smith began to collect funds for that purpose. All the Catholics of the town and the non-Catholics, too, with few exceptions, contributed very generously. Thus encouraged, Father Smith had plans drawn for a neat frame church, 40 by 70 feet, to be built on a lot fronting on Rensselaer Street, purchased in December, 1887, for $300. The building was commenced early in October, 1889, but shortly after Father Smith was transferred from Vermillion and Huron. From October to the following January both places were without a priest. In January, 1890, the Rev. Ignatius J. Wonderly was appointed pastor of Vermillion, with charge of Huron also. He pushed the church to rapid completion, so that the holy sacrifice was offered in it for the first time on Pentecost Sunday, May 25, 1890. Its dedication took place a few weeks later—on Sunday,

June 15, Bishop Gilmour performing the ceremony. The church cost about $3,000, exclusive of altars, pews, etc., and was fully paid for within one year after its dedication. The two bells now in use were bought in 1892 and blessed by Monsignor Boff, V. G., on August 8 of the same year.

CHAPTER XX

THE BANKS AND BANKERS OF SANDUSKY

Tradition—we have no record—says that the first attempt at the founding of a banking house in Sandusky was made by some of the prominent business men and capitalists of the town in the year 1834; and the result of that effort was the establishment, under the laws of the state of the Bank of Sandusky. As was provided by law, the subscription books were duly opened by the commissioners, and the day fixed upon which the books would be closed. At the time designated it was found that less than one-third of the stock had been subscribed, and it became absolutely necessary that "something be done," and that at once. In this extremity, Oran Follett, who was already a subscriber for a considerable amount of the stock, came to the rescue and agreed to take the balance at par value, amounting to something over $70,000. He knew, or felt satisfied at least, that the stock could be easily disposed of to New York capitalists, and did make a sale of such part of it as he could not conveniently carry. This timely act on his part made possible the establishment of the bank. A board of directors was chosen and a full complement of officers, William Townsend, then a leading merchant of the town, being chosen president. The banking house was located on Water Street, on the ground now covered by the West House.

Mr. Townsend remained president for two years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Follett, under whose management the institution prospered for several years, and until Congress passed the "Specie Act," by which a radical change in the management was necessitated. About this time, too, the eastern stockholders desired to sell their interests, and for the purpose of purchasing, Mr. Follett made a journey to New York State, only to find that Burr Higgins had preceded him and bought the stock. After this the bank was short-lived, and, putting it modestly, soon went into liquidation.

Immediately following the dissolution of the Bank of Sandusky, in January, 1846, another was started, and known as Sandusky City Bank. In this a number of persons were interested who had held stock in the old bank, but that institution lived but little longer than its predecessor, although its ending was quite different. Its affairs were wound up about 1854 or 1855.

About the year 1850 the Union Bank opened for business, but shortly afterward passed into the hands of Freeland T. Barney, Lester S. Hubbard and William D. Durbin, under the name of Barney, Hubbard & Durbin. This firm managed the affairs of the institution with a good

measure of success until the death of Mr. Durbin, in 1863, after which the firm changed to Hubbard & Co., Lester S., Rollin B., Watson and Langdon Hubbard becoming proprietors and owners. This firm did a banking business for only a few months, when, in January, 1864, their business was merged in the Second National Bank, a further mention of which will hereafter be made.

The Moss National Bank was the junior, save one, of the banking houses of Sandusky, but it was the direct outgrowth of the first national bank established in the city, and among the first of the United States.

Augustus H. Moss came from Oneida County, New York, to Sandusky in the year 1837, and established a mercantile business on Water Street. He was thus engaged until the 8th day of June, 1850, when he opened a banking business in the city, conducting it alone for three years. On the 10th of June, 1853, Augustus H. Truman and Horace O. Moss, under the firm name of Moss Brothers, succeeded to the business. They moved into the Moss Bank Building January 12, 1854. Under the careful and successful management of this firm the bank was conducted for a period of ten years, or until the passage of the National Banking Act of Congress.

The firm had carefully noted the progress made by the advocates of this act; they saw the advantages of such a system, and being actuated by motives of patriotism, and a desire to support the general Government in its endeavors to establish a uniform and safe banking throughout the country, therefore immediately upon the final passage of the law an application for a bank charter was filed with the proper officers at Washington; but, owing to some defect in the certificate of authority, or charter granted by the department, a delay was experienced in the premises, so that when the charter was granted it was numbered sixteen, whereas, had the proceedings on the part of the Government been in due and correct form the charter of the First National Bank of Sandusky would have been numbered "two" in the stead of that it in fact received, and would have been preceded in organization only by the First National Bank of Washington.

The articles of association provided for the first board of directors of the First National Bank as follows: Augustus H. Moss, William S. Pierson, Homer Goodwin, Wildman Mills, and Jay Osborn Moss. The capital stock of the bank was $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares. The first officers were as follows: President, August H. Moss; vice president, William S. Pierson; cashier, Horace O. Moss; assistant cashier, Jay Osborn Moss. The bank was opened for the transaction of business on the 1st day of July, 1863. Under the efficient management of these men the affairs of the bank were conducted and continued in successful operation for the term of twenty years; and that period of its existence was perhaps remarkable for the fewness of radical changes, both in its directorate and immediate officers. Augustus H. Moss remained president and Horace O. Moss cashier throughout the life of the charter. William S. Pierson continued vice president until the time of his death, when Jay O. Moss succeeded to the position.

Having lived to the end of its charter it became desirable to in a measure effect a reorganization for a further continuance of business, but that the full honor and credit of its most excellent standing might be awarded to those to whom it was due, a change in the corporate name of the institution became necessary. To accomplish the end the First National Bank, as a body corporate, liquidated its business and passed out of existence, and on the 20th day of October, 1883, the Moss National Bank of Sandusky, with a capital stock of $150,000, took its place. The directors were Homer Goodwin, James Woolworth, John T. Johnson, Augustus H. Moss and Jay O. Moss. Augustus H. Moss was elected president and Jay O. Moss vice president. Charles H. Moss was appointed cashier and Augustus C. Moss actuary.

The Second National Bank was incorporated November 24, 1863, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, in shares of $100 each. This institution had its origin in the banking house of Barney, Hubbard & Durbin, which was in turn succeeded by the firm of Hubbard & Company, also private bankers, to whose business reference has been made. The latter firm was in business from May, 1863, until January, 1864, when the Second National Bank of Sandusky opened its doors for business. The first board of directors was composed of the following persons: Rollin B. Hubbard, Lester S. Hubbard, Watson Hubbard, William T. West, Halsey C. Post, Lester H. Latham, James H. Stead, Chris. C. Keech and William A. Simpson. The first officers were Lester S. Hubbard, president, and Andrew W. Prout, cashier.

Lester S. Hubbard continued as president of the bank until the time of his death, July 12, 1875, when he was succeeded by Rollin B. Hubbard. After the term of the bank's charter had expired it was renewed and business continued without interruption and with little or no material change in management.

The Third National Bank of Sandusky was an institution founded and opened for the transaction of a general banking business on the 10th of October, 1872. It cannot be said to have been the outgrowth of any former similar business, but rather an original enterprise, necessitated by the growing manufacturing and mercantile business of the city and vicinity.

The first board of directors comprised the following persons: Peter Gilcher, Jacob Engles, Henry J. Donahoe, Philip Graefe, Christian F. Schoepfle, George J. Anderson and Lawrence Cable. The last named, Mr. Cable, was elected president; Jacob Engles, vice president, and George J. Anderson, cashier. The capital stock of the bank was $100,000.

Upon one occasion during the cashiership of George J. Anderson this bank was the victim of a forged draft to the extent of $2,500, but through the prompt action of Mr. Cable, the president, the forger was overtaken just as he was about to leave the city and compelled to deliver up his ill-gotten gains. His story was so exceedingly plausible, and his protestations of innocence so well feigned that the president did not seek to arrest and detain him, but rather to recover the cash. Subsequent events,

however, clearly proved that the person was an expert criminal, and not a "minister of the gospel," as he had proclaimed himself.

The Citizens National Bank was incorporated on the 20th of February, 1884. The first board of directors of the Citizens Bank comprised George A. Marsh, Homer Goodwin, Truman B. Taylor, Albert E. Merrill, William Schade, Philip Graefe, George Feick, Gustavus Graham and Joseph Kronthal. The officers were: President, A. E. Merrill; vice president, Gustavus Graham; cashier, Henry Graefe. The original capital stock of the concern was authorized at $300,000. Within the last few years it has remodeled and beautified its building and now has one of the most modern buildings in Northern Ohio. It is now an Ohio corporation, as The Citizens Banking Company, with Henry Graefe, president; William Graefe, vice president; Charles H. Zimmerman, cashier; C. J. Strobel, assistant cashier, and William Schoenamann, second assistant cashier.

The Sandusky Savings Bank Company began business in the year 1888 with a capital stock of $50,000. Its place of business was in the room on Washington Square now occupied by the Savings & Loan Company. Its president was George Barney; vice president, Andrew Zerbe; F. L. Felch, cashier, and George Barney, Andrew Zerbe, I. T. Davis, D. L. C. Ransom, C. H. Rockwell, Fred Ohlemacher, John Mackey and F. L. Felch, directors. The bank went down in the panic of 1893, paying its depositors, and the loss falling on the stockholders.

The American Banking & Trust Company began business in 1900 in the room in the Kingsbury Block now occupied by Montgomery's jewelry store. It now occupies the building at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street recently vacated by The Third National Exchange Bank. Its president is John Giedeman; vice presidents, Jacob A. Biehl and F. F. Lehman; cashier, H. W. Parsons, and assistant cashier, A. H. Biehl. It has done a thriving business since its organization.

The Commercial National Bank opened its doors on the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street on August 3, 1903. It is the result of the combination of the Moss National Bank and Second National Bank. Its president is Mozart Gallup; vice president, Gustavus Graham; cashier, William L. Allendorf; assistant cashier, Paul H. Sprow. It has a capital stock of $150,000 and a surplus of $100,000.

On May 1, 1913, the Third National Exchange Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, removed from its home at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Market Street, which it had occupied during its entire history, to its new building on the south side of Market Street, where it is at present. The bank has always commanded the confidence of the business community and in its new home has increased its business and taken a stronger hold. Its president is F. P. Zollinger; vice president, C. F. Schoepfle; cashier, John Quinn; assistant cashiers, William F. Zimmerman and E. B. Gangware.

CHAPTER XXI

HOSPITALS

Good Samaritan Hospital

By Miss Mary Melville

Thirty-nine years ago, on the 26th of June, at half past 6 in the evening, the cornerstone of Good Samaritan Hospital was laid. The idea of founding a hospital in Sandusky originated in the mind of the Rev. William Wilberforce Farr, at that time rector of Grace Church. His vestry warmly supported the idea, and one of them, Mr. C. C. Keech, gave about an acre of ground on the south end of Fulton Street, on Lewis Street, for the location of the building.

From the outset the hospital was to be truly catholic—universal—in its activities and benefactions. No particular religious body or civic organization was to control it, but everyone was appealed to, to aid this noble work of charity, which was then though not so well understood as it is now, an ever increasing necessity in our community. The title of the land given was held in trust by Peter Gilcher and J. O. Moss. The personnel of the first board of managers was James Woolworth and Peter Gilcher for three years; C. C. Keech and George J. Anderson for two years, and J. O. Moss and Charles H. Moss for one year, with the rector, W. W. Farr, chairman. This board determined upon a plan for the hospital which embraced a central building 36 by 38 feet, two stories high, over a basement and connected with the two wards on either side by a small building 20 by 24 feet, one story in height over a basement. This building was to contain a heating room in the basement and bath rooms on the main floor. The wards were to be in a building 32 by 100 feet wide with a commodious sitting-room 16 to 30 feet at the south end and over a laundry of the same size in the basement. The wards proper were to be 30 by 50 feet and designed for the accommodation of sixteen patients each. There was also to be two rooms 14 by 16 feet for pay patients attached to each ward, besides the rooms for the nurses. The basement under the north end of each ward building was to contain the kitchen, store-room and cellar for the ward above. The design contemplated separating male and female patients, having a ward for each sex. The foundation was laid, at first, for the eastern ward.

On this evening in June nearly forty years ago, the papers of that date tell us, the laying of the cornerstone of this hospital attracted a large concourse of people, many from the laboring classes particularly,

and great interest was shown. Reverend Mr. Farr, Reverend Mr. Lehrer, Reverend Mr. Coleman, Reverend Mr. Sturgiss, Reverend Father Marks of Huron, Mr. U. T. Curran and Doctor Massey took part in the exercises, and the Great Western Band, even as Ackley's band does now, gave their services gratuitously, furnishing excellent and appropriate music. The clergy, to a man, urged the need of a hospital in Sandusky and enumerated the benefits which would accrue from establishing such an institution, the Reverend Mr. Lehrer's address being in German. Mr. Curran spoke of the awakened interest of the people in the project and was loud in his praise of those fathering the enterprise. Doctor Massey gave an interesting account of hospitals in large cities and their conduct, even tracing the work of the European houses of healing from their founding in the sixth century. In America the first hospital came into being fifty years ago. The placing in the cornerstone of the tin box by Mr. Farr, with its list of the national, state and municipal office-holders, the copies

Good Samaritan Hospital, Sandusky

of the daily papers, and hospital documents, was followed by prayer and the benediction, which closed the services. In response to a call of all those interested in the new hospital, forty ladies assembled, some fourteen months after the laying of the cornerstone, and named an executive committee, to devise ways and means to establish a free pharmacy at the hospital, and also to aid in completing the building. This committee included Mrs. John R. Miner, Mrs. John Zollinger, Mrs. W. A. Simpson, Mrs. R. M. Wilcox, Mrs. J. Kronthal, Mrs. Sophia Norris, Mrs. John L. Moore and Mrs. Cornelia Clemons. Two physicians of each school had signified their willingness to attend, free of charge, to the compounding of medicines and prescriptions in the proposed free pharmacy, two evenings of each week. Later, one person, presumably Mr. Keech, gave the whole amount, $150, to establish the dispensary. The ladies comprising the Hospital Aid Society immediately determined upon raising $1,000 by forming a Century Club, each member of which was to give $10, and the club to number 100 members. As soon as that was accomplished, they planned a house-to-house canvass of the city, to accept

amounts from 5 cents to $50 to be used by the building committee. People were invited to come and examine the progress of the hospital building, being assured that Mr. Levi Till, who was in charge, would welcome all comers, show them about, and exhibit the plans. To add to the sums already available, there were given innumerable entertainments, balls, concerts, bazaars, etc., all done in the name of sweet charity. Ten years after the laying of the cornerstone, the hospital was formally opened for patients. Ten years of storm and stress, of labor and self-sacrifice, for at that time the maintenance of such an institution was a stupendous problem. Many an appeal was sent out to the people, and many a response came back to those in charge. Mr. Keech tells of the cheer aroused by certain gifts of money, mentioning the sum of $26.67 sent by a German society, Mr. Henry Rudolph, chairman, and $87.79 from the centennial committee, July 4, 1876, not so much in the amounts themselves as in the spirit manifested. He said, "It shows that we have a charity in our city that all classes and all denominations should aid. The idea that Grace Church wants all the glory in building Good Samaritan Hospital should be done away with at once and forever. The very best, and most self-sacrificing work that has been done for the hospital, has been done by some German ladies who never go near Grace Church. The hospital when done will be open to the sick of all nationalities, creeds and color, the only condition being, is he or she sick and without a comfortable home and the possibility of good care?" He further urged that one Sunday every year be set aside to be known as "Hospital Sunday." On that day a special collection be taken up in every church in town for the hospital, and should there be more than one, then the total amount be equally divided between them. There is still an opportunity for the establishment in Sandusky of "Hospital Sunday." After the hospital was opened, the Hospital Guild, the successor to the Hospital Aid Society took an active part in the daily management of the hospital in conjunction with the board of managers. But forty years ago there were two reasons why a hospital was but a partial success. One, that going there was closely akin to becoming an inmate of the infirmary, and the other, that hospitals were intended wholely and solely to ease the last hours of the dying, and that being taken there was but the prelude to a well-conducted funeral, if by chance the weeping relatives received the body. For, origin unknown, a ghastly tradition gained credence in some minds, that the bodies of the dead were transmuted into medicine after the manner of the hapless canine into sausage. Hospitals of that day were limited in scope, besides having many popular prejudices to combat, so it was not surprising that in spite of the heroic efforts of the founders and supporters of Good Samaritan Hospital and though fairly well-conducted by an efficient matron, it was deemed advisable, after a short term of United States governmental control for marine patients, to close the institution after having been in active operation seventeen years. Seventeen years later through the efforts of an intrepid leader, Dr. Carrie Chase Davis, backed by an equally intrepid aggregation of women, Good Samaritan Hospital again

came into its own, and the hope and desire of every public-spirited, zealous worker on its board of managers is, that not only in seventeen but in seventy times seventeen years it may still be actively lending itself to the curing of bodily ills. While years ago people had almost to be bribed to go to one of these houses of healing, today the facilities and accommodations are woefully inadequate to take care of the ever increasing throng clamoring for admission, and at Good Samaritan Hospital the daily, hourly cry is "room—more room!" Sanduskians have come to believe that it is the best and only place where certain bone-fractures, fevers, and diseases of other kinds can be efficiently cared for. The operating-room with enameled walls, perfect heating and lighting equipment, tiled floor, weights, pulleys, fracture beds, X-ray machines, equipment for sterilization of surgical instruments and dressings, etc., has every accessory at hand to further the skill of the physician, seconded by the competent care and assistance of his corps of trained nurses. This is especially true of Good Samaritan Hospital, which graduates its class each year from its school for the training of nurses, the system taught being that used in the hospitals of New York, Chicago, and Cleveland. Forty years ago a system of contribution was decided upon by which clubs, individuals or forces of employes in shops, manufactories, or railroads, could control beds by paying a small sum each week, per capita, entitling the victim of an accident or serious illness, the very best medical care and attention without charge except that stipulated. This need of a steady income is now even more pressing, and the same system of giving is extant. Any corporate body may control a bed under like conditions. While the regular income of Good Samaritan Hospital is derived from appropriations from the city, from pay and part-pay patients, donations and bequests are gratefully received, carefully expended and scrupulously accounted for. Every possible purchase of materials, in every department, is made in Sandusky, and Sandusky help is always secured when needed. People of Sandusky have been more than generous in supporting the efforts of those in charge to make the hospital successful. More than one has been ready with the parabolic "oil, wine and two pence," but the need is a steadily growing one, and there is still room and to spare for those who so desire, "to go and do likewise."

The present board of managers is: Rev. Edmund G. Mapes, president ex officio; Rev. Theo. J. C. Stellhorn, Mr. Mozart Gallup, Mr. Willard A. Bishop, Mr. Chas. R. Melville, Mr. Edward Lea Marsh, Maj. Geo. P. Barker.

The advisory board of women is: Mrs. Martin Klenk, president; Mrs. James Sawyer, Mrs. E. Lea Marsh, Mrs. Merrit S. Wilcox, Mrs. Chas. Graefe, Mrs. Roy Williams, Mrs. A. Bear, Mrs. Carl E. Engels, Miss Elizabeth Graefe, Miss Claire Graefe, Mrs. George Feick, Mrs. F. W. Ohlemacher, Mrs. Carrie J. Wagner, Mrs. G. T. Lehrer, Dr. Emily Blakeslee.

Honorary members—Dr. Carrie Chase Davis, Miss Minnie Emrich.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

Providence Hospital

As Providence Hospital has always been in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine, it seems proper to say a few words concerning that order.

The Order of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine is one of the American Sisterhoods of the Catholic Church. The total enrollment of these sisterhoods shows that from 50,000 to 60,000 Catholic women devote their lives to religious work. These sisterhoods conduct about 700 charities, 600 colleges and academies, about 3,000 schools, besides the time devoted by the contemplative orders to purely devotional matters. There are several orders of the Sisters of Charity, the best known being the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, whose members are distinguished by a peculiar white head dress called the cornette, which has been immortalized by the artist Seymore Thompson in his celebrated painting "An Innocent Victim," representing a sister of that order mortally wounded in caring for the wounded during a battle.

The Order of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine was established by Bishop Rappe, of the Cleveland diocese, in 1851. The first superioress was Sister Ursula, known in the world as Catherine Bisenette, who had charge from 1851 to September, 1863. Before engaging in this work she lived in Sandusky, Ohio. There during the cholera, 1849-50, she collected a number of children, orphaned by that dread plague, and took care of them in a house at the corner of Tiffin Avenue and Jefferson Street and which is now owned by Arthur Gallagher. This was the beginning in the diocese of Cleveland, of caring for orphans and the sick, it has also been the chosen work of the order. The original home of the sisters was known as St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, on Monroe Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. In 1885, ten acres of land were purchased in Lakewood, Ohio, on which Bishop Gilmour authorized the erection of a convent, in September, 1890. It was completed in 1891, and together with the chapel was dedicated August 28, 1892.

The term of probation of the order is five years, and at its completion the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience are taken. During the novitiate the novices are trained in nursing the sick, in the care of children and housework.

The order has charge of three hospitals and three orphan asylums, and has about 135 members. About thirty sisters conduct St. Vincent's Charity Hospital, at Cleveland, Ohio, seven sisters are engaged at Mercy Hospital, Canton, Ohio, and ten sisters at Providence Hospital, Sandusky, Ohio.

Thirty sisters have charge of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, at Cleveland, Ohio, sixteen of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, in the same city, and fifteen of St. Louis' Orphan Asylum, at Louisville, Ohio.

The history of Providence Hospital begins with a small hospital conducted until 1902, by the Visiting Nurses' Association, in a little brick house known as the Blumer house on Columbus Avenue, Sandusky, Ohio. In the summer of that year the sum of $400 was realized for this hospital,

through a lecture given by Rev. Father Woesman. When it was finally resolved to turn the hospital (Emergency Hospital as it was named) over to the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine, it was also voted to transfer to them this $400, but this action was afterwards changed and the hospital never received the money. About this time Mr. Lawrence Cable one of Sandusky's pioneer and most highly respected citizens, purchased the Keech Homestead and deeded it to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann, the deed reciting that the property was given for hospital purposes. Through the efforts of the local clergy the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine were secured to take charge of the proposed hospital. On September 8, 1902, two sisters of this order (Sister M. George and Sister M. Adelaide) were sent to Sandusky to look after the repairing and remodeling of Providence Hospital, the name given to the new hospital. In October, 1902, Sister M. George was placed in charge of Emergency Hospital, and remained there until the opening of Providence Hospital on April 5, 1904, which was under her charge as Sister Superior until January 1, 1911, when she was succeeded by Sister Eugene, who has been an able successor.

During the year 1909, an addition was built to the hospital, at an expense of $16,000, to provide accommodations for the nurses. In 1910 another addition was constructed at a cost of $3,000, to provide room for an elevator. Providence is now an up-to-date hospital, of which the citizens of Sandusky are justly proud.

CHAPTER XXII

THE OHIO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME

By J. T. Haynes

It was in the year 1885 that Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, while commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, learned through his trips over the state that the county infirmaries were housing a large number of veterans of the Civil war. A complete investigation revealed the fact that at that time there were close to 400 in these county houses. This state of affairs was most distressing to General Brown, and he at once sought aid of the governor of the state, Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, who, in 1886, soon after his inauguration into office, assured General Brown that he would do everything in his power to relieve this condition. Among the leaders of the G. A. R., a movement was at once started for the construction of a State Soldiers Home. At this time there were in the State Legislature two ex-Civil war soldiers, Hon. J. J. Sullivan, of Holmes County, now of Cuyahoga, in the Senate; and Hon. J. L. Cameron, of Union County, in the House. A bill to establish this home was entrusted to these two members of this Legislature, and by them was introduced. The presentation of this bill met with such universal approval that on the 30th of January an act was passed to establish "The Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home" for all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who had served the United States Government in any of its wars, and who are citizens of Ohio at the time of making application for admission.

Governor Foraker at once appointed a board of trustees of five members—I. F. Mack, of Sandusky; R. B. Brown, of Zanesville; Durbin Ward, of Lebanon; W. P. Orr, of Piqua, and Thomas T. Dill, of Mansfield, receiving this honor. Before this board could meet for organization, Durbin Ward died, and Thomas B. Paxton, of Cincinnati, was appointed to fill this vacancy. This board organized as follows: I. F. Mack, president, and R. B. Brown, secretary. The first task for these men was to determine where this institution should be located, and after touring the state in a private car of Jay O. Moss, of Sandusky, Erie County was selected as the most suitable place for the home. It was at a meeting of this board in July, 1886, that the selection of Sandusky was made, and in August of the same year a tract of ninety acres, one mile south of the corporate limits of the city, was selected as the site for the institution. This land was given to the state by the people of Sandusky, and in addition to this the city promised to construct a large stone sewer

SOLDIERS HOME

extending from the home grounds to the proper place at the head of the bay, to bring to the institution mains for water, gas and electricity, a switch from the Baltimore & Ohio Railway to the home grounds, and to construct two avenues from the city to the home, each 100 feet wide. It should be stated here that the obligations of the citizens of the county and city have all been carried out to the smallest item.

It was then necessary that an architect and a landscape gardener be selected, and for these positions Henry C. Lindsay, of Zanesville, and Herman Haerline, of Cincinnati, received the appointments. The original plans called for buildings sufficient to accommodate at least 1,000 members, and all this required not only sufficient quarters for the housing of this number, but in addition there was a dining room and kitchen building, power house, laundry, bath house, hospital, chapel and administration building. All these buildings are of the best Ohio limestone and sandstone, and from an architectural point of view present a handsome appearance. These buildings are admirably designed, and are thoroughly built. The ground on which these buildings stand lies between fifty and fifty-five feet above the level of the lake, and is the highest point of land for miles around. The work on the buildings was begun in the fall of 1886. The dormitories for the members are designated by letter, the last one in the alphabetical line being Cottage "O." In addition to these, several dormitories bear the name of a member of the board of trustees, these being Cottages Mack, Dill, Cameron and Cline. The stone hospital was early seen to be too small, and a large frame hospital of eight buildings, all connected by corridor, was built directly in front and attached to the old hospital building and annex, thus making it all one large plant with a capacity of more than 300 beds. In connection with this building is the nurses' home, a house with modern accommodations for thirty women nurses. This building, too, is hitched onto the hospital plant, and is a part of the scheme.

The home has a beautiful brown stone library building, which contains on its first floor a large collection of well selected books and magazines, while in the library room are files of newspapers from every county in the state. These papers are sent gratis to the home, and come every week, thus keeping each member of the institution in touch with just what is going on in his own home county. On the second floor of this building is the Grand Army Hall, where all the military societies of the home assemble.

This home also has another imposing limestone building, known as the Assembly Hall. It contains a tastefully furnished auditorium seating between 600 and 700; is an imposing house with a red tile roof, and is mainly devoted to the holding of religious services, campfires and the presentation of plays and other entertainments for the amusement of the members.

On the north side of the grounds is a row of residences, known as Officers' Row, and here reside the adjutant, the chief clerk, the chaplain, the engineer, the inspector and the chef. The commandant, and the matron, his wife, reside in the administration building, the sur-

SOUTHERN
1910
ERECTED BY
THE ROBERT PATTON CHAPTER
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO
IN MEMORY OF THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS
WHO DIED ON THE FEDERAL PRISON
ON JOHNS ISLAND
DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES
"DEAD, BUT SCEPTERED SOVEREIGNS
WHO STILL RULE US FROM THE DUST"
THE STONE UPON WHICH THIS IS INSCRIBED
WAS PLACED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF MISSISSIPPI
IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE MASONS WHO SLEEP HERE.
CSA
1861 — 1865

Soldiers Monument

geon and his staff residing in quarters in the hospital building. In addition to the eighteen buildings for dormitories, there are the library, power house, bath house, laundry, postoffice, store house, guard house, conservatory, nurses' home, hospital (ten buildings), assembly hall, morgue, interurban station and barn, making in all forty-one buildings now on the grounds.

The present officials are Gen. W. R. Burnett, commandant, and his wife, Mary Burnett, matron; Capt. B. F. Atkinson, adjutant; Capt. Charles Lawrence, chief clerk; Capt. F. G. Mitchell, chaplain; Maj. C. A. Reeser, inspector; Maj. J. T. Haynes, surgeon; Capt. C. W. Metz, first assistant surgeon; Capt. G. F. Thompson, second assistant surgeon; Anna Archer, superintendent of nurses; Col. A. A. Pomeroy, hospital treasurer; John G. Horning, engineer.

The home was opened on the 19th of November, 1888, and from that time up to the present many changes have taken place. Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, is the only surviving member of the original board of trustees. Gen. Manning F. Force, the first commandant, died in 1889, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Gen. A. M. Anderson, the second commandant, died in 1901, his body resting in the cemetery at Delaware. Gen. Thomas McAnderson, the third commandant, resigned in 1904 and moved to Seattle, Washington, where he still lives. Gen. J. W. R. Cline, the fourth commandant, resigned in 1909 and went back to his native city, Springfield. Gen. W. R. Burnett, the present commandant, has been in command since 1909. Prior to his appointment to his present position, the general was for many years one of the foremost public men in his own city, and spent his entire lifetime in Springfield; was always conspicuous in the politics of the city. He is a Jacksonian democrat of the old type. He was elected mayor of Springfield three times, and served for years on the important public boards of the town.

This home has cared for an army of ex-soldiers since its opening, which now has covered a space of more than twenty-six years. Soldiers of the Indian wars, the Mexican war, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war here mingle together and enjoy the blessings and comforts that this good state and nation provide for all these worthy men. Nine thousand veterans, young and old, have been admitted to the open doors of this good home. Of this large number, 2,900 have gone to the eternal camping ground. At least one-half of the dead are shipped away to their old family burying ground. The cemetery here at the home shows that 1,365 Civil war soldiers, 47 Spanish-American soldiers, 8 Mexican war soldiers and 1 Indian war soldier have been buried on these grounds.

The hospital of the home is the busy place of the institution, and as the members grow older and more feeble this work will be correspondingly increased. Everything that can be done for the sick and afflicted of the home is given them at this hospital. All the eye, ear, nose and throat work, the surgical work and the medical attention is here conducted. Of late years there has been an arrangement with the manage-

ment of the national homes whereby the members of this home suffering from any serious eye trouble, such as cataract, etc., can be admitted to the hospital of the Dayton home for operation and treatment, as this home employs an experienced oculist to take care of this work.

It might be interesting to know that the daily routine in the hospital of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home embodies regular visits of the surgeons at least once each day, and that there were in the hospital the past winter 300 bed patients at one time. The records of the hospital further show that since the opening of this home more than 7,000 members have been cared for in this building.

A great many have wondered what these buildings will be used for after the soldiers are gone. That cannot be answered, for the end of the institution as a soldiers home will not be in evidence for some years to come. The ages among the Civil war veterans at the present time range from sixty-five to ninety-five. These grizzled old heroes are just a remnant of the most loyal army of soldiers that ever struggled for the possession of a great and vital principle, and with this army of General Grant, the struggle finally resolved itself, through mortal combat, into one titanic effort for freedom. The nation and state have not forgotten their soldiers, as is evidenced in the many splendid institutions erected and maintained solely for their comfort in afflicted and declining days. Millions of dollars have been given to the veterans of war in the form of pensions, but this amount, large as it may seem to some, is lost to sight when the thousands of young lives, snuffed out on the field of battle or sapped in the prison pens are brought to view. Thousands of wives were thus robbed of their husbands, countless numbers of children were left destitute, and sorrow and mourning was no stranger to any home. All praise to the loyal people of fair Columbia for the manner in which the ante bellum pledges have been redeemed and indelibly stamped upon the pages of her history. She will always have the respect of her children, and in the moment of her trials, their strong arms and hearts will be ever ready to support and defend. To the people of this land let the motto ever be, "For what he was and all he dared, remember him today."

CHAPTER XXIII

WOMAN'S WORK THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS

All religious, social, beneficial and public work can be most successfully carried on, and the greatest efficiency accomplished by organization. The meeting of minds, the free expression of opinion and sentiment, and the diffusion of knowledge individually acquired is an educational advantage which the busy woman can obtain in no other way. Few have the time to undertake the laborious task of delving into all the subjects which should be understood, and with which we should be familiar in order to get the best there is in life. The primary object of all women's organizations, except those of purely beneficial character, is the intellectual development of its members, and the organizations that aim at the highest ideals and work unceasingly for their accomplishment will not only stimulate its members to a greater growth intellectually, but its influence for good will be felt throughout the community. Refinement, culture, a clearer insight and a closer touch with the great minds of the past and present, love of art and a better appreciation of the beautiful, are the inevitable consequences of such organizations. The life, character, thoughts and aims of each individual member in all such organizations are broadened.

Women have not confined their organized work to these purposes alone. Realizing the necessity for organized effort on behalf of the poor and unfortunate, and appreciating the strength of organization, especially in work of a beneficial nature, many societies and clubs have been formed for this purpose.

The women of Sandusky were among the very first to fully appreciate the advantages of organization. They have been leaders in this movement.

In 1876 some ladies of our city organized a reading circle which was in existence many years and was the source of great pleasure and profit to its members.

In 1881 the Congregational Reading Circle was organized, having for its object the intellectual and social culture of its members. This is one of the oldest literary clubs in Ohio. Through all the intervening years it has kept up active work and is still one of the most influential clubs in this city.

In February, 1899, a meeting was called in the assembly room of the courthouse to take steps toward forming the women's organizations of the city into a federation. The presidents of the various clubs were appointed to draw up a constitution for such an organization. Later in

the same month a constitution was adopted. The object of the federation is to bring into communication the various organizations of women for united effort along lines of general interest and improvement, and for the betterment of existing conditions of our city. In furtherance of its object and purposes it has given its support to many measures, both of state and local importance.

Following is a list of the federated clubs, all doing a splendid work along their respective lines: The Monday Literary Club, the Study Club of the Presbyterian Church, the Sandusky Fortnightly Club, the Catholic Woman's Study Club, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Coterie, the Twentieth Century Club, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Art Study Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, Santa Clara Auxiliary No. 9, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Ohio, the Civic Club, Woman's Relief Corps, St. Anthony's Aid Society, Modern Priscilla Club, the German Ladies' Sewing Society, Circle of Mercy, the Grange.

The Women's Building and Rest Room Association

By Mrs. Alice K. Hertlein

The most interesting and successful work done by an organization of women in Sandusky has been the establishment of a rest room. For some time the need had been felt of a place downtown where women, especially shoppers from out of town and women in business through the day, might have a clean, comfortable and quiet place to rest, to meet appointments and to secure a wholesome lunch. An attractive location where a sitting room, lunch room and toilet room might be established was the first problem to claim attention.

The plan to equip such a place originated in the Civic Club. The first thing to be considered was the securing of desirable quarters. A committee for this purpose was appointed. Their appeals to the county commissioners and to the city council for a room in the courthouse or city hall were not favorably received. At length, however, a woman whose interest had been aroused by the cause offered the second and third floors of her building in the heart of the city for the nominal rental of $10 per month.

The rooms required complete overhauling before they could be made available. The problem of raising money to equip the quarters and to defray running expenses was next to be met. Various plans were discussed. Finally the president proposed that a woman's edition of a daily paper be issued. The proposition was approved by the club. The president and a committee from the Civic Club now set forth to enlist the help of the women of the city and county generally in getting out the edition. Response to this appeal was hearty from every quarter. The copy for a 24-page paper was furnished entirely by the women and covered a wide range of women's interests. Within four weeks one edition of the Women's Endeavor was published and $1,059 was realized from the sale of the copies and the advertising at 10 cents a copy.

The thirty women on the editorial staff were divided into three committees, viz.: The business committee, who negotiated with the newspapers of the city for terms, entered into contract with the lowest bidder, edited the paper and transacted all business connected with the printing; the advertising committee, who solicited advertisements; the circulating committee, who received subscriptions and sold the issue.

The president of the Civic Club now appointed seven women to work with her as a board of managers. After the expenses of printing the paper were paid, the funds proved sufficient, with the addition of a few voluntary contributions, to repair and furnish a comfortable rest room, to install a sanitary toilet and to equip simply a lunch room and a small kitchen.

The board then engaged a matron. At first tea, coffee, milk and sandwiches were daintily served for a small charge. Demands were soon made for a greater variety of menu, so that in three months the matron and her assistants served soup, meat, vegetables, salads and desserts. These home-prepared meals became so popular that it was often necessary to turn people away.

A room on the third floor was then remodeled and equipped for classes in dressmaking, millinery, cookery, arts and crafts, embroidery, crocheting, etc. In these classes work was planned and finished under trained supervision. A small tuition helped defray expenses, so that instruction in various branches was available in day or evening classes by any woman or girl at a nominal cost.

The work progressed steadily for about four years. Meanwhile the title of the property changed, and could not be re-leased, so that it became necessary to seek new quarters. A desire to own a building with dining room space on the first floor had long been in the minds of the members of the rest room board and others interested in the cause. In order to bring this about a larger and permanent organization was required.

A note was sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution, inviting them to co-operate with the Rest Room Board in the industrial department. The request was met with a hearty response. A committee was sent to assist in the work. To help financially, a colonial ball was given on the night of the wedding anniversary of George and Martha Washington. Later the City Federation of Women's Clubs assisted by donating a part of their funds, giving a picture show and appointing a committee to help in the work.

On January 22, 1912, a meeting of the various committees was called to consider ways and means for an association. A permanent home for the work was discussed, resulting in appointing a committee on association and one to investigate prices and a suitable location for an available site.

An association not for profit, whose object shall be the social, educational and general welfare of women, was incorporated under the laws of the state. Seventeen regulations govern the corporation. A board of fifteen women are elected as trustees annually by the active members of

the association. Any woman over eighteen years of age may become an active member by paying an annual fee of 50 cents. Any person may become an associate member by paying $1 annually.

At a public meeting held in March the building committee reported that the Mackey property, on Columbus Avenue, could be bought for $9,950. The building was inspected and found, if remodeled, to be well adapted for the purpose for which it was to be utilized.

The first election of officers was held in August. The ways and means committee reported that it had raised enough money from contributions, to which the public in general responded generously, picture shows, lawn fetes, and the help of the Rest Room Board, to encourage the purchase of the property. On August 30th the Mackey building was bought and $5,000 was paid on the purchase price. The board of trustees then borrowed $6,500 to cover the remaining cost of the building and the necessary improvements.

By receipts from a bazaar, a dance, an illustrated lecture on Mexico, entertainment by jubilee singers and donations coming in, the association was helped much in its early history. There is an old adage which runs, "Those who help quickly help doubly." The adage proved true in this case. Two merchants' label contests were entered and a piano and a sectional bookcase containing three sets of books by good authors were won.

The association established a memorial gift roll in which gifts in loving memory of persons who have passed away may be properly entered. Two names have been placed upon this roll: Mrs. George B. Perkins' gift in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. Oran Follett, and Mr. Charles B. Lockwood's gift in memory of his wife, Marion Pierce Lockwood.

From the beginning the Rest Room Board of Managers and Trustees of the Women's Building and Rest Room Association have given their services free. The establishment has always been self-supporting. The first annual report, dated May 16, 1908, showed a cash balance of $468. Besides paying $525 on the debt, the last annual report, dated January 12, 1915, showed a cash balance of $257.66. The first year nearly 17,000 lunches were served, last year nearly 74,000. The first year nearly 2,000 persons visited the rest room. Last year the number was too great to count.

Revenues for expenses and paying the debt are obtained from the receipts of the dining room, renting the rest room and third floor for meetings of other organizations, tuition and membership fees, checking parcels, sale of articles in rest room and donations from those who contributed and are desirous of making payments covering a period of years.

May 16, 1908, the rest room was formally opened to the public. Five years one month and one day later the Women's Building and Rest Room Association had a similar opening. Both these affairs were attended by hundreds of public-spirited citizens.

Previous to June 17, 1913, the date of the opening of the women's building, the Rest Room Board of Managers turned over all its money

and equipment to the Women's Building and Rest Room Association. Thus an enterprise started without means has, through the efforts of the Civic Club and the response of the women of the town, developed into a self-supporting institution of permanent and far-reaching good to the community.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

By Mrs. John T. Mack

Martha Pitkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Sandusky, Ohio, April 29, 1897, by Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss, with fourteen charter members. It was chartered in the national society June 15, 1897, the chapter number being 338.

The objects of this society, as stated in its constitution, are to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence by the acquisition and protection of historic spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The charter members were Mrs. Fannie Griswold Boalt Moss, Mrs. Fannie E. Griswold Boalt, Mrs. Annette Fitch Brewer, Miss Mary Elizabeth Cooke, Mrs. Helen Hall Sloane, Mrs. Sarah Maria Carswell Cooke Sloane, Mrs. Spencer Newberry, Mrs. Sakie Emeline Prout Merz, Mrs. Alice R. McKelvey Melville-Milne, Mrs. Caroline Curtis Moss, Mrs. Mary Foote Mack, Mrs. Cora Mack Robinson, Mrs. Alice Davenport Mack, and Miss Frances Whittlesey Cogswell.

Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, was the second state regent of Ohio, and it was through her interest and under her instruction that the Martha Pitkin Chapter was organized. Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss having been appointed organizing regent by the national board, a meeting was called at her home on Wayne Street and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Jay Osborne Moss; vice regent, Mrs. Rush R. Sloane; historian, Mrs. Isaac F. Mack; registrar, Mrs. Curtis Brewer; secretary, Mrs. James E. Melville-Milne; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Cooke.

The work of the chapter has been varied and one little realizes how much has been accomplished until they search the records of the past eighteen years.

The committee on locating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Huron and Erie counties and also in verifying the records of these soldiers has had a long and arduous task, but it has been one of pleasure and varied interest. Under Miss Harriet West's regency of the chapter seven of these Revolutionary soldiers' graves were marked with bronze markers.

In the line of patriotic education we have given largely to the school of emigrants, also to the mountain schools of the South where many of the children are descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. Martha Pitkin Chapter is now supporting a scholarship in one of these schools. We have given largely and generously to the public library of this city for books on genealogy, and to the Ohio Alcove in the library in Manila for books for the use of the United States soldiers.

Work along the lines of conservation of the home and welfare of women and children has been well maintained by this chapter.

One of our patriotic works is to prevent the desecration of the American flag and to teach that proper respect be paid to it and to bring out the real meaning of citizenship and its responsibility.

A series of papers have been written by members of the chapter during the past year on reminiscences, traditions and local history both of the city and county. These papers have been typewritten and are being compiled by the historian, Mrs. Roy H. Williams, and will be kept in book form.

Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution have contributed $10,965.89 to the building of the beautiful Memorial Continental Hall in Washington and to the furnishing of the Ohio room in this hall. Martha Pitkin Chapter has contributed its full share. This organization for years supported a splendid chapter of Children of the Republic under the able direction of Mrs. T. M. Sloane.

The thirteenth annual state conference was held in Sandusky, October 25 and 26, 1911, by invitation of Martha Pitkin Chapter. Mrs. Frederick P. Zollinger, the regent, gave the address of welcome. Mrs. Thomas Kite, of Cincinnati, state vice regent, responded. A splendid program followed, giving a fine account of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution of this state. The chapter tendered a luncheon to all visiting Daughters, also a beautiful reception was given at the home of Mrs. Rush R. Sloane. A tea was another feature tendered the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Daughters of 1812 at the home of the state president, Mrs. John T. Mack.

During the Perry Centennial celebration the members of the chapter boarded the steamer Alcott, with other patriotic organizations, and with martial music and banners flying, sailed to the mouth of the bay to escort the good ship Niagara, which after a lapse of 100 years entered our bay for the second time. Later in the day a beautiful loving cup was presented the Niagara from the chapter by the regent, Mrs. John T. Mack. In the evening eleven automobiles trimmed in the national colors, filled with the members of the chapter, took part in the procession.

A splendid loan exhibit was held during the week of the Perry Cen-

tennial by the chapter, bringing together relics not only of the War of 1812 but of earlier times.

On the evening of February 14, 1915, the members of the chapter took part in a peace centennial service in Grace Episcopal Church, the chapter flag being carried in the procession. President Pierce, of Kenyon College, gave a fine address on the 100 years of peace between English-speaking nations.

On the one hundredth anniversary of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States, twenty members of this chapter addressed the various ward schools on this subject.

Martha Pitkin Chapter will soon erect in the vestibule of the public library of this city a bronze tablet with the names thereon of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Erie County.

CHAPTER XXIV

SANDUSKY FRATERNALISM

Science Lodge No. 50, F. & A. M.

In June, 1818, when Sandusky was but a small village containing but a few hundred inhabitants, and the Indians in this part of Ohio outnumbered the whites, there were among these early settlers quite a number that were Masons. Among and of them were Hector Kilbourn, a surveyor, Dr. George Anderson, Eleutheros Cooke, Moors Farwell, John D. Wheeler, Ebenezer Ransom and others having been made Masons before they came to Sandusky, and being more or less imbued with a love and reverence for the order, and feeling that they wanted a Masonic home wherein to gather in fraternal union, caused an application to be prepared and signed by the requisite number of Master Masons, and forwarded it to the G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, asking of him the authority to organize a subordinate lodge in Sandusky, and in July, 1818, Chester Griswold, the then M. W. grand master, granted the dispensation prayed for, and appointed Hector Kilbourn W. M., and by order of the grand lodge held at Columbus, December, 1818, Science Lodge with others was authorized to continue its labors under the dispensation until the next communication of the grand lodge.

At the session of the grand lodge held in Columbus December, 1819, Hector Kilbourn was its representative, and recorded as the master of the lodge in the published proceedings of that year, which also show that the returns of the lodge were not received in time to be acted upon before adjournment, whereby the lodge continued to work under the dispensation another year.

At the session of the grand lodge held at Columbus, commencing December 11, 1820, the committees on charters and dispensations reported in favor of granting a charter, which report was accepted and charter granted, and was duly signed by John Snow, M. W. grand master, and Benjamin Gardner, grand secretary. Brother Lyman Farwell was its representative to the grand lodge at the session of 1820.

In December, 1820, the organization of Science Lodge No. 50, F. & A. M., was perfected under its charter and entered upon its course as a full fledged lodge, and the following is a list of its first officers: W. M., Hector Kilbourn; S. W., Samuel B. Carpenter; J. W., Henry Tuller; treasurer, Ebenezer Ransom; secretary, Eleutheros Cooke; S. D., Ab. Toutelett; J. D., John D. Wheeler; tyler, Ely Thompson.

Perseverance Lodge No. 329, F. & A. M.

Early in the year A. D. 1860 application was made to the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio by George S. Patterson, Andrew C. Fry, Alexander H. Black and others for authority to organize another subordinate lodge in Sandusky, and the then grand master, Horace B. Stoker, issued to them a dispensation dated March 2, 1860, and he appointed as W. M., George S. Patterson; S. W., Andrew C. Fry; J. W., Alexander H. Black; and on the 13th of March, 1860, under and by virtue of said dispensation the organization of Perseverance Lodge No. 329, F. & A. M., was perfected by selecting the following named brothers to fill the following offices under the dispensation, viz.: Treasurer, Joseph Lansdown; secretary, W. G. Melville Milne; S. D., Neil H. Moore; J. D., J. McComb; tyler, F. Charlleau, and adopting a code of by-laws, and said lodge continued to work under said dispensation until October 30, 1860, when it was duly constituted, and the officers continued to December 25, 1860. When the officers for the year 1861 were duly installed at the regular annual session of the grand lodge held at Columbus in October, 1860, the granting of the dispensation was approved and a charter was granted, and the by-laws previously prepared were presented and approved with the recommendation of a very few changes which were accepted as amended, and the charter was duly issued of date of October 18, 1860, with the names of George S. Patterson, Andrew D. Fry, A. H. Black, George A. Gaylord, Joseph Lansdown, B. J. McComb, Horace Brooks, Niel H. Moore, and Hiram A. Arnold, appearing therein as charter members, signed by Horace S. Stokes, M. W. G. M., and John D. Caldwell, R. W. G., secretary, with the seal of the grand lodge attached, and at the stated communication of said lodge held on the second Tuesday of December, 1860, a full set of officers were elected for the year 1861.

On June 24, 1889, the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple was laid and Grand Secretary E. M. Colver read the following list of articles placed in the casket and deposited in the cornerstone:

Holy Bible, square, compasses and lambskin, proceedings of Grand Commandery K. T., proceedings of other Masonic bodies with their constitutions and by-laws, names of board of directors of Temple Association, photograph of M. W. grand master, name of architect, name of builders of temple, photograph of president of Temple Association, memorial and funeral services of Masonic lodges, calendars of Masonic bodies, address of Barton Smith, R. W., grand orator; proof of coins of 1889 from 1 cent to $1 inclusive, annual reports of city and schools, copies of Sandusky papers, copy of ancient manuscripts, English and German coins, Masonic record of grand master.

Knights Templar

The order of Knights Templar was reorganized in Europe in the latter part of the eleventh century, and was very popular among the royalty, kings, princes and nobles—the rich and titled especially taking

much of its symbolism from archaeology and claimed allegiance to the other previously organized Masonic bodies or organizations.

Its membership was composed of the ruling classes, those high in authority, both spiritual and temporal. And for a time it seemed to be under the control of the bishops and prelates of the Church of Rome, yet its office was rather of a warlike nature than otherwise, and the Pope was one of its greatest patrons, and he used all his power to make the order subservient to his wishes, an instrument to strengthen the power of the church, and early in the twelfth century, at his dictation and under his supervision, a code of rules and regulations to govern the order was duly promulgated.

Though the Knights Templar flourished for a time and thousands of the youth of Europe joined the order and marched victoriously to the City of David, and those who survived returned with great pomp, yet when the excitement was passed and the sound reasoning of men began to control their actions, and a careful research of the records of the order was made it was found that its rubrics were too broad and expansive, too catholic in their nature to permit the rules and regulations formulated by the hierarchy to be accepted for the government or the order. When this became known an effort was made to produce a compromise, but all propositions coming from that source were of such a nature that they could not be accepted, and proved futile, and oppression produced a breach that has never healed, a chasm that never closed, a river that was never bridged over.

When the heads of the churches found that suasion and ordinary pressure would not bring the order under abject surveillance and meek obedience, a determination to rule or ruin was made manifest, the machinery was put in operation for its destruction, the bulls of expulsion and excommunication were promulgated and sown broadcast through the land, and so far as the Roman or Greek churches knew, it was crushed out through the anathemas issued by the ruling spirits and power brought to bear upon the civil authorities. Yet it lived throughout the continent and Great Britain; it survived persecution through the bigotry, ignorance, superstition and ostracism of the dark ages; like its confreres, it kept up the line of succession, and its good works and moral teachings and precepts were perpetuated and brought down through the ages of men, a cherished heirloom to the present generation, and its history is of the brighest recorded upon the pages, to which its followers and patrons point with pride and veneration.

Many of the early settlers of Ohio were Knights Templar Masons when they came here, and early in the century subordinate commanderies were instituted, receiving authority as did the other branches of the order from the older states, and as they increased in numbers they began to think that it would be well to have a grand commandery in Ohio. Thereupon the proper application was filed with the proper authorities of the Grand Commandery of the United States for authority to organize a grand commandery, and October 24, 1843, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio was duly organized at Lan-

caster, and Michael Z. Kreider, an eminent physician residing in Lancaster, was elected the first grand commander.

Erie Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar

In September, 1869, N. H. Moore, J. D. Lea, C. J. Parsons and others applied for and received a dispensation to organize a subordinate commandery of Knights Templar in this city, which was issued of date of November 6, A. D. 1869, and N. H. Moore was elected the first commander of the Erie Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, at Sandusky. That by authority from the grand commandery a charter was issued of date of September 15, 1870, and the names of Neil H. Moore, James D. Lea, C. J. Parsons, E. S. Chester, J. D. Buck, C. H. Giddings, Isaac B. Massey, William Swanson, H. E. O'Hagan, J. A. Hubingerm, F. W. Alvord, L. M. Lea, E. Hadley, H. H. Eldis, A. J. Lyon, S. Marks, V. Scott, A. C. Townsend and John R. Minor appear therein as charter members, and it was signed by Herman Ely, R. E., grand commander, and John D. Caldwell, grand recorder. The regular stated meetings of Erie Commandery are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Capitular Masonry

Sandusky City Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons.—In the year 1752, according to Companion Albert G. Mackey, the first grand lodge or chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized in England. And from authority granted by it subordinate chapters were soon thereafter organized in the colonies. And the organization of the first grand chapter in this country was perfected late in the seventeenth century.

A grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized in this state October, 1816, and Samuel Hoyt was chosen as the first grand high priest. In March, 1856, Foster M. Follett, Andrew Lytle, O. J. True and others, Royal Arch Masons in this city, applied to the M. E. G. H. P., Horace M. Stokes, for a dispensation to organize a chapter in this city. And a dispensation was granted of date of March 27, 1856, and he appointed Companions F. M. Follett, high priest; Andrew Lytle, king, and O. J. True, secretary, under the dispensation. And very soon thereafter the organization was completed and continued under the dispensation until a charter was issued by order of the grand chapter held at Zanesville in October, 1856, and it was issued of date of October 30, 1856, and the names of Foster M. Follett, Andrew Lytle, Orrin J. True, R. R. McMeens, A. Pearsall, N. L. Brown, Casper J. Parsons, John McKinster, George Morton and F. Sharlleau appear therein as charter members, and it was signed by Horace M. Stokes, G. H. P., and John D. Caldwell, grand secretary, and thereupon the Sandusky City Chapter No. 72, Royal Arch Masons of this city, was fully organized and fully established under its charter. Its regular or stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

The Grand Army of the Republic

This is a military order, numbering in its state membership over 40,000 persons. The order has for its foundation stone the great principles of fraternity and charity. It is not, in the most strict sense of the word, a secret organization, yet it has its unwritten work and rituals.

McMeens Post was organized on the 18th of March, 1880, with the following charter members: Elisha M. Colver, William A. Till, W. J. Affleck, Christian Henry, J. R. Booth, S. D. Cutliff, B. F. Church, John Heeter, Charles Groesch, Robert Kimball, George A. Free, William Nash, Henry Landan, Martin C. Cross, John S. Murthy, Henry Bernard, John Geiser, Joster F. Neill, T. M. Cook, James Duffy, Philip Cann and George R. Marvin.

The McMeens Post takes its name from Dr. Robert R. McMeens, formerly surgeon of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died suddenly at Perrysville, Kentucky, while in the faithful discharge of his duties as medical director. On first entering the service he was made regimental surgeon, and by his gentlemanly deportment and undoubted professional skill, won for him the confidence and esteem of his brother officers; and at their request he was appointed medical director. Up to the date of his death, October 30, 1862, he continued in active service, filling many important positions in the medical department of the army. In his death the army lost a kindhearted, faithful and efficient officer, the county a true patriot, and the medical profession one of its brightest ornaments.

Knights of Pythias

This order is as strong, proportionately, as any of the other similar organizations of the city, and its object is just as worthy and commendable. Friendship, charity and benevolence are the fundamental principles of Odd Fellowship. The order is founded upon naught but the purest and sincerest motives. Its aim is to alleviate the suffering of a brother, succor the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the pillow of the dying, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offering consolation to the afflicted, and caring, with a brother's love, for the widow and orphan.

Brotherly love and charity are the pillars on which it rests. Friendship and truth the bond and surety of its preservation.

Western Reserve Lodge No. 128, K. of P., was instituted July 7, 1881, the charter members being William Alstaetter, Charles Baetz, John F. Bredbeck, Henry Dehnel, Louis Duennisch, C. J. Gibaut, Henry Graefe, J. Greenfelder, Jr., T. J. Holzaepfel, J. M. Holzaepfel, Joseph Hower, Frank Kerber, Gust. Kirner, Fred Kranz, R. P. Krudwig, Charles Kubach, F. R. Lange, Charles Miller, Jr., H. Neumeyer, George Peters, W. E. Sloane, William C. Smith, E. L. Steuk, R. S. Tebbutt, I. J. P. Tessier, Charles L. Wagner, G. Zimmerman.

Courtesy Lodge No. 252, K. of P., was instituted September 6, 1887, with fifty-nine charter members.

Garfield Division No. 13, K. of P., was instituted March 30, 1882, with forty charter members.

Endowment Rank Section No. 528, K. of P., was instituted November, 1882, with fourteen charter members.

Ogontz Lodge No. 66, I. O. O. F.

This lodge of the I. O. O. F. is the oldest of the order in Sandusky. It was instituted on the 24th of July, 1846, with the following charter members: John G. Camp, Jr., John W. Witherell, Theodore Hosmer, William V. Moss, Bryan Hawley, Lester S. Hubbard, Jacob A. Barker and C. J. Chadwick.

From this number the charter officers were elected as follows: Noble grand, Bryan Hawley; vice grand, Lester S. Hubbard; secretary, John G. Camp, Jr.; treasurer, Theodore Hosmer; R. H. S., Charles Chadwick; L. H. S., Eli M. Narnum. Among the members of this lodge are found some of the most substantial elements of the city's German population. They have a beautiful building on the corner of Washington Row and Jackson in which their meetings are held.

Sandusky Bay Lodge No. 179, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 21, 1886, with forty-eight members.

Erie Encampment No. 27, I. O. O. F., was instituted on March 3, 1848, with Bryan Hawley, Hiram K. Steele, John Tift, Abijah Ives, John W. Buckman, Thomas Johnson and Sumner P. Webber as its charter members. When first organized, and for some years subsequent to that time, Erie Encampment worked in German, but afterward a change was made, since which the work of the order has been conducted in English.

Organizations

Business Girls Christian Association, Bessie Taylor, president; Katherine Wirth, vice president; Anna Nier, secretary; Minnie Barnett, treasurer.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. George's Court No. 238.

St. Mary's Court. Jos. Buehrle, C. R.; Albert Etowski, R. S.; John Polta, F. S.; C. A. Mahon, treasurer.

St. Thomas' Court No. 143. John Bing, C. R.; Edward Erney, R. S.; Aloysius Weber, F. S.; A. Royer, treasurer.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Martha Pitkin Chapter. Mrs. John T. Mack, regent; Mrs. G. F. Anderson, vice regent; Mrs. E. Alstaetter, secretary; Miss Abbie Woolworth, treasurer.

Eagles, Sandusky Aerie No. 444, F. O. E. Henry Hart, W. P.; Jacob Dietz, secretary; Jacob Leser, treasurer.

Elks, Sandusky Lodge No. 285, B. P. O. E. John A. Himmelein, E. R.; Geo. J. Foerzbach, secretary; John D. Mack, treasurer.

The Erie County Agricultural Society. W. P. Scheid, president; F. H. Zerbe, secretary; John Quinn, treasurer.

Erie County Medical Association. Dr. Wm. Storey, Castalia, president; Dr. Henry Graefe, secretary-treasurer.

Foresters Court, Sandusky, No. 739, I. O. F.

Grand Army of the Republic, McMeens Post No. 19. E. D. Hawley, commander; Geo. W. Bender, quartermaster; Josh. E. Davis, chaplain.

Knights of Columbus, Sandusky Council No. 546. Fred C. Printy, G. K.; B. T. Gagen, R. S.; Geo. F. Leingang, F. S.; O. E. Kauffmann, treasurer.

Knights and Ladies of Honor, Progress Lodge No. 1488. Carl Kautz, Prot.; Mrs. Theresa Barz, F. S.; John H. Gerold, treasurer.

Knights of Pythias, Sandusky Lodge No. 128. Hayes M. Adams, C. C.; John Gerold, M. of E.; A. C. Close, K. of R. & S.; Henry Reutter, M. of F.

Uniform Rank, Garfield Company No. 13. H. J. Close, captain; Robert Lang, recorder; Chas C. Fuchs, treasurer.

Pythian Sisters, Zone Temple No. 86. Mrs. Louis Pitzer, M. E. C.; Mrs. Wm. Wagner, M. of R.; Mrs. Bert Ward, F. K.

Maccabees, Bay View Tent No. 664. Mrs. Agnes Payne, commander; Mrs. Gertrude Bruno, R. K.; Mrs. Minnie Curtis, F. K.

F. W. Stephens Tent No. 1293. Hayes Adams, commander; Chas. Linkenbach, F. K.

Protection Tent No. 7. Jos. Andres, commander; Geo. C. Zimmerman, R. K.

Reeves Hive No. 9, L. O. T. M. Margaret Pfefferkorn, commander; Mrs. Margaret Coe, R. K.; Louisa Leecher, F. A.

Sandusky City Hive No. 101, L. O. T. M. Mary Ohlemacher, L. C.; Anna Milne, R. K.; Bessie Wheeler, F. A.

Moose, Sandusky Herd No. 471, L. O. O. M. Wm. E. Albers, dictator; R. S. Walsh, secretary; Chas. Rimelspacher, treasurer.

Sandusky Chapter No. 17, Jr. O. O. M. Karl Kurtz, governor.

Women's Circle No. 6. Mrs. Emma Van Hausen, W. M.; Mrs. Anna Gerlach, secretary; Mrs. Lillian Kline, treasurer.

The Sandusky Ad Club. Frank Schnaitter, president; Wm. H. Dilgart, vice president; C. G. Abbey, secretary-treasurer.

The Federated Commercial Club.

Sandusky Benevolent Association. F. H. Zerbe, president; John Beverick, secretary; John A. Giedeman, treasurer.

Sandusky Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. A. J. Scheuer, president; Mrs. E. A. Boyer, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Harris, treasurer.

Sandusky Retail Grocers and Butchers Association. Frank Wetzler, president; Frank Windisch, secretary; August Thiem, treasurer.

Sandusky Trades and Labor Assembly. Jay C. Mason, president; Fred L. Butts, R. S.; John Mischler, F. S.; Chas. Thom, treasurer.

Spanish-American War Veterans, Santa Clara Camp, E. S. W. V. Chas. E. Stroud, commander; J. D. Lea, adjutant.

Erambert Case Camp No. 77, U. S. W. V. Oliver V. Cook, commander; Oscar Oley, S. V.; Adam Horn, Jr., V.

Santa Clara Auxiliary. Mrs. Sarah Doerzbach, president; Mrs. C. Klemm, secretary.

United Commercial Travelers, Sandusky Council No. 278. A. F. Biemiller.

Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ensign Union. Mrs. Chas. Rockwell, president; Mrs. John Zook, secretary; Mrs. Chas. A. Resser, treasurer.

Post Union. Mrs. A. F. Miller, president; Mrs. Esther Deboe, secretary; Mrs. Wm. Meyers, treasurer.

Women's Relief Corps, McMeens Corps. Mrs. Jennie Townsend, president; Mrs. F. H. Montgomery, secretary; Mrs. Henrietta Weis, treasurer.

Woodmen, Hobson Camp No. 5649, M. W. of A.

Golden Rod Camp No. 1282, R. N. of A. Mrs. Emma Grob, oracle; Mrs. Anna Abele, recorder; Mrs. Elizabeth Steffen, receiver.

Lake Erie Camp No. 6313, R. N. of A. Mrs. Emma J. Lehr, oracle; Mrs. Matilda Vogel, recorder; Mrs. Catherine Spray, receiver.

Sandusky Camp No. 54, W. O. W. John Healy, C. C.; John Bechtel, clerk; W. J. Dingle, banker.

Uniform Rank No. 34, W. O. W.

CHAPTER XXV

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

Dr. George Anderson was educated at the University of Pennsylvania under the instructions of Dr. Rush and came to Venice in 1817, before Sandusky was settled. In 1818 he came to this town which then had only a half dozen families and boarded in the first frame house that was built by W. B. Smith. His practice covered a large part of Erie and Ottawa counties. He was also a very active politician, and was one of the first directors of the Mad River Railroad, and one of the seven voters who voted for Jackson when he was first elected. He was also a great friend of General Cass. Dr. Anderson died during the first cholera epidemic.

The Clarion of May 7, 1825, contains an advertisement by Dr. A. H. Brown, who had his office at A. Root's Tavern, which was afterwards the Portland House.

Dr. John W. Russell came to the town in the spring of 1828, and left in the fall following.

Dr. T. Davis advertises in the Clarion of August 29, 1829, that his office is opposite Victor's Tavern. This was where the Townsend House stood later. In 1831 he was joined in partnership by his brother J. Davis, who advertised himself as a dentist.

Another pioneer in the profession was Dr. Jeremiah S. Cochran, who came to Sandusky in 1832, just at the time of the first cholera outbreak, and rendered efficient service during its continuance. He had his office with F. D. Parish, who was the second lawyer in Sandusky. Dr. Cochran died in July, 1845.

The Clarion of January 6, 1844, contains an advertisement of Dr. I. P. Randall with his office in the old Portland House.

January 6, 1844, the Clarion published a notice that Drs. Aaron Austin, E. S. Lane and I. P. Randall had formed a partnership for the practice of medicine.

On August 29, 1845, Charles Cochran, son of Dr. J. S. Cochran, advertises that he will practice medicine with his office on the square in front of the Congregational Church.

On September 26, 1845, the Clarion contains an advertisement of a house to rent occupied by Dr. N. B. Welper.

Dr. J. N. Winslow advertises in the Clarion of October 3, 1845, that his office is on Water Street opposite the postoffice.

On April 17, 1846, Dr. J. J. Grassman advertises that he has removed his office to his house on the corner of Decatur and Adam streets.

On January 1, 1849, Dr. A. Brainard advertises in the Clarion that his office is at the corner of Fulton and Washington streets.

Dr. Elwood Stanley came here during the cholera epidemic of 1849 and rendered efficient service during that and the subsequent cholera periods.

Dr. George Hastings applied the healing art to the people of Groton Township as early as 1810. He died in 1864. In Perkins Dr. Richard P. Christopher performed a like service commencing in 1815, and in Milan were Doctors Goodwin and Guthrie.

Waitsell Hastings commenced the practice of medicine in Oxford Township as early as 1811, but he afterwards moved to Parkertown, a hamlet of Groton Township, where he died. Doctor Strong succeeded Doctor Hastings in Oxford, and was in turn himself succeeded by Doctor Carpenter. The latter subsequently moved West, and Dr. George Carpenter took his place. Dr. Isaac Rogers, a botanical physician, also practiced in Oxford. At Huron Dr. Anslem Guthrie located in 1813, but after four years removed to Canada. Doctor McCrea, a former resident of New Jersey, practiced in Huron Township at a very early day. Dr. Charles H. Leggett came here in 1830 and practiced in the village about two years. He was drowned in the Huron River in 1833. Dr. George S. Haskins settled at Huron in 1832, and Dr. Joseph Caldwell in 1833.

The first physician of Berlin Township was Dr. George S. Baker, who located here in 1822. Dr. Xenophon Phillips, Doctor Guthrie, Doctor Harkness, Doctor Fay, Dr. Daniel Butler, also David Butler—the latter a "root and herb" physician—practiced here, but all were not resident practitioners. Among others of later years were Prof. L. B. Hill and Dr. George S. Hill. In Margaretta Doctor Hartshorne established at Venice as early as 1817; Dr. Samuel Carpenter at Castalia in 1824, and at the same place Dr. M. J. Morseman came in 1836. Drs. James F. Wilson, R. C. Luce and J. D. McKim were also quite early physicians of Margaretta. Doctor Strong seems to have been the pioneer of the profession in Vermillion. Dr. A. E. Merrill, formerly probate judge of the county, and F. C. McConnelly were settlers of a later day.

Medical Societies

On the 10th of April, 1824, an order was promulgated by the press (the old Clarion) for the formation of a medical society. This was at a time when Erie County was included within the territorial limits of Huron, and at a time when the idea of establishing such a county as Erie was unconceived. The order read as follows:

"Medical Notice.—Pursuant to an act to incorporate medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State, I hereby notify the medical gentlemen, resident in the counties of Richland, Huron, Lorain, Sandusky and Seneca, that a meeting will be holden at Norwalk, the last Tuesday of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a medical society agreeable to said

act. It is expected that there will be a general attendance of physicians of this district, as the eleventh section of the act provides that no person, other than members of one of the medical societies in this State, shall be permitted to practice physic or surgery after the 1st of July next.

"Norwalk, April 10, 1824. DANIEL TILDEN."

At a meeting of the society held in 1830, a resolution was adopted approving of the efforts then being made for the suppression of intemperance. During the year Dr. George Anderson was the president, but no further mention of the proceedings of this society are found, and it is probable that the organization was not maintained much later than the year 1830.

ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Erie County Medical Society was the outgrowth of a meeting of physicians held in Sandusky on the 6th of April, 1850, at the office of Dr. E. S. Lane. Of this meeting Dr. Daniel Tilden was chosen chairman and Dr. E. Lauderdale secretary. This gathering was wholly informal and the main business transacted was the declaration of intention to organize the society, and the appointment of a committee on constitution and by-laws, as follows: Dr. E. S. Lane, Robert R. McMeens, C. Cochran and E. Lauderdale of Sandusky, Doctor Galpin of Milan, Doctor Caldwell of Huron and Doctor Wilson of Castalia.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted and the society organized on the 13th of April, 1850. The first officers were Dr. Daniel Tilden, president; Dr. E. S. Lane, secretary. The original members of the society were Drs. Daniel Tilden, Sr., Aaron Austin, E. S. Lane, Robert R. McMeens, E. Lauderdale and Charles Cochran.

From that time the society received acquisitions in membership and was productive of much good, both to the members and the people of the county.

The society continued in a prosperous condition for something over ten years, until the breaking out of the war, and thenceforth it seems to have suffered with the general disintegration, not only of societies, but of parties and all manner of civil associations. From 1861 to 1870 but few meetings were held and no proceedings were entered on the records of the society. In 1870 the society was again brought together, mainly to take some action upon the occasion of the death of Doctor Tilden, which occurred during that year, but since 1861 the society has never been as strong as at and prior to that time.

Physicians and surgeons of the present time: Henry B. Beatty, Emily Blakeslee, Chester B. Bliss, G. H. Boehmer, William A. Crecelius, Harry B. Frederick, Edwin Gillard, Charles Graefe, Henry Graefe, Jr., William Graefe, James S. Hanson, William D. Hower, R. B. Hubbard, C. R. Knoble, Ferdinand Leblicq, John S. McClelland, George P. Maxwell, Charles H. Merz, James D. Parker, Hiram D. Peterson, Clarence Schimansky, Fred Schoepfle, Henry C. Schoepfle, Parker F. Southwick, William S. Walker.

Dentistry

The Register of June 15, 1890, quotes an old resident as saying: "I can well remember the time when there were no dentist in Sandusky. The barbers in those times did all the dental work. They pulled the teeth with the old-fashioned screws and clamps, and the person who was so unfortunate as to be obliged to avail himself of the services of the hard-hearted tooth jerkers suffered more agony during the operation than he would today having his leg taken off without an anesthetic. I remember when a man came into a barber's shop to have an enormous fang jerked out. His face was swollen frightfully from toothache and his eyes were bloodshot from loss of sleep. He was in great agony and wanted his tooth pulled instantly, regardless of consequence. The barber pried the man's mouth open to the fullest extent, looked at the tooth and remarked it would be a tough job. The owner of the thumping, jumping fang insisted it must come out, so the barber prepared for the struggle. I am not exaggerating when I say the first tool he produced looked like a pair of modern ice tongs. He placed the victim in a barber's chair, inserted the tongs in his mouth, adjusted the clamps to the tooth, told his assistant to hold his head down firmly, braced his feet against the chair, and pulled with all his strength. The tooth broke off, releasing the clamps, the barber fell backwards on the floor, while his victim emitted the most unearthly howls ever heard from a human being. He sprang from his chair and, just as the barber got to his feet, attacked him. Bystanders interfered and prevented a fight. The victim finally cooled down, and a few minutes later an instrument with a screw in one end and flanked by clamps was twisted into the tooth, and by the combined efforts of the barber and an assistant the refractory tooth was finally lifted out amid the howls and groans of the victim, whose gums and mouth were badly lacerated."

Unless the narrator referred to some temporary want of dentists he had a good memory, for the first dentist came to Sandusky in the early '30s. The Clarion of January 1, 1831, contains the advertisement of two doctors, J. and T. Davis, one of whom advertises he will act as dentist and the other says he will engage in the general practice. The Clarion of July 30, 1843, contains the advertisement of Dr. William P. Thompson, a dentist. He is closely followed by Dr. R. L. Mills, March 1, 1845, with office at the Steamboat Hotel. Dr. M. F. Delano has an ad. in the issue of October 5, 1844, with office in the old postoffice. He was here as late as 1855 and later had an office in his residence on Market Street near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1849 he spent the summer on the farm of the father of Mrs. Samuel Irvine in Margaretta Township. J. W. Aiken came next, with an office over S. W. Butler's store. He owned the house now occupied by Arthur Gallagher, in the West End, which was used as the Children's Home in the cholera time of 1849. On September 11, 1849, L. T. Dryer advertises his office opposite the Veranda Hotel. In 1866 the firm of Tate & Stroud were Sandusky dentists. In 1867 the dentists were C. T. & C. E. Stroud, E. J. Waye and D. F. Wemple. In 1873 S. G. Ashcroft, C. T. Stroud, Waye & Reid and D. F.

Wemple were the dentists, and in 1874 Stroud & Wilson, Wemple & Sage and E. J. Waye were the fraternity. Reid was the father of the author of "Human Hearts." Later J. S. Chandler was for many years a Sandusky dentist.

Dentists of the present time: J. K. Douglas, A. W. Miller, H. F. Chandler, Charles E. Stroud, D. F. Meyer, H. S. Rogers, W. F. Palmer, T. J. Maher, J. F. Schellert, R. A. Weckesser, Clarence D. Peck, John T. Nicholson, J. E. Herman, A. W. Nicholson, D. D. Smith, F. R. Ross, W. B. Daly.

CHAPTER XXVI

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITIES IN ERIE COUNTY

The charter of Sandusky provided, in section 2, act of February 22, 1830, "That the Mayor and Common Council of said town be, and they are hereby authorized, and shall have exclusive authority, whenever they deem it expedient, to grant licenses for any time not exceeding one year, to grocers or retailers of spirituous liquors, porter, beer, cider or ale, in less quantities than one quart; and to license and regulate all houses of entertainment, other than taverns, within the limits of said town; and they are hereby authorized to make such ordinances, and pass such by-laws consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, and of this state, as they shall deem proper for the regulation and control of the same, and to impose any fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars, on any person who shall retail spirituous liquors, or keep any such house within said corporation, without license, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof as they may deem proper; Provided, that the tax for such license shall in no case be less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars; Provided, also, That license shall be granted to none but persons of good moral character."

On January 28, 1823, John N. Sloan advertises in the Clarion as a watchmaker and silversmith that he will receive whiskey, flour, butter and cheese in exchange for jewelry work.

The Sons of Temperance at one time had a strong organization in Sandusky. The Sandusky Clarion notices its meetings as early as 1849, and quotes Mrs. Partington as saying:

"Fifty-two Sons of Temperance, and twenty-five daughters, too! Why, bless me, how many children has Aunt Tempy got? And I hear them talk of Cadets of Temperance. What sort of debts are them? But no wonder she owes debts when she has so many children to maintain. How I pity the old critter."

The Sons of Temperance met in Horeb Hall, which was in the Hubbard Block at the foot of Columbus Avenue, where the Good Templar Lodge also held its meetings at that time.

In 1844 St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a joint parade of the Sons of the Emerald Isle and the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, after which there was a dinner at the Mansion House. The officers of the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society were: Stephen Kneen, president; James B. Griffith and William Marshall, vice presidents; Henry D. Ward, secretary; and Daniel Dibble, treasurer.

The committee of the Sons of the Emerald Isle were: Barney Farrell, Daniel Larkins, James Cullenan, Francis Mullen, William Dart, Michael Malaney, James Haggony, Thomas Harnetty, Charles Cross.

At a meeting of which John McCafferty was chairman and Jeremiah Crowley was secretary the above committee was appointed and a written resolution passed to join with the Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society in celebrating St. Patrick's Day on temperance principles.

The Masonic Lodge then met in Townsend Block, the south side of Water Street between Wayne and Columbus Avenue. The Odd Fellows met in the fourth story of West's Block, corner of Water and Columbus Avenue. The Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars met in Hubbard's Block at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Water Street. These were all the secret societies.

There were four military companies, and for the purpose of caring for the wounded, the Erie County Medical Society organized in 1850, and met the second Wednesday in each month.

The first temperance meeting in Sandusky was advertised in the Clarion to take place at the Portland House on the 15th day of August, 1825, but no program is given, nor is there any further record of what was done. The first temperance society was organized by F. D. Parish in 1831.

The Huron County Temperance Society is advertised to meet at Norwalk, September 17, 1832.

The Clarion of January 20, 1844, describes a meeting of the Sandusky Washingtonian Society at the courthouse. It is signed by S Kneen, secretary, who was a fashionable tailor here at an early day.

On August 24, 1844, a temperance drama was given by the Washingtonian Society at the courthouse, entitled "The Drunkard's Return," which was written by Mr. Merritt.

On November 9, 1844, a meeting to consider prohibiting the sale of liquor was advertised to be held at the courthouse on November 15th. The call is signed by H. Kneen, president, and H. D. Ward, secretary.

On August 22, 1845, a temperance meeting was advertised for August 25, to be addressed by Dr. Clark Jewett, F. N. Kellogg and Dr. James Warren.

On October 6, 1846, there was a temperance meeting at the courthouse addressed by H. Hamilton, of Milan.

On January 15, 1847, the Sons of Temperance of Sandusky celebrated their first anniversary.

On April 13, 1847, there were township local option elections, in which Portland voted no license by a majority of 162; Milan Township by a majority of 20, and Vermillion by a majority of 3, and the remaining townships of the county went wet.

On August 19, 1850, Mrs. M. M. Brown addressed the Daughters of Temperance in Sandusky. Beginning then, she was for many years very prominent in the Daughters of Temperance, the Good Templars, and later was the real inventor of the idea at the base of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On June 2d, 3d and 4th, in 1851, John B. Gough lectured in Sandusky for three nights. He was probably the greatest temperance orator for the next forty years after that.

On August 16, 1853, there was a meeting in favor of a prohibitory law, addressed by Joseph Root, F. D. Parish and Homer Goodwin.

The Sandusky directory of 1855 shows for Horeb division of the Sons of Temperance: A. W. Hendry, W. P.; Philander Gregg, W. A.; W. K. Marshall, R. S.; J. Wintersteen, A. R. S.; and the lodge met at No. 22 Jackson Street.

On August 18, 1851, Father Mathew made an address at the Catholic Church.

On January 29, 1863, John B. Gough is advertised in the Register to speak at Union Hall on the 9th of February.

On February 6, 1866, Judge Sebastian F. Taylor charged the grand jury in Sandusky and made the statement that nine-tenths of the crime that came before him was due to the liquor business.

On April 21, 1866, L. and T. Thompson organized the first Good Templar lodge in Sandusky.

On August 24, 1866, there was a temperance convention at Milan, with Good Templar lodges present from Milan, Norwalk, Huron and Sandusky.

On April 4, 1867, at the Methodist Church, there was a temperance meeting addressed by Judge Taylor, Reverend Mr. Farrar and Judge Hendry.

January 2, 1872, a Good Templar lodge was organized at Castalia, and shortly followed by lodges at Bloomingville and Huron.

In 1872 the Good Templar lodge met in Hubbard's Block.

On June 9, 1883, J. B. Finch spoke at the Presbyterian Church.

In August, 1893, L. Beauchamp lectured for a week at the Presbyterian Church. At that time a Good Templar lodge had been formed in Sandusky in 1892, which had existed for more than twenty years and had more than 500 names on its roll. It first met in the Odd Fellows' Temple, later in the hall now used by Wilcox as a carpet store, later in the Maccabee Temple, and finally in the G. A. R. Hall.

CHAPTER XXVII

NOTABLE ORGANIZATIONS

The First Children's Home

By Mrs. Mary E. Buyer

To the residents of our beautiful city the memories of 1849 have ever been those of a time of terrible sorrow, desolation and death, when hundreds of our citizens were swept from the earth almost without warning by that dread disease cholera, when many fled to save themselves, almost without a thought of those left behind, when ties of blood and friendship were broken in the mad race for life, and many who thought themselves a necessity to the happiness of others realized their mistake when stranger hands, guided by charitable hearts, cared for their stricken bodies, wrapped their dead in winding sheets and gave them Christian burial.

Noble Sandusky men and women of 1849, one-half of whose charity has never been told and which God alone can ever repay.

The one great charity of which the writer of this sketch has never heard mention in later years, and in which all ought to feel an interest, was the home provided for hundreds of children bereft of their natural protectors, without the necessaries of life or means to prepare them; families of little ones waiting in vain for mothers to attend to their daily wants, watching for fathers who returned no more.

Their cry for help pierced the hearts and roused from their apathy our stricken people, and noble men and women responded with hearts filled with love and sympathy for God's little ones. Father Machebeuf, first pastor of Holy Angels' Church, afterwards bishop of Denver, Colorado, lost no time waiting for someone else to move in the matter, asked for and secured the use of a large, roomy, old homestead, still in a state of good preservation, lying southwest of Holy Angels' Church, then occupied by Doctor Akin, who opened wide its doors, reserving the use of only one room in which to store his books and personal effects. Soon beds and bedding, children's clothing of every kind and size were provided, food sent from our neighboring cities, Cleveland, Buffalo, and through the agency of Father Machebeuf a motherly French lady named Catherine Bissonette, from La Prairie, Sandusky County, gladly answered the summons to become matron of our first children's home, a home indeed for the little ones sadly in need of a mother's care.

It is needless to say there was no distinction of creed or color, and well did this noble matron, assisted by many generous-hearted Sandusky

women, who gave their services night and day to help along this work of love and mercy, hushing to rest the wailing infant or soothing to quiet the hysterical weeping of the older ones who were beginning to understand the great loss they had sustained, doing everything prompted by motherly hearts until, after many weeks, when all danger was past, relatives or friends came to claim their own. Orphan asylums in other cities opened their sheltering arms to receive the "unidentified," or everybody's children, and the doors of Sandusky's first children's home were closed; its work was done.

This sketch would be incomplete without mentioning a strange dispensation. Catherine Bissonette, or "Miss Catherine," the orphans' mother in 1849, afterwards became Sister Ursula, the first mother superior of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine, whose daughters in religion, Sister George and her zealous co-laborers, as tenderly nursed back to life and health or helped our friends peacefully, hopefully meet the angel of death within the walls of our beautiful Providence Hospital, an institution of which we are all justly proud.

Sandusky has ever had lovely, charitable women, ever ready to respond to the call for help for poor suffering humanity. Women who put aside all thought of self when charity demanded their attention, but particular mention ought to be made of the ladies in the family of Foster M. Follett, himself a leader in the charity work in that dread year, his gentle Quaker wife and lovely daughters, Helen and Sarah, were untiring co-workers with him in deeds of charity.

The Second Children's Home

By Fred H. Zerbe

On October 5, 1898, a petition was submitted to the commissioners of Erie County to have the question of building a Children's Home submitted to the voters for decision. A petition was granted, and on November 13, 1898, the question was voted on, with a total of 7,684 votes being cast, of which 5,033 voted for the home and 1,270 against it, and 1,381 voters expressed no opinion. In accordance with the decision of the voters five acres of land were purchased in the east end of the city on September 23, 1899, and the present Children's Home was erected thereon.

The first board of trustees organized April 22, 1901, by electing Sidney Kilbourne, president, and Fred H. Zerbe, secretary of the board of trustees. The remaining members of the board were L. S. Van Scoten, of Berlin Heights, and I. W. Hoover, of Milan. The trustees chose Eugene Peake as superintendent, and Mrs. Eugene Peake as matron, and Dr. F. W. Morley as the first physician. Mr. and Mrs. Peake continued to serve until October 1, 1910, when Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hahn were appointed to succeed them, and are still serving.

In 1902 a hospital and boiler room were added to the Children's Home at a cost of $6,787. Drs. R. H. Hubbard, G. H. Boehmer and Fred Schoepfle have since acted as physicians. The average annual number

of boy inmates has been eighteen, and of girls, seventeen. There are at present forty-three children in the home. One hundred and sixty boys and 159 girls have been admitted to the home. Two boys have died and five girls. One hundred and thirty-three boys and 143 girls have been indentured.

On April 1, 1915, the trustees added a child's welfare agency for the following purposes: 1. To find dependent and neglected children. 2. To help unfortunate parents to keep their children. 3. To find foster homes for the children of the home. 4. To visit the foster homes of the children three times a year. This department has been a decided success.

At the end of the year 1914 the Children's Home was examined by Carl M. Browman, state examiner, who checked all the bills of the home and found its affairs efficiently and economically managed and commended the appointment of the visiting agents.

Cemeteries

The first cemetery was located in the rear of the Star Theater on Columbus Avenue, but was not used after 1810. A small lot is said to have been used near the foot of Shelby Street as early as 1817, and closed about the year 1820.

The Register of July 15, 1873, contains a letter from F. D. Parish, correcting several errors in the 1873 directory published by the Register. As to the Sandusky cemeteries, he says:

"I settled here in May, 1822, and burials were made in the battery for several years after my advent. As late as Nov., 1829, my first wife died and rather than bury her remains in the Battery I interred them in my own lot, No. 4 Washington Row. When the second burial ground was established the remains were removed to that cemetery, and when the present one was opened they were again removed to their present resting place. The date of the deed from D. H. Tuttle to the corporation of the second cemetery fixes the date. . . . As late as May, 1822, when I appeared in Sandusky there were then 23 erections, no more no less. My memory enables me at this day to point out the precise locality of each building."

In the year 1849 a committee of the council consisting of F. T. Barney, John M. Brown and Foster M. Follett was appointed to select a location for a larger and appropriate cemetery tract. In 1850 another committee was appointed for the selection and purchase of a tract of land for the purpose of a cemetery and city poor farm. The negotiations resulted in contracting for a tract in Perkins Township and 136 acres in extent, with Jane S. Williams, at the price of $4,701.90, and on this tract beautiful Oakland Cemetery was laid out. The first sale of lots was April 29, 1850.

The County Infirmary

In the Township of Perkins, a short distance from the south boundary of Sandusky City, is located a farm of goodly proportions and in a finely improved condition, and upon which is built a large stone structure.

This is the home for aged, indigent persons of Erie County, and is known as the County Infirmary. This building was erected in the year 1886, by George Phillip Feick, under a contract made with the commissioners of the county. Mr. Feick was the lowest bidder for this work, his proposal being $24,168. An engine house and smokestack were subsequently erected by John H. Smith, at an expense of $1,537.50.

The building that previously occupied this site was burned during the latter part of November, 1885, and with its destruction five inmates were burned to death.

The early proceedings for the establishing of a county infirmary were had in the year 1855, and on the 29th of June of that year Walter D. Beall, John W. Sprague and John G. Pool were appointed a board of infirmary directors, who, with their successors in office, have ever since had control of that arm of the county government.

The Socialist Movement

By W. H. Watts

Socialism in Erie County dates from the early '70s, when Philip Burkle, now of the firm of Burkle & Lehrman, but then working at the printer's trade, induced some of his German neighbors to subscribe for the New York Volkzeitung. As the result of their reading, Philip Burkle and his father, August Burkle (now deceased), Jacob Schmidt, George Schmidt (deceased), Nicholas Niessen, Adolph Figlestahler, August Kuhmann (deceased), Joseph Loth (deceased), Barney Seitz (deceased), Anton Holtzmiller, Christian Beigmann and D. M. Brodersen organized a German section of the socialist labor party, which flourished for several years during the early '80s. These men are worthy of honorable mention as having stood for a principle at a time when to be known as a socialist was to be looked upon almost as a criminal or a lunatic. They were soon joined by Charles Buddenhagen, who is still a staunch and active supporter of the socialist organization.

During the early '80s there was also organized in Sandusky a German-speaking and an English-speaking section of the Knights of Labor, which was a socialistic organization, with socialists among its active members. During a strike of the coal miners in the Hocking Valley the German section of the socialist labor party in Sandusky called a meeting at which a dance was arranged to raise money for the strikers. The various labor unions were invited to send delegates to this meeting, which they did, with the exception of the Knights of Labor, whose constitution forbade their co-operating with other labor organizations. As a result of this meeting the present Trades and Labor Assembly of Sandusky was organized.

Both the Knights of Labor and the socialist labor party organizations afterwards lapsed, but when "Golden Rule" Jones, of Toledo, was candidate for governor of Ohio in 1899, a number of socialists organized the Golden Rule Club and supported Jones. The present socialist party held its first national convention at Indianapolis in 1900, and it

was not long before a local was organized in Sandusky, and in the election of 1904 Erie County socialists had a ticket in the field. Local Sandusky is one of the strong locals of the socialist party, and in one municipal election polled about 900 votes for Theodore Miller, its candidate for mayor.

By means of lectures, street speakers, books contributed to the Sandusky Library, incessant canvassing for subscriptions to socialist papers and article in the daily press, Sandusky socialists have influenced the intellectual life of the entire county far beyond the reach of their political activities. During the opening years of the twentieth century Thomas Cowan, later of California; Isaac Poling, who afterward moved to Columbus; William H. Watts, for some time a member of the staff of the Christian Socialist, of Chicago; George E. Gensirt, and Charles Litz wrote occasional articles for the Sandusky newspapers, thus bringing socialism to the attention of people in remote places in the county who would never otherwise get any understanding of the subject.

Many of the ablest and foremost exponents of socialism have spoken in Sandusky. Some of the earliest speakers invited here were Dr. Karl Leibknecht, of Germany, father of the present representative in the Reischstag by that name; Dr. Aveling, of England; and Eleanor Marx Aveling, daughter of Karl Marx, the father of scientific socialism, who were introduced at the Sandusky Theater the night of the election of 1886, when Henry George was candidate for mayor of New York, Philip Burkle acting as chairman.

Among others who are or have been active in the socialist party in Erie County may be mentioned Fred S. Hannen, a teacher in the Sandusky Business College and now a practicing physician in the West; Edward Weis, now of Cleveland; Charles Schaub; Morris Nobil, Sandusky's well-known shoe dealer; Ciro Ricelli; William S. Collins, and Dr. G. P. Maxwell. A few socialists are to be found in nearly every community in the county, and Martin Darrow, caretaker of the cemetery at Milan, and George Shadduck, banker of Vermillion, have stood almost alone for socialism in their respective communities.

Local Sandusky, socialist party, maintains its own headquarters and has a circulating library for the perusal of all who wish to make use of it.

The Carnegie Library

In an address given by Mrs. Fannie Boalt Moss before the Firelands Historical Society in 1900 she makes the following statements:

Mr. Parish, in one paragraph of early happenings in this city, says Sandusky had a library association founded in 1826 called Portland Library Association, possessing a small number of volumes. I have never seen a book belonging to this early library. In 1840 the books were transferred to the Sandusky Lyceum, or Sandusky Literary Society. About 1852 a public meeting was held in the Euterpean Block for the purpose of securing a course of lectures. These societies gradually evolved into the Young Men's Christian Association, which established

a circulating library in 1867. W. V. Latham was first president, James Woolworth, vice president, and George J. Anderson, secretary and treasurer. This library had a room over the Moss National Bank (now the Donahue hardware store) until 1870, when the gentlemen suggested the organizing of a library. Twelve women were given the authority and received from the Young Men's Christian Association the books turned over to the library association. The board of managers first met at the residence of Mrs. Lester Hubbard, March 3, 1870. A second time at the residence of Mrs. A. H. Moss, on March 17, and a third time a week later at the high school, when the organization was completed.

The board of education set aside a room in the High School Building for the 400 books then on hand free of charge. In 1870 Sandusky had 13,000 population, but only 114 subscribers to the library. In 1882 the association had 3,170 volumes on its shelves. In that year the council voted an allowance for the library association, and the Sandusky Library Association was incorporated and became a free library, and for a long time maintained its rooms in the Masonic Temple, and later in the residence of Oran Follett on Wayne Street.

About 1886 a building fund association was begun to procure funds for a building, and in 1897 the association had in its control $7,500, of which $2,500 had been bequeathed by Mrs. George Thornton, of Cincinnati, an old Sandusky resident. With this money the association purchased from James Woolworth and transferred to the library association the lot where the Carnegie Library now stands, which has been in operation for several years.

The Carnegie Library was opened to the public July 2, 1901, and dedicated July 3, 1901, in the presence of a large audience, including Governor Nash, Hon. E. O. Randall, Dr. W. O. Thompson, and others.

Art in Sandusky

Many artists of high rank were born, or at some time were connected with Sandusky. Among those are the following: John Jay Barber, born in Sandusky. From a child Mr. Barber showed remarkable talent for drawing. Being fond of animals, he went to the fields and woods and studied cattle, making portraits of cows which looked out from his pictures with such lifelike earnestness that his friends persuaded him to send some of them to exhibitions in the East. Mr. Barber's cattle pieces are in nearly all the best collections in the United States, and one of them was awarded a diploma at the World's Fair in New Orleans. One of his most interesting pictures is owned by the Sunyendeand Club of this city.

Charles C. Curran, the noted artist, came to Sandusky with his parents in 1872, and received much of his early education here. He is a figure painter, but also paints landscapes as a setting for his pictures. He is a good draughtsman and seems to be equally expert in painting animals and the human figure. He was elected as a member of the National Academy of Art and of the Society of American Artists in New

York City. He has received many prizes for his work, including the Clark prize and many medals, both silver and bronze. His pictures have sold readily and are owned by many private citizens and picture galleries.

George Starr Elwell developed a decided artistic bent in childhood, which his parents encouraged by placing him under the tutelage of the well-known artist, Henry Mosler, of Cincinnati, later of Paris. Mr. Elwell paints in both water-colors and oils, but his decided preference is for the latter, in which he finds his best expression of pastoral scenes. Several of his pictures adorn some of Sandusky's best homes and one hangs in the Carnegie Library.

Elizabeth Nourse, when but a young girl, went to Paris and entered the Julian School. Her strong, vigorous drawing astonished the artists who criticised the student's work. "Since your drawing is so good, Mademoiselle," said Bowlanger, "it is better for you to rent a studio and work alone; you will then develop your own style, uninfluenced by academic training." Following his advice, she remained but three months in the atelier of Julian. The royal academies of London, Berlin and Copenhagen have exhibited her work, which has been reproduced in the leading art journals of the Old World as well as in our own.

One of Sandusky's women who ranks high in art is Mrs. Emma Matern Weaver. At an early age she manifested a great talent for painting, which had undoubtedly been inherited from her parents. Miss Matern's first earnest work began at the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, New York, where for the first year she ranked among the prize winners, although there were many more advanced students in her class. Since her marriage in 1897 she has been very active in her art work, producing some of the most successful pictures during these years.

Wilder M. Darling, son of Joseph B. and Wealthy Darling, lived his early life in Sandusky. When fourteen years of age he went to the Cincinnati Art School and there was noticed especially by the world-renowned artist, Henry Mosler, who took Mr. Darling to Munich with him and gave the lad a father's care and attention. The last ten years' work shows his interest and sympathy in Dutch conditions and studies of life in Brittany. To the delight of the American colony, of the eleven pictures which he recently sent to the salon, all were accepted and seven "hung on the line." Katherine W. Darling, a sister of Wilder M., was born and reared in Sandusky, graduating from the high school in the class of 1881. She attended Oberlin College for several years, and while there made a specialty of art. She went to New York, where she took the complete course in art at Cooper's Institute. Then she entered the Art League of New York City and was a pupil under William Chase, and studied nature with Mrs. Frank Scott, the noted flower painter. She became intensely interested in mission work and it was while teaching a Sunday school in the slums of New York that she became infected with scarlet fever, and in two weeks was brought to her home for burial. Her strong life was cut off just at the time when she had finished her work in this country and was about to join her brother in Paris, where

they hoped to lead an ideal life, both devoted to the love and study of the highest ideal of their beloved art.

A very bright future in the field of art is before Miss Ruth Deike, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Deike, of this city. Miss Deike is a student at the Cleveland School of Art, and though she will not complete her course of study until the coming year, her diligent working and hard study have not been unrewarded, for four of her paintings were recently chosen by Mr. Keller, of this school, for exhibition at the Panama Exposition. This is indeed a beautiful compliment to Miss Deike, and there is no doubt but that the future holds many bright things in store for her.

Amusements

On June 7, 1845, June & Turner advertised their circus to exhibit June 18th in Sandusky with an admission fee of 30 cents. This was the first circus to exhibit at Sandusky, and the show probably looked like thirty cents.

March 10, 1846, there was a concert given by the choirs of the Congregational and Episcopal churches, with an admission fee of 25 cents.

On July 14, 1846, Raymond & Warring's circus was advertised to exhibit in Sandusky on the 28th day of July. It had a band wagon drawn by four elephants.

The first amusement hall of which there is any record in Sandusky was Philomathean Hall, where the Clarion advertises a vocal concert by Mr. Covert on September 1, 1846.

In 1847 there was a concert by the Ogontz Band at the courthouse H. D. Ward, Ed Stapleton and E. Bell were the committee. Mr. Lewis was the teacher, and Mr. Laurence was the pianist.

On May 16, 1848, Welch, Delavan & Nathan's circus exhibited at Sandusky, with an admission fee of 25 cents.

On June 28, 1848, Alexander, the magician, exhibited in Doll's Hall on Water Street.

On July 9, 1848, a concert is advertised by Anna Bishop at Doll's Hall.

The location of the Philomathean Hall and Doll's Hall cannot now be ascertained. The Euterpean Hall is the first hall of which old residents at present have any knowledge. Later the Norman Hall which occupied part of the present site of the Hinde & Dauch factory was built and about 1868 Fischer's Hall was finished over the room now occupied by the Wells Fargo Express Company. The Euterpean Hall was on the third floor over the American Express Company; later William T. West used as a theater and amusement hall the room now occupied by the R. M. & C. B. Wilcox Company as a carpet room; and the Cooke Brothers had a hall which is now the room occupied by the Knights of Pythias and was called Union Hall. There was also in the '50s and early '60s two or three small German theaters on Water and Market streets.

On November 21, 1848, the Hutchinsons sang at the Congregational Church.

On January 1, 1849, the Empire Minstrels, the first minstrel show in Sandusky, performed at the Sandusky Theater, as West's Concert Hall was called at that time.

A vaudeville performance by J. H. Hall was advertised at West's Hall on the 9th of July, 1850, which shows that vaudeville is not as modern an institution as some might think.

On October 14, 1850, at Enterprise Hall the Ravels performed in pantomime and were followed by the great Hutchinsons who traveled over the United States as singers in the '50s.

On May 14, 1851, Raymond & Company and Vanamburg Company circuses exhibited at Sandusky.

On February 1, 1851, the Buckeye and Ogontz fire companies had a festival in Euterpean Hall.

On May 27, 1853, Mr. Dempster, a ballad singer, sang at Euterpean Hall.

On June 28, 1853, Adelina Patti sang at Euterpean Hall.

On March 22, 1854, Bayard Taylor lectured on Japan in Euterpean Hall, and was followed on March 30th by Mrs. Annabel Bloomer who lectured on woman's rights and wrongs. Mrs. Bloomer was the originator and inventor of the costume known as "bloomers."

On October 9 and 10, 1854, Uncle Tom's Cabin exhibited for the first time in Sandusky.

On November 2, 1854, Ole Bull and Adelina Patti gave a concert in Euterpean Hall. This was the second appearance of Adelina Patti in this city.

On December 16, 1854, Horace Greeley lectured on Henry Clay in Euterpean Hall.

On January 17, 1855, P. T. Barnum lectured in Sandusky.

On November 21, 1861, there was a concert at Norman Hall to aid the soldiers. L. H. Latham was the director; Sallie Reber and Miss Wetherell, Miss Banks, Mrs. S. Minor, Miss Follett and Mr. Weston all sang.

On December 1, 1862, Gottschalk, the pianist, gave a concert at Norman Hall together with Madam Patti.

On March 13, 1863, Murdock Read appeared, and on April 11, 1863, Artemus Ward again lectured at Norman Hall.

On February 10, 1863, the Peake family of bell ringers appeared at Norman Hall.

On April 21, 1865, Camille Urso sang at Normal Hall, and on May 4, Artemus Ward lectured at the same place. On August 4, Grau's Italian troupe performed at Norman Hall.

On October 3, 1866, Ben Butler spoke at what was then the old B. & O. depot on Market Street.

On November 16, 1866, the Siamese twins exhibited at Norman Hall, and on April 27, 1869, Tom Thumb exhibited at the same place.

On January 29, 1869, Anna Dickinson lectured at Norman Hall. She

was one of the prominent woman's rights advocates of that period and perpetrated the only real bright piece of repartee that to the author's knowledge has been perpetrated up to this time. When Horace Greeley asked her if women voted what she would do if war should be declared, she answered in a sweet feminine way, she would do just as Mr. Greeley had done and send a substitute.

On March 5, 1869, Camille Urso, the great violinist, gave her second concert at Norman Hall.

On November 13, 1869, Blind Tom gave a concert at Fischer's Hall.

On February 26, 1872, the Black Crook performed at Fischer's Hall. The Black Crook probably created more sensation than any spectacular play has since. It was an allegory of the strife between good and evil and it was the first play in which any number of women appeared in tights, and when Pauline Markum at the head of 250 Amazons marched down the stage every preacher in every little country village sat up and took notice and some of them went to see the play so that they could learn just how wicked it was.

On October 27, 1877, Emma Abbott played in Sandusky. She was supposed to be the owner of an excruciating form of kiss that would make everybody in the audience sit up and gasp, and when she played Cleopatra to somebody else's Anthony it aroused considerable newspaper criticism.

On January 11, 1874, Wilkie Collins lectured in the opera house which had just been erected, and on November 19 of that year Maggie Mitchell performed at Fischer's Hall.

On March 29, 1879, Mrs. Siddons, the great tragedian, performed at Fischer's Hall.

On April 17, 1880, Mary Anderson appeared in Sandusky as Parthenia.

On January 2, 1882, Anna Dickinson appeared at the opera house as "Hamlet" and was followed by Janauschek as "Lady Macbeth" on March 1, 1882. From this time the entertainments seem to have been given in the opera house.

In 1883 McCullough played "Virginus."

In 1884 Minnie Hauk, the great alto singer, gave a concert; Schuyler Colfax lectured and Margaret Mather played "Juliet." Maggie Mitchell, then sixty years of age, played "Little Barefoot" with wonderful skill and came tripping down the stage like a girl of sixteen.

Hazel Kirke came to Sandusky; Joe Jefferson played "Rip Van Winkle;" Kate Claxton played "The Two Orphans;" T. W. Keene appeared as "Richard III." Bob Ingersoll lectured.

Rhea gave "Much Ado About Nothing."

In later years Clara Louis Kellogg sang.

Salvin and Robert Downing acted.

In music Sandusky has always had a large amount of talent. Among those names can be mentioned Frank Church, Marion Miller-Beare, Anna Lockwood, Professor Bonn and Hald Anderson.

CHAPTER XXVIII

JOHNSON'S ISLAND

Three miles north of Sandusky, in her land-locked bay, lies Johnson's Island. Its area is about 300 acres; nearly a mile long and half that in breadth, gradually rising in the center to a height of fifty feet. It was originally covered with heavy timber, and a favorite resort of the Indians, who came here in the fishing season, engaged in festivities, and brought their captives for torture.

Its first owner was E. W. Bull, and it was called Bull's Island, until 1852, when it was purchased by L. B. Johnson and its name changed to Johnson's Island.

In 1811 an effort was made to found a town on the island, and steps taken to lay out village lots; the custom house of the port was located here, but the attempt was unsuccessful and abandoned.

The first historical mention of Johnson's Island is by Joshua R. Giddings, who enlisted in the War of 1812 when only sixteen years old and on October 1, 1812, wrote his parents a letter describing the landing on Johnson's Island (then called Bull's Island) from which the following quotation is taken:

"October 1, 1812.

"Honored parents,

"Having got a little refreshed I take my pen in hand to inform you of the last battle that has taken place in our troops in which some of our countrymen have lost their lives to maintain the freedom of our country. One week ago 150 of our men volunteered to go to Sandusky to fetch some property away from there. They accordingly arrived there on Friday. On Saturday four boats set sail from there loaded with salt fish and apples. On Sunday night they landed on Bull's Island near the middle of Sandusky Bay &."

The Register of August 8, 1884, described a visit of Joshua R. Giddings to Sandusky in 1853. He was nearly seven feet high, and in order to honor him Captain Orr's Island Queen was chartered, and Eleutheros Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, Earl Bill and Toby Green and other prominent citizens formed a party and Mr. Giddings pointed out to them on Johnson's Island the spot where General Harrison's army party encamped.

In 1861 the property was leased by the Government as a depot for rebel prisoners. The necessary buildings having been erected, the first prisoners were installed in their quarters in April, 1862, under the charge of Company A, Hoffman Battalion, which was subsequently increased to a full regiment, the 128th O. V. I.

The number of prisoners were constantly varying, the largest number at any one time being over 3,000; but, from the period of its establishment until the close of the war, over 15,000 rebels were confined here, and owing to its supposed security, the prisoners were largely composed of rebel officers.

In a letter published in the Register, August 20, 1891, Wm. T. West says that he bought the lumber for Johnson's Island Prison from R. B. Hubbard at $8.00 a thousand, and used 1,500,000 feet of lumber. He states that he took the contract November 12, 1861, and gave bond in $40,000 to have the buildings ready for occupancy January 31, 1862, and that he was favored by the weather and completed the buildings on time.

The buildings were frame buildings neither ceiled nor plastered, 100 feet long and two stories high, each story divided into two rooms, box style and built of drop lumber full of knot holes. The winters of 1862,

OFFICERS' QUARTERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND

1863 and 1864 were all severe, and many of the prisoners had never seen snow or ice, and when they were conducted to Johnson's Island on the ice and came to a smooth place they would fall down on their hands and knees which was very amusing to the guards.

Among the prisoners on Johnson's Island was H. H. Lurton, who was afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and later justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the conclusion of the war on April 12, 1866, the buildings on Johnson's Island were sold by the Government and most of them bought in by L. B. Johnson. Nothing now remains of them except one or two guard posts used as a pig sty.

The Register of June 11, 1862, quotes a letter from a rebel prisoner on Johnson's Island, published in the Memphis Appeal:

"After a week at Camp Chase I was sent to Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay. This is purely a military prison. It is designed for com-

pany officers; the buildings are large, new and commodious, and the grounds extensive . . . The prison covers about fifteen acres of ground enclosed by a fence similar to that at Camp Chase. The grounds slope to the east where they border upon the lake. Upon the west the trees of a dense forest reach to and within the enclosure, and furnish abundant shade, while a carpet of fine grass covers the ground everywhere. Altogether Sandusky is the least disagreeable prison I ever saw or heard of. The officers in command are civil and courteous—the lake breeze robs the summer sun of his heat, the view of the city, lake and neighboring islands is fine, the restrictions upon the prisoners are few, and altogether it is a salubrious, pleasant place."

The following shows the viewpoint of the soldiers guarding the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and is quoted in the Register of January 19, 1863, from the Cleveland Plain Dealer of January 14th:

"Visit our barracks and take a look at things as they really are. Opening the door you see before you a vast army of bunks in three tiers, one above the other, each bunk supposed to contain two men. Immediately after breakfast you will find all bunks made up, floor swept, benches and tables piled up, arms and accoutrements in their respective places, and everything in good order. One table being left in the center of the room is occupied the principle part of the day by groups at their honest little games of seven up and poker—merely to pass the time—as the paymaster has not yet been seen. In another corner of the room is a musical soiree composed of two one-horse fiddles, trying to squeeze out 'The Girl I left Behind Me' in a manner to set a fellow's teeth on edge and to cause the blood to run cold. Another group seated around the stove are conversing on politics. At another end of the room a corporal is drilling new recruits, called the 'Awkward Squad,' in the manual of arms in which they take every position but the right one.

"We have between 300 and 400 rebellious individuals in our pen. The principal part of them were captured in Kentucky. They are mostly bush-whackers, and not a very intelligent looking set, I assure you. They somewhat resemble the last rose of summer run over by a small wagon. We have 46 men detailed for guard every day, so we make out to keep things straight in the prison yard. Everything is satisfactory to the rebs with the exception of the cold weather which keeps them in the buildings most of the time. We have good living as there is considerable variety about it. For breakfast fried beef, bread and coffee; dinner, boiled ditto, potatoes, bread and water; supper, bread, molasses and tea. Sometimes for a change beef soup or rice."

The Register of May 16, 1863, contains a two column account of the execution of two rebel prisoners, William Corbin and T. P. McGraw, convicted of recruiting for the Confederate Army within the lines of the U. S. forces, and of carrying mail and information to the rebels.

The Register of January 4, 1866, contains the following article:

"When the rebel prisoners all officers and many of them high in rank were confined on Johnson's Island opposite this city, they exhibited a far greater amount of ingenuity that they were ever willing to acknowl-

edge previous to their undertaking the task of rearing a southern confederacy. Previous to that event they considered it degrading and beneath the dignity of a gentleman to perform manual labor of any kind. Be that as it may, we know they manufactured many little articles such as chairs, tables, bedsteads, etc., with which to render prison life comfortable. Many of the articles were very fair specimens of southern furniture and mechanism and not totally devoid of rustic beauty. In the line of chairs they manufactured hundreds of the old split bottom variety, bottomed with the leather of old boots, cut into strings and neatly interwoven together. Owing to a scarcity of tools the wooden frames were made with only the use of the jacknife and auger, and were really a very staunch made chair. On the release of the prisoners hundreds of these chairs were sold at public auction. . . . Every chair was marked with the name of the owner on the top slat of the back,

Old Powder House on Johnson's Island

together with the number of his regiment, and the state from which he came. They were not marked, we suppose, because they suspected the honesty of their fellow prisoners, but simply that they might be able to tell their own and be able to reclaim their property should it stray from their quarters. It is not an uncommon thing now to see a chair sitting around once owned by Col. Sawyer of the 14th Mississippi or of Brigadier Generals Johnson, Marmaduke or other notables of the once rebel bull pen. Fifty years hence such articles will be looked upon as greater curiosities than many that now frame our public museums and cost hundreds of dollars."

The Register of October 19, 1876, contains the following extract from the report of Jake Thompson, the Canadian agent of Jeff Davis, to the Confederate Government of the conspiracy to release the prisoners, which report was made in 1864 from Toronto:

"It had been previously ascertained that an organization existed

among the prisoners on the island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island; the presence of the steamer Michigan which carried fourteen guns being the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the steamer would be made. On that night Captain Cole who had established the friendliest relations with officers of the steamer was to have a wine drunk with them on board and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on the boat to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient number of soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer a cannon shot was to announce to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the island boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked. If taken the prisoners were to be mounted and taken to Cleveland the boats cooperating and from Cleveland the

Prisoners' Quarters on Johnson's Island

prisoners were to make for Wheeling and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the twelfth by some treachery Cole was arrested and the messenger who was to reach Acting Master Beall at Kelley's island did not reach him. Disappointed but nothing daunted Acting Master Beall having possession of the Philo Parsons passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky went on his way to Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bass to procure a supply of wood the Steamer Island Queen with a large number of passengers and thirty soldiers came up alongside and lashed herself to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved on. The passengers and soldiers were soon made prisoners and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldiers were regularly paroled, the passengers were left on the Island having given their promise not to attempt to leave for twenty-four hours; and the boat was taken out into the lake and sunk. The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky. Here

the men for certain reasons not altogether satisfactory refused to make an attack on the Michigan. Beall returned landed at Sandwich Canada West and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to the Confederate States. But a few days since Acting Master Bennett C. Burley was arrested and his trial is now going on under the extradition treaty. If we had Cole's, Beall's or his own commission I should not fear the result as it is they will have to prove they acted under my order, and that will in order probably secure his release but it may lead to my expulsion from the provinces, at least I have it from a reliable source that this last proposition has been pressed on the Canadian authorities and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you I shall consider it my duty, to remain where I am and abide the issue. I should prefer if possible to have your views on the subject. Captain Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's Island."

The following is a copy of the order releasing the four Sandusky citizens arrested on the charge of conspiring to release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. The order is now in the possession of Fred Frey.

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES

"At Johnson's Island and Sandusky

"Johnson's Island, Ohio, Sept. 21st, 1864.

"Special orders

"No. 227

"2. John H. William, Dr. E. Stanley, John M. Brown, and Abraham Strain, citizens of Sandusky, having been arrested by Capt. J. Steiner, Pro. Marshal, 9th Dist. of Ohio, and awaited at this post further investigation upon allegations understood to implicate them with others, in a conspiracy to capture the U. S. Steamer Michigan, and rescue the rebel prisoners at this port, or to aid and assist them, and the facts having now been more fully inquired into, and they failing to make a case against said Williams, Stanley, Brown and Strain, they are therefore relieved from further detention.

"By command of Col. Chas. W. Hill.

"JOHN LEWIS,

"Capt. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

"John M. Brown, Citizen,

"Sandusky, Ohio."

In the report of the treatment of prisoners of war by the rebel authorities, third session, Fortieth Congress, 1868-1869, page 151, will be found the following statement by a rebel surgeon who was released from Johnson's Island, which was also printed in the Richmond Enquirer:

"The sleeping accommodations are very comfortable consisting of a bunk with straw bed and if the individual has no blanket one is furnished and he is allowed to buy as many more as he wants. Every room has a good stove and is furnished with a sufficiency of wood. This the prisoners

have to saw for themselves after it is brought to their doors—by the way a very good exercise. The prison consists of thirteen large wooden buildings. The space of ground sixteen acres of which the prisoners have full liberty to exercise in, to sing Southern national songs, to hurrah for Jeff Davis to play ball or any other game they see fit.

"The rations are exactly the same as are issued to the garrison, consisting of fresh beef, pork, bakers' bread, sugar, coffee, beans, hominy, soft soap and candles. Besides these up to the time I left there was a sutler's store inside the enclosure at which we could obtain any kind of meat or vegetables or knickknacks if we chose. We could purchase anything we wanted. Clothing and eatables were allowed to be sent the prisoners by their friends in the North in any quantity and money without stint."

The Register of June 20, 1888, says twenty-five cows were kept and the milk sold to the prisoners at 6 cents a quart. The number of prisoners was about 15,000, of whom 206 died over there, most of whom were sick or wounded on their arrival.

The Register of October 12, 1889, prints the full list of those buried on the island and states that L. B. Johnson and the Register own the only two lists in existence. Owing to the visit of a delegation from Georgia an effort was started to fix up the graves on the island which had hitherto failed because L. B. Johnson would not sell the land where the cemetery was located. For many years since the graves have been decorated on Decoration Day, the grass mowed and the undergrowth kept trimmed.

After the war the graves of the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island were neglected for many years, until finally on March 30, 1890, the 206 graves were marked with headstones. In 1891 an effort was made by the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Infantry to buy a camping ground on the island but fell through. On January 20, 1898, L. B. Johnson died at the age of 97 and the island passed out of the hands of the Johnson family.

On November 18, 1904, an option was given the Daughters of the Confederacy to buy the cemetery, and on March 14, 1905, they purchased a strip of land 100 feet wide by 485 feet long including the cemetery 100 feet wide by 209½ feet long. On June 8, 1910, the beautiful monument now standing was unveiled, and the statue of the Confederate soldier faces the east waiting for the arising of his brethren.

CHAPTER XXIX

KELLEY'S ISLAND

Kelley's Island, originally known as Cunningham's Island, is situated a little to the west of north of Sandusky, in latitude 41° 35′ north, and longitude 82° 42′ west from Greenwich. It was first thought to belong to the fire lands, which were to be bounded on the north by the territorial line, which was also the boundary between Canada and the United States, and should include all the islands of Lake Erie lying east of the west line of the Western Reserve. After a long and bitter contest the matter was compromised in such a way that this island remained a part of the Reserve, but was not to be considered a part of the Firelands. The earliest official record of what is known as Kelley's Island was when Township No. 5 was drawn, in the division among themselves, of the Connecticut Land Company's purchase, which covered the whole of the Reserve, and was divided by lot among them. When a township of lesser value was drawn something else was thrown in, and thus when Township No. 5 was drawn Cunningham's Island, thought to be of little value, was added and divided among the thirteen owners.

Of the history prior to this time there are relics and traces of Indian life that show that different tribes lived here for a time, and were then driven off and banished. Near the residence of Mr. Addison Kelley were found arrow-heads, broken pipes, implements and other articles of rude workmanship that point to a time when a large village existed on the spot. On the Huntington farm were still to be found remains of a circular earthwork which must have enclosed seven acres of land. It would be difficult to find a locality so full of prehistoric interest as this of Kelleys Island, and the inhabitants are cordial in assisting the investigator. Perhaps the greatest object of interest is "Inscription Rock," on the south shore of the island in Lake Erie, just east of the steamboat landing, which is thus described by Colonel Eastman, who copied the hieroglyphics for the government work:

"This rock is 32 ft. by 21 ft. and is part of the same stratification as the Island, from which it has been separated by lake action. The top presents a smooth and polished surface, like all the limestone of this quarter when the soil is removed, suggesting the idea that this polish is due to glacial attrition. Upon this the peculiar inscription is cut. The figures and devices are deeply cut in the rock and yet it presents all its smoothness of surface as if they had been exposed to the polishing or wearing influence of water; yet this influence if from water could not have been rapid as the surface of the water is 11 ft. below the rock surface, its base

having only a few inches of water around it. The sculpture is by far the most expensive, well sculptured and well preserved inscription of the antiquarian period ever found in America. It is in the picturgraphic character of the nation, and its leading symbols are easily interpreted. The human figures, the pipes, the smoking groups, the presents and other figures denote tribes, treaties, crimes, turmoils, which tell a story of thrilling interest in which the white man or European plays a part. The whole inscription is manifestly one connected with the occupation of the shores of this lake by the Eries; of the coming of the Wyandotts; of the final triumphs of the Iroquois, and the flight of the people who gave their name to the lake."

There are several other rocks that tell of the rude skill of these natives; many of them covered with saucer-like depressions, worn there by the process of manufacturing stone hatchets or flesh knives, of which great numbers have been found. In the year 1851 drawings of the inscriptions of the large rock were made by Colonel Eastman, United States Army, who was detailed by the government to examine them. Copies of them were sent to Shimgeank, a learned Indian, who was well versed in pictography, by whom they were deciphered and translated; but the translation is too long for this work.

This interpreter decided that they related to affairs of which he knew nothing, but that belong to the time after the whites had become acquainted with the Indians of Lake Erie. One of the strongest proofs of this was a symbol of a hat which appeared three times; but that they had not yet seen firearms he thought conclusive from the fact that there were no representations of any to be seen. When it is remembered that the general opinion is that the Iroquois first received guns from the Dutch at Albany, in 1614, and that the Lake Indians did not receive them from the French until some years later, it is easily seen that the date of these inscriptions cannot be earlier than 1625. From that time until the nineteenth century the history of the island is a blank.

In 1808 a Frenchman by the name of Cunningham settled upon the island, and for a quarter of a century after it was known by his name. He traded with the Indians, buying from them maple sugar, skins, etc., and giving them in exchange blankets, trinkets, and probably whiskey, which has always been a regular article of trade with savages. He built a rude cabin and lived here until 1812. His fate is uncertain, but it is generally supposed that he left because of the opening of the war, and was killed in some skirmish with Indians and British. During the war General Harrison kept a guard stationed at the west point of the island, for the purpose of watching the movements of the enemy on the lake. The guards' camp occupied a clearing made by a Frenchman, whose name was Bebo, in 1810. He had come with a man named Poschile, and each made a clearing. That of Bebo was a little to the north of Carpenter's maple grave. Poschile's was near the site of Kelley's upper wharf.

Commodore Perry prepared for the Battle of Lake Erie in the little harbor on the south side of the island. Here he anchored his fleet, and

here he received on board thirty-six Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky volunteers from Harrison's army; and here he was visited by General Harrison and his aids, Cass and McArthur, to talk over and plan the coming battles, which were destined to close the war.

From 1812 to 1818 it is not known that there were any white settlers on Kelley's Island. During the latter year a man named Killam, with his family and one or two men, came here and built a cabin and remained until 1820. It was at this time that the first steamboat was built on the lake, and called the Walk-on-the-Water. A sailboat also made short trips between Sandusky and the island to meet the steamboat, which could not go to Sandusky every trip, and received her passengers from Venice and Sandusky in this way. The Walk-on-the-Water was wrecked October 19, 1820. During these two years Killam was employed to supply the fuel for the boat, and this had to be cut and boated

Glacial Groves on Kelley's Island

out to the steamboat. It was red cedar, which was very abundant in this locality. After the wrecking of the Walk-on-the-Water, this business was stopped, and Killam left the island in 1820. From that time until 1826 there were no permanent residents here. About that time a couple of men employed by Killam to get out wood continued their work from time to time, and one of them is connected with the history of the island from the Point, which bears his name. Barnum's Point is on the east end of the island, and carries with it the memory of these times, when these two men became enemies, and Barnum killed Grunmet, who was preparing to shoot him. It was decided that the act was done in self-defense, and Barnum moved away from this section of the country.

In 1826 Elisha Ellis and Peter Shook obtained contracts for two pieces of land, and Ellis proceeded to build a house on his into which his wife and himself moved.

Shook went away and never returned, and in 1828 Henry Ellithorpe

went there to begin stock raising. During the winter of 1828-9 the only inhabitants of this township were Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Ellithorpe and Frank Saunders, who worked for Ellis. In December, 1830, Henry Ellithorpe was married in Sandusky to Elizabeth Neal, and took her home on the ice, taking along six head of cattle. He built a house of cedar on the bank of the lake, and here was born October 6, 1832, the first white child, a son, and named George Ellithorpe.

Of the 2,888 acres comprising this island, only six acres were cleared in 1833, when Datus Kelley and his brother Irad visited it with a view to purchasing land and going into the cedar business. Before this, however, Captain Ransom, of Sandusky, and Burr Higgins had had an interview with the agents of the principal owners, but the purchase was not effected. The first purchase of lands was effected on the 20th day of August, 1833, and consisted of a contract made by the attorney of John A. and Mary Rockwell, and Alfred E. Perkins, for 1,444 92/100 acres, or almost one-half the total area of the island. For this they paid $2,167.35, or $1.50 an acre. Other purchases followed, and in the autumn of that year a double log house was built for a boarding house. During the following winter the wood-dock was commenced, and by the next spring was sufficiently near finished to afford a landing to steamboats, and the business of wooding was begun.

Up to the year 1837 this had been a part of the Township of Danbury, and was included in Huron County. That year, however, a change was made, and Erie County was created and Kelley's Island was set off as a part of it. The Legislature in 1840 enacted a law that "all that tract known as Cunningham's Island, situated on the south side of Lake Erie, be constituted a township, to be known as Kelley's Island."

On the 6th of March, 1840, was passed an act creating the County of Ottawa, which should include within its boundaries the new island townships of Kelley's Island and Van Rensselaer. The first election for organization as a township was in April, 1840. There were fifteen votes polled, and in May an election was held for county offices.

As the population increased and its business was entirely with Sandusky, its connection with Ottawa County became very irksome, and a determination was formed to effect a separation and be reinstated in Erie County. In February, 1845, the Legislature passed a law to that effect, so that in the short space of seven years Kelley's Island formed a part of two townships and four counties, and of the four children of Mr. Addison Kelley, born in the same house, no two were natives of the same township or county.

When Datus and Irad Kelley had purchased the island they found several squatters with a little improvement here and there. These they proceeded to buy off, and generally did so with little or no trouble. There was one man, however, not so readily disposed. He claimed to have purchased his tract and refused to give it up without being forced to do so by law. The result, though expensive, and costing, it is said, as much as the purchase of the island, was beneficial in many ways, for it proved that the Kelley's titles could not be set aside.

After Datus Kelley built the docks he turned his attention to the matter of education and built a schoolhouse. This was done entirely at his own and his brother's expense. It was the first frame building ever erected on the island, and has since been used as a cooper and blacksmith shop.

Mr. Kelley was a natural reformer. He believed that no place could grow, or community prosper, without a basis of substantial qualities; and these were, in his estimation, education, frugality, and temperance. Having provided a schoolhouse he next proceeded to offer a reward or bonus to his men, in addition to their regular pay, for dispensing with intoxicants. Various successful men have dated the beginning of their success to the encouragement afforded them at that time by the precepts and example of Mr. Kelley.

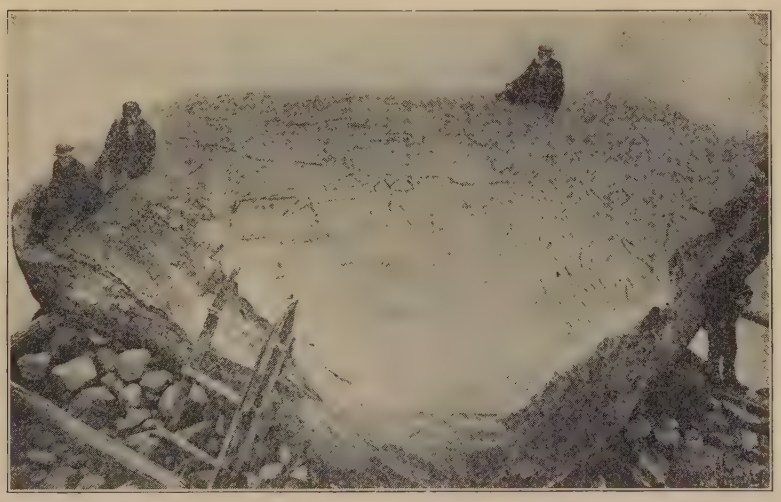
At this time Mr. Kelley had not moved here, but spent half of every year on the island. In 1836 he resolved to make his permanent residence on the island, and moved his family into a small log house, which was afterward the site of George Kelley's house. In 1838 he built a frame house, where he resided until he built the old part of what was known as the Island House. At this time there were twelve families on the island, which, with the men who boarded in them, constituted the entire population of Kelley's Island sixty-six years ago.

Quarrying stone, getting out cedar posts, chopping steamboat wood, etc., was the business carried on at that time. All the money made heretofore had been made by stone or cedar, but after 1836 steamboat wood formed the largest item of trade. There could be no farming carried on until the land was cleared, hence it became necessary to offer such inducements that the steamboats would stop for wood. This effected two things—clearing the land and opening communication with the ports on the lake. Not only was Mr. Kelley the pioneer of education and civilization on the island, but his son, Addison Kelley, furnished the model for the first boat that was built here. It was not like other boats, but was intended to weather the storms of all seasons. It was launched early in 1839 and named Number One. She proved herself worthy of her title when she outlived the worst gale ever known here, in which the schooner Helen Mar was lost with all on board. This boat was so constructed as to right herself in all positions. Her keel was an oak plank, seventeen inches in depth and four inches thick, with an iron shoe on the bottom of it that weighed nearly a ton.

The growth of Kelley's Island population has been very rapid. No sooner had the Kelleys become its owners than they commenced a series of improvements, and proceeded to put their lands in the market at fair prices. The earliest purchasers directly from D. and J. Kelley were Addison Kelley, John Titus, James Hamilton, Julius Kelley, Horace Kelley, J. E. Woodford, G. C. Huntington, Patrick Martin, Bernard McGettigan, S. S. Dwelle and James Estes. A stone building with lot donated and built by Datus and Sarah Kelley is open to public services of all profitable kinds. There are four churches, each of which supports its own minister and has regular services. The most prominent build-

ing is the Island House, a fine summer hotel built in 1874, and destroyed by fire in 1877, and subsequently rebuilt. It was originally the property of Addison Kelley, who sold it to Colby, Hickox and Matson, of Mansfield. It afterwards became the property of Jacob Rush. It is 224 feet by 40, three stories high, with grounds elegantly laid out, and all the accessories of a delightful summer resort.

The history of Kelley's Island requires a special mention of the different steamboats that have helped in her march toward civilization. From 1839 the main reliance was Number One, until, after a few years of hard and faithful service it was pronounced unseaworthy, and plans were formed to build a successor. The possibility of using steam was discussed, but no one thought it could be done. While the decision was not yet made, the matter was decided in a most unexpected manner in 1846. In the spring of that year Mr. Addison Kelley had occasion to



Inscription Rook on Kelley's Island

go to Venice on Number One. The vessel was in a poor condition, and the weather stormy. He concluded it was not safe to return until the storm abated, and in the evening strolled into the office of H. N. Fish, and while discussing the limited means of communication between the island and the outer world, Mr. Fish suggested that a small steamboat might be built, by which they could come and go as they chose. Mr. Kelley saw the advantage of this, but stated that they were not able to do it; whereupon Mr. Fish promised them a liberal sum as a loan, to be paid for in transportation, and also promised the business of carrying the wheat from Fremont, if they would build a boat of sufficient capacity. On Mr. Kelley's return home he laid the matter before Mr. D. Kelley, who would have to be the principal stockholder. He took hold of the matter at once, and in less than one week from the time of its first suggestion the steamboat known as the Islander was under construction. She was a decided success, and did her work well for years, but was at length

superseded by the Island Queen in 1853. She was commanded by Captain Orr, and sold in 1866. When she was built she was thought to be too large for the service, but eventually proved too small. She was finally captured by the Confederates and sunk in 1864. She was recovered in a few days, comparatively uninjured, and two years later her owners and some others formed a company and purchased the steamer Evening Star. The Star was a new boat of 340 tons, with a beautiful model low-pressure beam-engine, and cost $45,000, with an additional $1,000 for fitting her up. Her speed was fine, and her carrying capacity unequaled at that time, often carrying on an excursion 1,200 passengers. Her captains were successively Captain Magle, Kirby and Brown. She was sold in 1872 with the Raindeer, and since that time the islanders have owned no steamboats.

The following table of statistics of 1863 shows the still primitive condition of the island at that time:

Domestic imports, nothing whatever except building materials and family supplies.
Foreign imports, none.
Exports coastwise:

Red cedar, 714 cords	$ 4,291
Limestone, 390 cords	780
Steamboat wood, 3,248 cords	4,102
Corn, wheat and pork	2,000
	$11,083

Steamboats and vessels:

One steamboat, 80 tons	$5,000
One sail-boat	150
Number of men employed on same	7

Population, 1849, 180.
Population, 1863, 600.

Not only did Mr. D. Kelley build the first schoolhouse, give the first impetus toward thrift, temperance and success on the island, but he started grape growing, which has since become such an important industry here and elsewhere. In the year 1846 the value of grapes sold by D. Kelley did not exceed $5. In 1861 the value of the grape crop was $51,080, from 128 acres. This does not give a fair average per acre, as many of the vines were bearing for the first time. The first vine was only set out in 1842 by Mr. Kelley, who had brought cuttings from his old home in Rockport. In 1844 the first Catawbas were planted from cuttings obtained from Judge Ely, of Elyria. Mr. Carpenter bought a farm on the west end of the island, and commenced setting out vines until in two or three years he had more vines than any of the older settlers. There was no thought at this time of making the grapes into wine, for the thought had been advanced and believed that no wine could be made from these grapes that would keep. The demand for grapes steadily increased, and in 1855 it was much easier to sell them at 10 cents a pound than it had been nine years before at five.

As late as 1854 there was comparatively a small amount of land put

into grapes, and this was done by old settlers. The first move in the direction of increasing the number of producers was made in that year, when some intelligent Germans who had come from the wine districts of the old world found employment on the island. They began to see the possibilities of the future, and desired to buy land for grape culture. Five acres were bought from Mr. Addison Kelley for $50 an acre, and when he was remonstrated with on the exhorbitant price at which he valued his land he replied that he should sell the next higher, and would only sell five acres to the same individual. Within a few days he sold five acres for $60 an acre, and from that to $75, $100 and $125 was quickly reached. The grape fever became more wide-spread, and as yet there were no checks to the progress of the business, for rot, late frosts and other evils were unknown for eighteen years. In 1862, after a successful beginning, the rot appeared for the first time.

The Kelley's Island and Sandusky Cable Completed

On the afternoon of July 8, 1875, the main shore land line of the Kelley's Island and Sandusky Cable Company was attached to an instrument in the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph office in this city and the click of the instrument soon announced that the cable was in working order. Mayor Daniel sent the following message to the island:

"Sandusky, July 8, 1875.

"To The Citizens of Kelley's Island:

"Allow me to congratulate you upon your enterprise in opening direct communication between Kelley's Island and Sandusky by successfully laying a submarine cable in Lake Erie by which we shall be able to be more closely connected, and as the cable reaches from one point to the other without a stop, thereby binding the two together, may it also bring the people of the Island and Sandusky into closer relations and make them if possible, still more friendly in the future than they have been in the past.

"Yours respectfully,

"Geo. Daniel, Mayor."

The following reply was then received from Mr. Erastus Huntington of Kelley's Island who is secretary and treasurer of the company:

"Kelleys Island, July 8.

"Geo. Daniel, Mayor of Sandusky:

"Your congratulatory dispatch to the citizens of Kelley's Island is received. In behalf of our citizens allow me to thank you for your kind wishes, and, as the people of Sandusky united with us in buying and laying our cable, so may we always be united as one in the future, and may our interests be united in a bond of union as perfect as our cable.

"Erastus Huntington,

"Sec'y and Treas. K. I. & S. C. Co."

Norman Kelley used to say that Kelley's Island was originally inhabited by rattlesnakes, that the hogs came and ate the rattlesnakes, then the Irish came and ate the hogs, then the Germans came and drove out the Irish. It is true that all that is left of the Kelleys on the island is the name they gave it. In the lapse of time the island has developed into a summer resort with an increasing patronage and has developed a limestone business of large proportions. Its population has increased and it is one of the most beautiful spots in Lake Erie.

CHAPTER XXX

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF ERIE COUNTY

The following is a list of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Erie County:

John McMillen—Died in Huron, Ohio; age, 81 years; a private in the New Jersey Continental line; a pensioner; buried in McMillen Cemetery, Huron; on pension list September 18, 1818, under act of Congress, March 18, 1818.

Daniel Carpenter—Private Connecticut Continental; on pension list February 10, 1820, under act of Congress, March 18, 1818.

Michael Chapman—Private Connecticut Continental; on pension list July 5, 1828, under act of Congress, March 18, 1818; buried at Huron.

Henry Cherry—Huron; private New Jersey Continental; on pension list June 7, 1819, under act of Congress, March 18, 1818.

John or (Johnathon) Church—Pennsylvania Continental; on pension list October 18, 1819, under act of Congress, March 18, 1818.

Isaac Curtis (Custis)—Huron; private New York State troops; on pension list September 16, 1833, under act of Congress, July 7, 1832.

C. Lambert Sheffer—Private New Jersey Continental; buried about two miles south of Birmingham, Ohio, Florence Township, on bank of Vermillion River; on pension list May 23, 1833, under act of Congress, July 7, 1832.

David Carswell—Born 1764; died 1844; private in New York Continental line; buried in Oakland Cemetery, Sandusky, Ohio; a pensioner.

Aaron Van Benschotin—Born 1746; died 1836; private in Captain Coulter New York Company; at one time hostler for George Washington; buried in Peaks Burying Ground, near Ceylon, Ohio.

Jabez Parsons—Born 1753; died 1836; sergeant in Wolcott's Regiment, Connecticut; buried in Huron, Ohio.

Johnathon Hunt—Served in Bradstreet's command; died at Venice, Ohio, 1820.

John Brooks, Sr.—Served as a private during the whole war; buried near Spragues Corners, Florence, Ohio.

Frederick Falley—Born 1764 in Westfield, Massachusetts; died July 3, 1828; at eleven years of age was fifer in his father's company at the battle of Bunker Hill; buried at Castalia; Massachusetts records; reported as having enlisted and served as fifer in Capt. Warham Park's company, June 10, 1775; Colonel Danielson's regiment of eight-months' men; was with the army at the siege of Boston.

Chauncey Cook—Aged eighty years; Oxford Township, Erie County, Ohio.

Joseph Remington—Groton Township; age, seventy-seven; resided in Erie County, 1840.

Joseph Ransom—Private Connecticut State troops; placed on pension list July 24, 1833, under act of Congress, June 7, 1832.

Veterans of War of 1812

One of the most prominent of the veterans of the War of 1812 was Col. William McCartney, who served in the Mexican war later. He died March 9, 1878.

The Register of April 13, 1871, contains a list of six veterans of the War of 1812, then living in Erie County, and furnished by S. C. Wheeler:

William Bridgman, aged ninety-five years, August 5, 1870. He enlisted May 9, 1812, in Captain Towl's Company, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and was discharged August 19, 1817. He took part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, was married to Mary McKinney, March, 1820, at Buffalo, New York, and in 1871 lived in Sandusky.

Elihu Parker, aged seventy-four years, August 12, 1870. He entered Colonel Codgram's Regiment, Ohio Militia, in January, 1813, and served until the following August. He marched through the wilds of Ohio and Michigan to Detroit and to Fort Gratiot, where he worked on the fortification. He fought in the battle of Mackinaw. In 1871 he lived in Oxford Township.

David Cronk, aged seventy-seven years, January 26, 1871. He was drafted at Summers, New York, in June, 1813, and entered Colonel Swartout's Squadron of Light Horse. He was quartered three months on the south side of Long Island under the command of General Courtland. He was married January 28, 1820, at Covert, Seneca County, New York, to Miss Martha Sneed, and in 1871 lived in Perkins Township.

Henry James, aged seventy-three years, October 10, 1870. Enlisted in December, 1813, in the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, under Colonel Sprawl, which was quartered at Green Bush, near Albany, New York. He was in the battles of Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg, Lundy's Lane, and after the war served the balance of five years at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, in Captain Pellman's Company. He came to Ohio in 1818 and settled in Margaretta Township, where he still resided in 1871.

Benjamin D. Wheeler was seventy-three years of age in 1871, and then lived in Carroll Township, Missouri, Mandeville County. He entered Captain Ross' Company in February, 1814, and was discharged at Upper Sandusky in August.

Nathan Ladd, aged seventy-five years, May 26, 1870, was drafted in September, 1814, from Hampden, Massachusetts, and entered Captain Day's Company, Colonel Mack's Regiment. On March 23, 1820, he was married to Hannah Webster and in 1871 lived in Milan Township, where he had resided with his wife for forty-five years.

On March 28, 1885, a reunion of veterans of the Mexican war was held at Sandusky, Ohio, and the Register notes as among the Erie

County veterans present, William Wermuth, Joseph Boals, John McGookey, Judson A. Rathburn, John Ray and C. Schelb.

Civil War

As early as the year 1832 John N. Sloan, then an enterprising merchant at Sandusky, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion, Second Brigade and Third Division. After this time, and while the people of the county were engaged in the arts of peace, they were unconsciously, perhaps, preparing for war. Various portions of the county had their representative companies.

In Sandusky many of the older people will remember the days of glory of the Bay City Guards, an organization formed in 1851, and under the command of Capt. R. R. McMeans, a physician of the city; the Sandusky Flying Artillery, A. Silva, commandant; the Yeager Rifle Company, L. Traub commanding, and others, perhaps, whose greatest victories were achieved among the fair sex.

But there came a time a few years later when these had an opportunity of exhibiting their valor upon the bloody fields of battle from the first Bull Run to the Appomattox; from the State of Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico.

When on that fateful morning of April, 1861, there appeared, in answer to Moultrie's guns, upon our political horizon the words "Civil War," the sturdy men of Ohio were at once to the fore, and from that day to the time that Lee yielded to that old hero, "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, this state was seldom behind her quota. Let us see what Ohio did during this four years of internecine strife.

Upon the authority of Mr. Reid it may be stated that under Mr. Lincoln's call, on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men, Ohio furnished 12,357; July 22, 1861, 84,116; July 2, 1862, 58,325; August 4, 1862, ——— (nine months' men); June 15, 1863, 2,736 (militia); October 17, 1863, 32,837; March 14, 1863, 29,931; April 22, 1864, 36,254 (one hundred days' service); July 18, 1864, 30,823; December 19, 1864, 23,275. In all Ohio furnished under these several demands for men an aggregate of 310,654 men, while her total quota amounted to 306,322 men.

The fact appears that the County of Erie was represented by men in no less than thirty different regiments, although the number in each averaged considerably less than 100. Among those were some of the most daring fighters in the service.

To the military history of Erie County there attaches an additional interest from the fact of Johnson's Island having been made a national depot for the detention of captured rebel officers. This island is not a part of Erie County, but Sandusky seems to have been the central and prominent point and the base of all operations on the island. From here all prisoners were placed on boats and conveyed to the island, and furthermore, all supplies were obtained here. The establishment of a prisoner's depot on Johnson's Island was brought about through the energy and exertions of a few of the leading business men of Sandusky,

who at once saw that such a station would be of great value to trade in the city and that the officers' quarters would be in and about the town rather than on the island.

The officer of the war department to whom was entrusted the duty of selecting a site for the depot was inclined to favor Detroit, and came to this city mainly in fulfillment of a duty and not that he desired to locate the place of detention here; but the business men accorded him such a warm reception, and showed a willingness to give the enterprise such substantial aid, that the agent could not well do otherwise than accept the offers made him.

One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment

The guarding force of this important point was made up, in the main, of Ohio troops, prominent among which was the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment; therefore, the history of that regiment, a portion of which was from Erie County, is closely associated with the events that transpired during the occupancy of the island for the purposes stated, and will be written in connection therewith. A still greater interest and importance was given this locality during the years of the war, through the exploits of John Yates Beall, who made a fruitless attempt to rescue the prisoners on the island, which attempt will be found detailed in these pages, together with an account of the execution of that daring young officer.

For the following account of the history of the Johnson's Island Prisoners' Depot, and the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, we are indebted to the work entitled "Ohio in the War," edited by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, later of the New York Tribune. The narrative was compiled and written so soon after the close of the war that it is doubtful whether any additional facts can be stated, even at this time; therefore, we copy from Mr. Reid, giving him full credit for the original production:

"The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio, although chiefly occupied in guard duty within the borders of the State, was an organization of three years' troops, enlisted and mustered into the United States service, the same as other volunteers troops, and was liable to service wherever required. It attained minimum strength on the 25th of December, 1863, and consisted of four companies, before known as the 'Hoffman Battalion' raised at different times in 1862. At and before the time of forming the regiment the Hoffman Battalion was under the command of a lieutenant-colonel and major. Six new companies were mustered in at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, between the 8th and 15th of January, 1864. The four old companies had been on duty at Johnson's Island nearly all the time since their muster-in, but had frequently furnished detachments for service elsewhere, including a short and very active campaign in pursuit of rebel troops in West Virginia in 1862.

"The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth having been chiefly occupied at the frontier posts of Johnson's Island and Sandusky, its services

necessarily involves much of the military history of these posts, and can better be understood by giving a brief synopsis of that history.

"Early in 1862 Johnson's Island became a depot exclusively for rebel officers who were held as prisoners of war.

"It should be remembered that a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners of war had long been expected, and was finally agreed upon July 22, 1862. Under that cartel and special arrangement exchanges went on until July, 1863, and a continuance was expected. This expectation, with the belief of general loyalty in the north, and the want of help in Canada, had their legitimate influence on the prisoners, and undoubtedly prevented efforts at outbreak and resistance until late in the fall of 1863.

"In the spring and summer of 1862 the garrison on the island was strengthened by one company of the Sixty-first Ohio, relieved by one company of the Eighty-eighth. The stoppage of exchanges, followed by the assembling of considerable forces from the rebel army and navy in Canada, and the machinations of disloyal organizations in Ohio, Indiana and elsewhere known to intend to rescue these prisoners with attendant devastations on the lake towns and commerce, showed these posts to be unsafe without considerable reinforcements. Six companies of the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry (dismounted), with the Twenty-fourth Battery (six guns), and two detachments of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery (with seven heavy guns) were sent to the island early in November, 1863, followed promptly by the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Regiments of the National Guard and a Pennsylvania Battery. The Forty-ninth and Fiftieth remained only eight or ten days, and the Pennsylvania Battery was soon relieved. The other troops remained all winter.

"The First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, including five regiments, attended by two brigadier-generals from the Army of the Potomac, reached Sandusky on the 13th of January, 1864. Four of the regiments, with General Shaler, were stationed on the island. The other regiment, with General H. D. Terry, commanding the whole, was at Sandusky. They all remained until April 14, 1864, when three regiments under General Shaler left to rejoin the Sixth Corps. The Twenty-fourth Battery was stationed in Sandusky, and the six cavalry companies left for Camp Dennison in March. Soon after, the six new companies of the Twenty-eighth, pursuant to orders from Washington, were moved to Sandusky, and on the 14th of April, 1864, with the colonel, were stationed on the island. The whole regiment was thus, for the first time, assembled as one command.

"On the 8th of May, 1864, Colonel Hill, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, succeeded General Terry in the command, and the two remaining regiments from the Sixth Corps moved off to rejoin that corps. On the 12th of July, 1864, the detachment from the First Heavy Artillery returned to their regiment, and on the 7th of August following the Twenty-fourth Battery left for Chicago. Other troops came to the island and departed as follows: May 11, the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio National Guard; it left June 9th for Cleveland and Kentucky;

returned June 20th much reduced, eight of the companies being then paroled prisoners, not subject to duty; they were mustered out August 20. The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Ohio National Guard (five hundred and forty-nine men) reported for duty May 21, and left July 16. The Eighth Battery Ohio National Guard reported September 22, and left October 19, and was succeeded by the Second Battery Ohio National Guard, which left November 26. These National Guard troops were sent to the island chiefly as a place of rendezvous, equipment and instruction preparatory to service elsewhere. On the 24th of September the Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps (five hundred and sixty-three men) from Washington, reported for duty.

"The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth from the time its being first assembled on the island was kept under strict drill and discipline.

"The condition of the island, and of the docks, roads and barracks upon it required heavy details of working parties to open ways of communication for defense, complete and improve the quarters, enlarge the prison grounds and accommodations, and improve the sanitary condition of the island, which had been much neglected for many months.

"The strength of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, present for duty from early in May until late in the fall, was much reduced by detachments and heavy details for special duty and necessary working parties, the guard-duty became very severe; often, and for considerable periods, requiring the majority of the men remaining for that service to go on guard duty every other day.

"The number of prisoners of war confined on the island during the year 1864 ranged as follows, varied chiefly by new acquisitions and special exchanges: January 31, 2,603; February 29, 2,206; March 31, 2,192; April 30, 2,088; May 31, 2,134; June 30, 2,309; July 31, 2,441; August 31, 2,556; September 30, 2,663; October 31, 2,621; November 30, 2,747; December 31, 3,209.

"From the foregoing table it appears that the average strength of prisoners for the different years was as follows: Average for 1862, 788; 1863, 1,205; 1864, 2,480.

"In 1865, until discharges on oath of allegiance or parole became more numerous, following the surrender of Lee's army, the number of prisoners ranged considerably higher, and excepting about one hundred, they were all officers of the rebel army and navy, of all grades, from second lieutenant to major-general.

"Here were officers enough for an army and navy of eighty thousand men. They were within a short distance of the Canada main, and still nearer to a Canada island. The prevailing sympathy in Canada was largely in favor of the rebels; and their every facility and encouragement, short of direct participation in our war, was extended to the large rebel force from the rebel army and navy maintained in Canada to effect a rescue of these rebel officers. If by such efforts war should be brought on between the United States and England a great point would be gained by the rebels. No other depot of prisoners of war was on a frontier or exposed like this. During the season of navigation it could

be reached from Canada in a few hours' night run, and during the winter season men and teams could conveniently cross the lake from island to island, not over five miles of ice intervening in any place. During the season of ice the location of the depot of prisoners practically ceased to be an island. The capture of that depot or the rescue of the prisoners confined there, would not only be of immense advantage to the rebel cause and give them great eclat, but would be a deep humiliation to our government and people, and would almost certainly be attended by attacks upon our lake commerce and devastation upon our lake towns. The rebel officers confined at the island had a large range of acquaintances and friends in the loyal States. For them the rebel emissaries traveling in those States, and the secret orders known as the 'Knights of the Golden Circle' and 'Sons of Liberty,' had an especial sympathy, and were anxious to aid them by means of rescue, or with places of refuge and concealment. They had the means of knowing each other. These facts, with the difficulty about exchanges, stimulated machinations for rescue, front and rear, and kept the prisoners constantly on the qui vive, ready for any desperate adventure until after the fall of Petersburg."

It appears that there was but a single well organized attempt to effect a rescue of the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and that attempt was made in the month of September, 1864, although prior to that it was well known that the Canadian side of the lake swarmed with agents of the rebel government and sympathizing residents, subjects of England, who were ever willing to lend aid to the Confederate cause in an under-handed manner, but were not so willing to participate in open, warlike hostilities.

The plan of rescue that led to the open attempt on the 19th of September was conceived by John Yates Beall. He was to conduct the operations from the Canada side while one Cole was entrusted with the work of gaining the confidence of the officers at Sandusky, and particularly of the commanding officers of the gun-boat Michigan, that lay in the waters of Sandusky Bay in the immediate vicinity of the island. The Michigan was the only Government boat then acting in the defense of the island, and with an ample crew of marines, and her eighteen guns she could repel any attack that might be made, especially when acting in conjunction with the guard force of infantry and artillery on the island and at Sandusky. The first step, therefore, in accomplishing the main undertaking was to obtain control of the boat, and this was the part of the program assigned to Cole. He was well remembered by many of the residents of Sandusky as an active and energetic fellow, possessing education beyond the average, a fine conversationalist, and a royal entertainer. He made a prodigal use of his money, with which commodity he appeared to be abundantly supplied. He dined and wined the officers of the Michigan and sought to ingratiate himself wholly in their favor. But in the chivalrous acts of this daring young fellow he rather overdid the matter, and Yankee cunning proved more than a match for his arts. When he thought he had the officers just

about where he wanted them the picture reversed, and the officers had Cole just where they wanted him, and he fell a prisoner into their hands and custody.

Cole arranged a wine party at the time that affairs were expected to culminate, and the liquor was heavily drugged, but the officers never partook of his bounty, and instead of their falling victims to his plans he himself fell into theirs.

The plans of Beall were equally well formed but through the failure of Cole's were also futile as carrying out the main effort was concerned. Beall, with a few rough characters, took passage on the steamer Philo Parsons, as that boat was making her passage between Detroit, the islands and Sandusky, and at Malden, in Canada, twenty other men also came aboard having as baggage a heavy and well bound box. This was not an unusual circumstance and nothing was thought of it. After passing from the landing at Kelley's Island the men approached the clerk of the boat, who in the absence of the captain seems to have been in command, and with revolvers pointed at him demanded a surrender. The others at once opened the box and provided themselves with revolvers and knives sufficient for a small arsenal. Without much resistance the steamer passed into charge of the piratical crew of boarders and was turned back toward Middle Bass Island, where a landing was made.

About this time the Island Queen reached the dock at Middle Bass, but no sooner had she touched than she was boarded and captured not, however, without a stout resistance from her commanding officer and the engineer, but both were overpowered, the latter being shot in the face. On board the Island Queen was a party of about a hundred recently discharged soldiers on their journey home, but being without arms were powerless in the face of a score or more of heavily loaded revolvers in the hands of determined, desperate men. The Queen was scuttled and sent adrift, after which the prow of the Parsons was turned toward Sandusky Bay. After cruising about for a long time, anxiously watching for the proper signal from the land party supposed to have been successfully organized by Cole, Beall wanted to make the attempt at rescue without the assistance of Cole's co-operating force, but knowing the power of the Michigan's guns, and fearful of the result, Beall's desperate crew weakened and declined to take the chances. Disheartened and discouraged, the daring leader reluctantly put about and made for the Canada side, where the steamer was abandoned and her former crew released from their temporary imprisonment.

This was the only open attempt made to effect the rescue of the officers confined on Johnson's Island, and it proved a dismal failure. What the result would have been, had Cole's effort proved successful, is wholly a matter of speculation. Several prominent citizens of Sandusky were soon after arrested and charged with complicity in this attempt. They were temporarily confined on Johnson's Island but afterwards released. Cole was also subsequently released. But Beall seems to have been less fortunate. He was captured near Suspension

Bridge, on the New York side, and taken to New York and confined on Governor's Island.

Beall was charged before a military court with the seizure of the steamer Philo Parsons; with the seizure of the steamer Island Queen; with being a spy in the employ of the rebel service, and with an attempt to wreck an express train between Buffalo and Dunkirk, in New York State, for the purpose of robbery. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The day fixed for his execution was the 18th of February, 1865, but that the mother of the condemned man might have an opportunity of seeing her son once more in life, President Lincoln granted a respite for six days. Beall paid the penalty of his crimes on the 24th day of February, 1865, on Governor's Island, in New York Bay.

"Soon after the arrival of the Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps considerable detachments were sent from it for provost and other duties elsewhere, for of those who remained, infirm as many of them were by wounds and disease, the climate and exposure proved too severe, so that all who remained for guard duty did not make good the absent detachments of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth. The Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps left the command early in 1865.

"In view of the contingencies on the frontier, and in order to hold these posts with a less force, the United States Engineer Corps, under under the direction of the war department, began the construction of three forts in the fall of 1864; one on Cedar Point, at the mouth of Sandusky Bay opposite the island, and two on the island. The expectation was to do this work with hired labor, but laborers were so scarce that men could not be obtained at the wages offered. At this juncture the colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth detailed parties from his regiment who did at least two-thirds of the whole work including the mechanical part, and completed all three of the forts with their magazines and mounted the guns. This work was done in the most inclement seasons of the year, without extra pay, and at a time when the other details were very heavy. But in this instance, as in all others, officers and men applied themselves to the duties before them with an intelligence and zeal which promptly overcame difficulties and attained the desired result in a very creditable manner.

"Although the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth was often scattered by detachments and much burdened with fatigue duty, its drill, including infantry and a considerable range of heavy artillery, was accurate and thorough, and its equipment, discipline, and constant readiness for emergencies and service wherever ordered, gave assurance that it would meet the just expectations, from which they had been discharged on account of disability by wounds or sickness.

"In hastening the completion of the defenses at Sandusky Bay it was anticipated that the regiments would soon be relieved by troops of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and that then the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth would be sent to join some army in the field. Measures were taken to have it ready for such an event. Fortune did not give the

regiment the opportunity, as a body, to earn laurels in battle, but it performed its duty always with faithfulness and efficiency.

"Soon after the surrender of the rebel armies in the spring of 1865, the prisoners on the island were reduced by discharges on parole to about one hundred and fifty. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth left the island on the 10th of July, 1865, and was mustered out on the 17th at Camp Chase."

The Seventh Infantry

The Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry was raised within a very few days after President Lincoln issued his first call for troops for the three months service. It required but a very short time to recruit a regiment in this section of the state, and while the sturdy young men of Northern Ohio were not anxious for war, they were, nevertheless, anxious to do their duty. The ranks were quickly filled with men averaging from twenty to twenty-five years of age, strong, willing, determined and loyal young men.

To the formation of this regiment Erie County contributed one company, E. Three companies were raised at Cleveland, and one each at Oberlin, Warren, Painesville, Youngstown, Norwalk, Franklin, which with the Erie County company made a full regiment.

As a three-months regiment the Seventh performed no active service on the field of battle. They were mustered in on the 30th of April, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, until early in May, when they went by rail to Camp Dennison near Cincinnati. Upon the organization of the Seventh the officers were chosen as follows: Colonel, Erastus B. Tyler, of Ravenna; lieutenant-colonel, William R. Creighton, of Cleveland; major, John S. Casement, of Painesville.

The first duty of the command after the election of officers was to prepare for active field service, and at this time the boys knew but little military tactics, drill and discipline, but before they left Camp Dennison they were as well prepared for the field as any regiment of infantry at the front.

But the Seventh Infantry never faded the enemy as a three-months regiment. When they were well versed in drill, then came Mr. Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men for three years, and the Seventh Regiment, almost to a man, enlisted under that call, and were thus transformed from the three-months to the three-years service, and as such first donned the blue. They were mustered into the United States service on the 19th of June, 1861, retaining, substantially, their former commanding officers.

After a brief leave of absence at their homes, the men reassembled, at Camp Dennison, and on the 26th of June, 1861, started for the field, having been assigned to the campaign in West Virginia. None of the command ever forgot the march of June 29th, and it was this event as much as any, that gave them an idea of the hardships that were in store for them. Their destination was Weston, and the object of the march was the hope of possessing a goodly sum of gold on deposit in a bank at

that place, which was designed to be used for the erection of an insane asylum. The boys got it without meeting any armed opposition.

The regiment then proceeded to Glenville to relieve the force at that point. The first serious engagement in which the Seventh participated was the battle at Cross Lanes, West Virginia, on the 26th of August, 1861. Here the regiment fought independently, each company taking a position where the most effective service could be rendered; but they were outnumbered by the enemy and slowly driven back, leaving many killed and wounded upon the battlefield. The loss of the Seventh in this engagement was 120 killed, wounded and missing. The command became divided and scattered, one portion retiring to Gauley, while the others found the Union lines at Charleston several miles down the Gauley River. By reference to the roster of Company E it will be seen that more men were lost by death, wounds or capture than in any other single engagement in which that company participated.

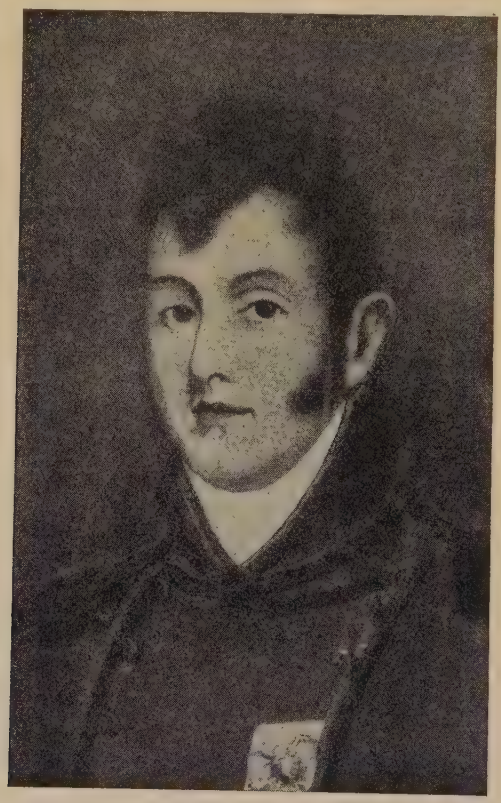
The regiment was soon gathered again and went into camp at Gauley. The effects of the recent engagement told severely on the men and many were discharged during the early days of October. One pleasing event, however, occurred while encamped at this place, and that was the presentation to the regiment of a beautiful stand of colors by Professor Peck of Oberlin College, in behalf of the people of the Western Reserve.

From Gauley, on the 16th of October, the regiment proceeded to Charleston, West Virginia, where it remained until the 1st of November, but soon after that date it was engaged in a movement to get in the rear of the rebel force under Floyd, but through the disobedience of orders on the part of General Benham, the attempt was fruitless, and Floyd, though hotly pursued, succeeded in making his escape. After this the Seventh Regiment returned by steamer to Charleston, November 17, 1861. In December the regiment joined the command under General Lander and proceeded by water, rail and a march of sixteen miles and arrived in the vicinity of the rebel forces, in a new and different country, and where, on March 23, 1862, they engaged in the battle of Winchester, coming in contact with that most remarkable rebel soldier "Stonewall" Jackson. General Lander was succeeded by General Shields. General Banks occupied Winchester upon Jackson's retirement. The tactics displayed by this noted rebel commander will, probably, never be thoroughly understood. His movements were rapid and were believed to be a retreat, but it has been argued that it was simply a subterfuge, which, had the co-operating force expected by him been successful, the field of Winchester would have been strewn with Union dead and wounded and our national capital have fallen into the hands of the rebels. But "there is many a slip"; the movement failed of accomplishment. Winchester was fought and the Seventh took an active and honorable part, losing fourteen killed, fifty-one wounded, and several prisoners taken. Among the losses here were several of Company E.

Following Winchester we find the Seventh Regiment next engaged at Port Republic, on the 9th of June. Prior to that the men endured the hardships of a march of 132 miles, from New Market to Fredricks-

burg, which was accomplished in nine days; and thus Shields' force was joined to McDowell's. On the morning of May 13th, the army was reviewed by President Lincoln and other Government officials. Especially did the president desire to see the division that had put to flight the great Jackson, therefore Shields' command, the Seventh among them, was ordered out for inspection.

When Shields withdrew with his forces from the Shenandoah Valley, Jackson with a strong command immediately occupied it, and commenced a rapid, vigorous movement toward the nation's capital. This movement



Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry

necessitated a change of plan on the part of the Union forces, and the project to attack Richmond was for the time abandoned, and the army concentrated and sent to head off the notorious rebel leader, Jackson, becoming aware of this, and not easily entrapped, made a retreat up the valley, closely followed by Fremont's command. The third and fourth divisions of Shields' brigade had, by this time, reached a point opposite Port Republic. At five o'clock in the morning this battle commenced, the Seventh and the Fifth Ohio having the heaviest of the fight. Says Reid, "These two regiments fought splendidly and effectively. General Tyler, seeing the terrible odds against him, and the extent of the enemy's lines, determined to handle his inadequate force with extreme

caution, and met the wily Stonewall with his own favorite tactics of strategy and cunning. Taking advantage of a wheat field near the enemy's center, he extended his lines from hill to river, and double-quicked the Fifth and Seventh from point to point along the line, under cover of some standing wheat, halting at intermediate points to deliver a galling fire. This was kept up for five long hours, and with less than three thousand muskets, the National forces repelled Jackson, with fourteen thousand veteran rebel troops."

In the retreat that followed this sharp fight the Seventh was directed to cover the rear as guarding force. This they did gallantly, coming off the field in line, loading as they marched and frequently sending a telling volley into the ranks of the pursuers.

In May, 1862, Colonel Tyler was promoted to the rank of brigade commander and has charge of the brigade to which the Seventh was attached. After the battle of Port Republic and lying at Little Washington, that officer was ordered to Washington, and thereafter General Geary was ordered to the command of the brigade.

After Port Republic came the engagement at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on August 9, 1862, and the Army of Virginia, under Pope, had again to contend with the noted Jackson. The fight commenced at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Seventh occupied a position at the front where the battle waged the fiercest; in fact, it was a hand to hand contest in which they were engaged, and was continued until night-fall, when they retired and bivouacked almost upon the field. Neither side could claim any substantial victory. The ranks of the Seventh were fearfully decimated, and out of 300 of that regiment that entered the fight scarcely a single hundred escaped injury in some form. The roster of Company E will show how that command fared.

With the approach of Lee's army the Union forces fell back toward Washington, and on the 17th of September reached Antietam. During the engagement at that place the Seventh were on the field but not closely engaged, although some slight losses were suffered. After the battle the regiment encamped on Bolivar Heights, and here were received some 200 recruits, but comparatively few of whom were given to Company E.

Early in December the Seventh went into winter quarters at Dumfries, but scarcely had they become settled for a season of rest and recuperation than a troop of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, under Stuart, made their appearance. The camping forces were soon prepared to meet the attack, and drove off the rebels with considerable loss, though suffering little themselves. So ended the campaign in Virginia for the year 1862. Five battles were participated in by the Seventh Regiment, and in each their gallantry and bravery received the plaudits of the whole Union people.

The campaign of 1863 opened with the engagement at Chancellorsville, in which the Seventh took an active part, and when the Union forces retired their retreat was covered by the regiment assisted by two others. "Its conduct," says Reid, "in this hazardous and responsible

position and its gallant action in the battle, reflected the highest honor on not only the regiment, but the State from whence it came." In this battle the Seventh lost eighty-four men in killed and wounded.

Gettysburg followed Chancellorsville, and although not actively engaged the Seventh was kept busy moving to such points as required strengthening; exposed sometimes to a galling fire, but generally protected by breastworks. Their loss here was but one man killed and seventeen wounded. Among the regiments sent to quell the riots in New York, occasioned by the enforcement of the draft, was the Seventh Ohio. The regiment reached Governor's Island and went into camp on the 26th of August, 1863. The draft being over, the Seventh returned to its old camp on the Rapidan, where it remained a few weeks, after which the Twelfth Corps, to which it was attached, was ordered into the western country. The Twelfth and Eleventh were afterward consolidated and became the Twentieth, under command of "Fighting Joe Hooker."

On the 24th of November occurred the battle at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, and close upon that came Mission Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia. The Seventh was in each engagement, but lost most heavily in the latter. During the assault Creighton said to his men: "Boys, we are ordered to take that hill; I want to see you walk right up to it." And walk they did; straight into the face of death. They were repulsed with fearful loss, there being but one commissioned officer of the whole regiment uninjured. Nineteen killed and sixty-one wounded was the result of that charge. It occurred near Ringgold, on the 27th of November, 1863. Colonel Creighton and Major Crane were both killed.

Worn with constant battle and ranks fearfully thinned, the Seventh went into camp at Bridgeport, Alabama, where with a few skirmishes of no importance it remained until May, 1864, when again it was called into active service in the campaign of that year. Its first engagement was at Rocky Face Ridge, from May 5th to the 9th and later at Resaca, Georgia, from May 13th to 16th. After Resaca had been fought and won, the Seventh pursued the fleeing rebels until near the middle of June. Then the term of enlistment of the Seventh expired, and they returned to Cincinnati. Here the Fifth and Seventh, former constant companions in successes and reverses, the former from the south, and the latter from the north part of Ohio, parted company. The Seventh proceeded to Cleveland, where it was mustered out of service, after an experience in active service of a little more than three years. Col. Erastus B. Tyler was promoted to brigadier-general May 20, 1862; Lieut-Col. William R. Creighton was promoted to colonel May 20, 1862, and killed at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Lieut-Col. Joel F. Asper was promoted from captain, Company H, May 20, 1862, and resigned March 2, 1863; Lieut-Col. Orris J. Crane was promoted to major from captain, Company A, May 25, 1862, to lieutenant-colonel March 2, 1863, killed at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Lieut-Col. Samuel McClellan was promoted from captain, Company H, December 1, 1863, mustered out with regi-

ment July 8, 1864; Maj. John S. Casement resigned May 23, 1863; Maj. Frederick A. Seymour resigned March 29, 1864.

The Eighth Infantry

The Eighth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, like its immediate predecessor, the Seventh, was first recruited under the President's call for 75,000 troops "to put down the rebellion." But the field life and vicissitudes of the Eighth were experienced in a generally different quarter from those of the Seventh, as we find them only engaged in the same battles at Winchester, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

For the Eighth Infantry the County of Erie contributed the greater portion of Company E. The whole regiment was recruited between the 16th and 22d of April, 1861, and the 29th of the same month found the men at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, awaiting orders to proceed to the front, but this movement was not made until July 9, following. They did, however, proceed to Camp Dennison on the 3d of May. The regimental organization was completed at Camps Taylor and Dennison, and the boys were at once put through "a course of sprouts," in order to make them as well informed on drill and military tactics as was needed in field service. While in camp on the 22d of July, 1861, came the President's call for 5,000 volunteers for three years' service, and in answer to this call the whole body of the Eighth, save only Company I, enlisted for three years and was mustered into service on the 22d, 25th and 26th of June, 1861. On the 9th of July the Eighth left for Grafton, Virginia, in which region were extensive operations between McClellan and the rebel army under Garnett, the former then having much the best of it.

The first few weeks of regular army life for the Eighth were occupied in guard and station duty at various points in the Allegheny Mountains and along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and here they suffered severely from fever, over 300 of the regiment being at one time in the hospital and unfit for duty.

The Eighth was first engaged at Romney, Virginia, on the 23d and 24th of September, and afterward on the 26th of October, in which engagements several men were killed and wounded, but the regiment proved that they had fighting qualities. These brushes ended the work of the Eighth for the year 1861, but the next year, from January to December, was almost a succession of skirmishes, attacks and battles, the most important of which were Winchester, Front Royal, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Early in January the regiment took part in the assault on Blue's Gap. On February 14 they had a sharp but brief fight in Bloomey Gap, and early in March moved to the Shenandoah against the rebel army under Stonewall Jackson; but preceding that fight the Eighth made a good record in skirmishing at Cedar Creek and Strasburg. This qualification led the regiment to be deployed as skirmishers on the evening before, and the morning of, the battle at Winchester, but toward evening

of the day of the battle they were drawn into the general engagement and participated in the charge on the rebel's right flank, and by which they were thrown into confusion and utterly routed. Of the Eighth, companies C, E, D and H were engaged in this fight, and about one-fourth of these were killed or wounded.

After Winchester was fought and won our skirmishing regiment, with the army, followed up the Valley of the Shenandoah, giving fight to the enemy at Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Edinburgh and New Market, as only an active skirmishing command can do. This was continued during March and April and a part of May, but on the 30th of the latter named month, under General Kimball, they participated at Front Royal, and skirmished a distance of eighteen miles. Here was captured the notorious female spy, Belle Boyd.

From Front Royal the brigade to which the Eighth was attached moved to Harrison's Landing, having daily skirmishes in the march. Arrived at this place the regiment was placed in the second corps, in Kimball's brigade and French's division. This corps acted as rear guard to the army during the retreat across the Chickahominy, thence they proceeded to Alexandria. The Eighth acted with the supporting line at South Mountain, but not actively, but crossed the mountain and skirmished with the enemy at Boonsboro and Reedyville.

Antietam was fought on September 17, 1862. "In the advance," says Reid, "Kimball's Brigade formed the third time, Morris and Max Weber's preceding. They struck the rebel line and were driven back, when Kimball advanced at a double-quick, carrying the line handsomely, and holding it for four hours, and until firing ceased in front. During this time Sedgwick was driven back on the right, which made it necessary for the Fourteenth Indiana and the Eighth Ohio to change front, which was done most gallantly, and saved the brigade from rout. General Sumner pronounced Kimball's the 'Gibraltar Brigade!' "

After Antietam the regiment was constantly on skirmish duty at Hulltown, Snicker's Gap, United States Ford, in the reconnoissance to Leesburg and elsewhere, and then engaged in the terrible battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, where a loss of thirty-seven was sustained, after which the Eighth remained in camp during the rest of the winter, but early in May participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where it was under constant fire for nearly four days, but lost only thirteen killed and wounded.

In the Gettysburg campaign the regiment was as actively engaged as in any of its numerous battles. In that engagement, on the afternoon of July 2d, it was thrown forward beyond the Emmetsburg Road, to drive the rebel sharpshooters from a knoll, from which they were rapidly picking off men. At double-quick the position was taken and held during the remainder of the fight, notwithstanding the fact that three separate assaults were made against it, once by a force three regiments strong. Besides this the Eighth rendered General Hay's division effective service. Gettysburg cost the Eighth Regiment over 100 men in killed and wounded.

In August, after pursuing and skirmishing with Lee's retreating army, the Eighth received much needed rest and quiet in a trip to New York City to assist in quelling the draft riots then raging.

Returning to the field the regiment joined the army at Culpeper, and participated in the operations and engagements at Auburn and Bristow Station, both in October, and at Robinson's Cross Roads, Locust Grove and Nine Run, the latter three in November, 1863.

The operations of 1864 were no less active with the Eighth Ohio. They opened the last six months of army service with the battle at Morton's Ford, on February 6th, after which they next participated in the Wilderness fight, occupying a prominent position supporting the right. They recaptured a section of a battery that the Sixth Corps had lost. On the 6th of May they were engaged during the entire day, while on the 7th, 8th and 9th they again showed their remarkable ability for successful skirmishing. Again at Po River and Spottsylvania Courthouse from the 10th to the 18th the regiment was closely engaged, and lost heavily of its few remaining though determined men.

From Spottsylvania Courthouse to Petersburg the Eighth was constantly on the move, at North Anna River, Cold Harbor and elsewhere; now at close quarters, again on the skirmish line, wherever they were ordered, they went and did as they were ordered unflinchingly, and without a murmur of discontent.

At Petersburg, from June 15th to the 19th, they were on the field or in the trenches. In the latter place were they when their term of enlistment expired, June 25, 1864.

They then returned home, receiving ovations and receptions at several places along the line. The Eighth was mustered out of service on the 13th of July, 1864.

Those of the regiment whose term did not expire in June were consolidated with the Fourth Regiment of Infantry and became the "Fourth Battalion Ohio Infantry," and were mustered out in July, 1865.

The Twenty-Fourth Infantry

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camps Chase and Jackson during the latter part of May and the early part of June, 1861. To its formation no less than eleven counties made a contribution of men, young men most of them, strong and active. The County of Erie sent into this command a large contingent of Company E. The greater portion of this company was enlisted in June, 1861, but recruits were received during 1863 and 1864.

Although the regiment entered the service in June, it was not until about the middle of September following that it engaged in its first battle. During the latter part of July the Twenty-fourth left camp for Cheat Mountain, Virginia, where they encamped and prepared for guard duty. The enemy were within a short marching distance and picket firing and skirmishing were not infrequent.

On the morning of September 12th the regiment was surrounded by

the rebel forces and barely escaped capture. Lack of proper vigilance was the cause of disaster. But the boys soon rallied and formed a line of battle and made a stout and successful resistance, but not without some loss in killed and wounded. The roster will disclose the fact that as many of Company C were killed or wounded at Cheat Mountain as in any other place, excepting possibly Chickamauga, Georgia.

The Twenty-fourth was next engaged at Greenbrier, Virginia, on the 3d of October, where they were exposed to a heavy fire, but for all of that their loss was inconsiderable, two being killed and three wounded. This ended the fighting for 1861. The regiment proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving there on the 28th of November. While here the Twenty-fourth was attached to the Fourth Division of the Tenth Brigade of the Army of the Ohio.

Late in February, 1862, the command reached Nashville, Tennessee, where it remained some weeks, and then proceeded to Savannah, reaching that place on April 5th, much worn and fatigued by marching over heavy roads and wading through streams and marshes.

The regiment next participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, losing thirty killed and wounded, and afterward skirmished with the enemy on the march toward Corinth, which latter place the Twenty-fourth was one of the first regiments to occupy. In October the regiment was assigned to the Fourth Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps. At Perryville, on the 8th, it was present on the field but not actively engaged.

In December General Rosecrans moved toward Nashville. The Twenty-fourth was in an exceedingly unfortunate condition. Company A was on detached duty, and the balance of the command numbered less than 350 serviceable men, sickness, discharges for disability, transfers, losses and desertions having reduced the regiment to that number. However, with that strength the Twenty-fourth went into the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, on the last day of the year 1862. It was given an important position in this battle, and held firmly, doing excellent work, but losing heavily, there being nearly ninety lost in killed and wounded, or about one-fourth its entire strength. Next came Woodbury, on the 24th of January, with but slight loss.

No further important battle was participated in by the regiment until the Chickamauga engagement, in which it also lost a number of officers and men. After this was over Colonel Higgins and Major McClure were "permitted" to resign from service. At Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, at Mission Ridge, November 25, and at Taylor's Ridge, Virginia, November 27, the regiment was engaged in battle, after which it was assigned to the Second Division of the Fourth Corps. The final battle in which it participated was at Buzzard Roost, on Rocky Face Ridge, on February 25-27, 1864, and in April following was sent to Chattanooga to await orders to muster out. In June it proceeded to Columbus and was, excepting Company D, mustered out by companies, at different dates, from June 17 to 24, by reason of expiration of term

of service. Company C was mustered out on June 22 by J. M. Eyster, captain Eighteenth Infantry United States Army.

The Fifty-Fifth Infantry

To the numerical strength of this regiment Erie County contributed as largely as to any represented by the county in the three years service. Companies A, C, D and I were recruited in this and Huron counties, while the field and staff of the regiment were also in part composed of men from the sections named.

The regiment was raised during the months of September, October and November, 1861, and rendezvoused at Norwalk, the county seat of Huron County. It was not until the latter part of January, 1862, that the Fifty-fifth broke camp at Norwalk and proceeded to Grafton, West Virginia, where it remained for a short time, and thence went to New Creek. Here the men experienced some severe marching service and engaged in a brisk skirmish at Moorefield, but in February the regiment returned to Grafton.

Like all commands of northern troops, unused to the climate of the South, the men of the Fifty-fifth suffered severely from contagious and infectious diseases; many died and others were rendered wholly unfit for active service.

During the latter part of April the regiment, except companies D, E and G, moved with Schenck's Brigade, to which it was attached, to McDowell, in the battle at which place they were engaged, acting in support of a battery and not under heavy fire. At Cross Keys the regiment was on the field but not engaged. After this they moved to Middletown, near Winchester, where the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth, Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth Ohio regiments and was attached to General Schenck's Division.

On August 9, 1862, the brigade participated in the fight at Cedar Mountain and suffered some loss. Again at the Second Bull Run, on the 30th of the same month, they lay in support of a battery when the rebels appeared on their flank, with whom they at once engaged and continued until dark when the whole line fell back to Centreville. After this the regiment went into camp for a few days on Munson's Hill, but on September 22 returned to Centreville. From this point a number of reconnoissances were made but no general engagement was participated in until the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, with the Eleventh Corps, to which it had been assigned. In the Chancellorsville fight the Fifty-fifth lost 153 men in killed and wounded and missing. The regiment was then assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division and so remained until the end of its terms of service.

From Brook's Station the Fifty-fifth, with its brigade, marched to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where it again was engaged, first being posted on Cemetery Hill, but afterward moving to the left of the Baltimore Pike. While not in the regular battle line, the regiment was continually exposed to a severe fire and lost fifty men. The regiment

joined in pursuit of the retreating rebel forces for some days and on July 25th went into camp at Catlett's Station, when it was assigned to picket duty.

In September the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps left camp, and by a series of movements by rail and marching, reached the battle ground of Mission Ridge, where they were engaged on November 25, and suffered a slight loss, their position being on the extreme left. After this the Fifty-fifth entered on the Knoxville campaign. This was made in the dead of winter, without tents or blankets. On the 1st of January following the Knoxville campaign 319 of the men of the Fifty-fifth reenlisted, and thus became veterans. They were granted an extended leave of absence, and it was not until early in March, 1864, that they again encamped in the Lookout Valley. At about this time the Eleventh and Twelfth Army corps were consolidated and denominated the Twentieth, of which the Fifty-fifth formed a part of the Third Brigade of the Third Division.

Then commenced the Atlanta campaign, and in it the regiment participated. The month of May witnessed a succession of active operations, commencing with the affair at Buzzard's Roost Gap, Georgia, on the 5th; again on the 15th came the engagement at Resaca, where the regiment was under heavy fire and lost nearly 100 men. From May 19 to to the early part of June the Fifty-fifth were in a series of maneuvers about Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church and Marietta, and the 9th of June found them engaged in the operations at Kenesaw Mountain, which continued during the best part of the month.

The month of July found the brigade to which the Fifty-fifth belonged engaged in the movements and battle at Chattahoochie River, on the 12th, and also at Peach Tree Creek on the 20th. Further, they participated in the other operations just prior to and during the siege of Atlanta. This latter occupied from July 28 to September 2, 1864, and about this time the city was occupied and comfortable quarters found for the men. When the regiment left Lookout Valley to enter upon this campaign it numbered about 400 men fit for service, but in the events that followed up to the time that Atlanta was occupied, that number was reduced by about one-half, so that the entire available force amounted to less than 200. About the 1st of November the regiment received drafted men, substitutes, and some recruits, numbering in all some 200, and about this time those who were not veterans were mustered out.

On the 15th of November the brigade left Atlanta and took up the line of march toward the sea. On the 21st of December it arrived at Savannah, and went into camp on the northwest of the city. Here it remained until the early part of January, 1865, when it moved to the opposite side of the river.

In March commenced the campaign of the Carolinas, and on the 16th and 19th the regiment encountered the enemy at Smith's farm, and lost, in the two fights, about fifty men. On the 24th Goldsboro was reached, and the troops passed in review before their gallant commander, General Sherman. From Goldsboro the Fifty-fifth went to Raleigh, and on the

30th commenced the return to Washington. Richmond was reached May 11th, and on the 18th the regiment encamped near Alexandria. On the 24th it crossed Long Bridge and participated in the grand review, after which it went into camp near Washington. Upon the disbanding of the Twentieth Corps, the Ohio regiments belonging to it were organized into a provisional brigade and were assigned to the Fourteenth Corps. On the 10th of June they proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and here, on the 11th of July, the Fifty-fifth was mustered out of service.

Three and one-half years of army life told seriously against the Fifty-fifth. From all sources it received during this time 1,350 men, and of these 750 were either killed or wounded. Ten officers were wounded and eight were either killed or died from wounds. The regiment was engaged in about thirty battles or skirmishes, of greater or less severity, the more prominent of which were McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862, and thereafter at Cross Keys, Cedar Mountain, the Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Orchard Knob, Tennessee, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost Gap, siege of Atlanta, Turner's Ferry, Savannah, Arnysboro, Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek and Bentonville. This list of battles is credited the regiment in the work entitled "Roster of Ohio Soldiers."

The Sixty-Fourth Infantry

This regiment formed a portion of the Sherman Brigade. It was organized and recruited at Mansfield during the summer and fall months of 1861. In several companies of the regiment were men from Erie County, although no considerable portion of either company was from here.

At Nashville, Tennessee, the Sixty-fourth joined the national forces. Its first lively battle was fought at Pittsburg Landing on the 7th of April, and even here but a part of the regiment was engaged, General Garfield commanding the brigade. It participated in the events just preceding and in the battle of Corinth, and afterward built Fort Harker, at Stevenson. It joined in pursuit of Bragg in August, and was then repulsed in a battle with the rebels at Munfordsville. The next important battle was at Stone River, where the regiment was attached to Crittenden's Corps and Wood's Division. In this fight it was more or less closely engaged for three days and lost about seventy-five men in killed and wounded. For some days preceding Chickamauga it was skirmishing frequently, and in the main battle was closely engaged during the whole day on the 19th of September. It here lost over 100 in killed, wounded and missing. On November 25th it was engaged at Mission Ridge with but slight loss. In January, 1864, about three-fourths of the regiment veteranized, after which the men returned home on a thirty days' furlough.

The regiment joined Sherman's army and participated in the charge at Rocky Face Ridge. Loss, twenty-one killed and sixty-five wounded. Next came Resaca, on June 14th, and thereafter daily skirmishing until

the 20th of July, at which time it took part in the fight at Peach Tree Creek. Until the latter part of August the regiment was almost daily under fire. It next engaged at Jonesboro, September 3d, and then at Lovejoy Station on the 6th.

After the fall of Atlanta, the Sixty-fourth encamped in the city, but two weeks later, with the Fourth Corps, joined in pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Chattanooga. Here 400 recruits were added to the regiment and the veterans were paid off. After following Hood about fifty miles south of Chattanooga the regiment returned to that point, after which it was sent to Athens, Alabama, and thence marched to Pulaski and Spring Hill, at which latter place it had another sharp fight. From Spring Hill the regiment marched to Franklin, Tennessee, and engaged in the battle there with heavy loss. After that it returned to Nashville and was engaged in sorties and battles before that city. It then pursued Hood again and finally went into camp at Huntsville, but soon left and moved to Decatur and Athens, remaining about two months and then returned to Huntsville; thence into East Tennessee and soon after returned to Nashville. From the latter place it was sent to New Orleans, where many died from sickness. About the middle of September, 1865, the Sixty-fourth went to Victoria, Texas, where on the 3d of December following the men were paid off, discharged and sent home.

The Sixty-Fifth Infantry

The Sixty-fifth was one of the regiments raised at Mansfield, and known as the "Sherman brigade," having been recruited mainly through the efforts of Hon. John Sherman. It was organized at Camp Buckingham, and was mustered into service on the 1st of December, 1861.

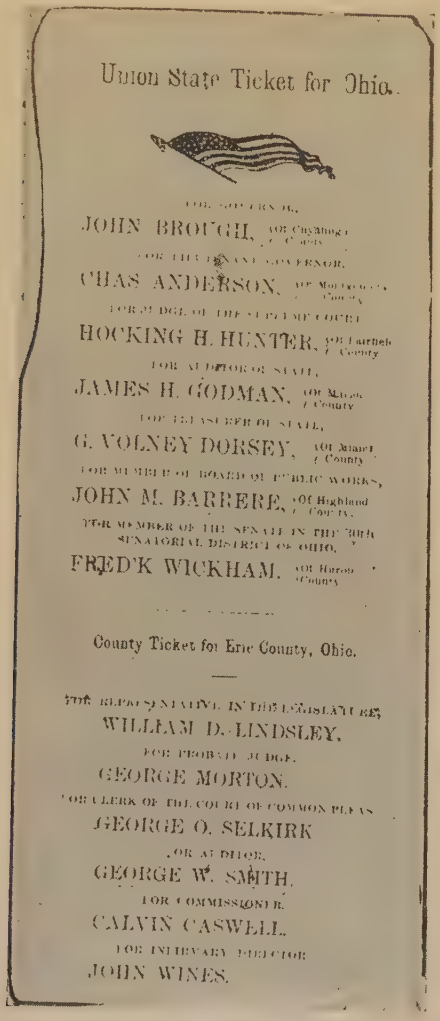
Erie County was represented in this regiment by about thirty-five men, nearly all of whom were members of Company G, while a few and only a few, were scattered through other companies.

The army life and experiences of this regiment, according to Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," were as follows: "The regiment left Mansfield for active duty on the 18th of December, and moved by way of Cincinnati, to Louisville, Ky., where it remained for a week, and then marched to Camp Morton, arriving there on the 30th. The Sixty-fifth was assigned to a brigade composed of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio, the Fifty-first Indiana and Ninth Kentucky. Colonel Harker, of the Sixty-fifth, commanded the brigade, and General Wood the division."

On January 13, 1862, the brigade broke camp and proceeded to Hall's Gap, arriving there on the 24th, when it was at once placed at work to corduroy the roads. On account of the swampy, miasmatic nature of the country many of the men fell sick and died. On February 7 the regiment left this place and marched to Lebanon, where by rail it proceeded to Green River, and remained in camp at Munfordsville until the 23d, after which it went to Nashville, arriving there on March 13th, tired and

worn from having marched over obstructed roads and carrying baggage over places impassable for the loaded wagons.

In the latter part of March, with General Garfield commanding the brigade, the regiment again took up the line of march by way of Columbia to Savannah, and thence by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, at which place a fight was in progress, but the Sixty-fifth was not engaged though on



Union State Ticket for Ohio.

JOHN BROUGH, of Cuyahoga County

CHAS. ANDERSON, of Montgomery County

HOCKING H. HUNTER, of Fairfield County

JAMES H. GODMAN, of Miami County

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County

JOHN M. BARRERE, of Highland County

FRED'K WICKHAM, of Huron County

County Ticket for Erie County, Ohio.

WILLIAM D. LINDSLEY.

GEORGE MORTON.

GEORGE O. SELKIRK

GEORGE W. SMITH.

CALVIN CASWELL.

JOHN WINES.

UNION STATE TICKET

the field. Following close upon this event came the siege of Corinth, in which the regiment participated, being under fire much of the time and meeting with some loss. After the enemy evacuated the place the regiment moved to Bridgeport, and was assigned to guard duty along the Tennessee River, until the latter part of August, when it joined in pursuit of Bragg's retreating forces, and finally reached Perryville late in September. A week later it marched to Nashville. At this place

the army was reorganized, the Sixty-fifth holding its place in the brigade, with Colonel Harker in command. On December 26th the brigade moved on the Nashville Pike, fighting its way into Lavergne, across Stewart's Creek, and up to Stone River. On the 29th, at night, the regiment forded the river, armpit deep, in the face of a galling fire, and gained the opposite bank, where they formed and engaged the enemy; but supporting troops, failing to arrive, they were forced to retire, which was done in good order. The men lay on their arms all night and early the next day moved to the support of McCook's Corps, which was having much the worst of it in a fierce battle. For eight hours the regiment was engaged before the enemy was finally put to rout. The loss of the Sixty-fifth in this engagement amounted to nearly 175 killed, wounded and missing. Forty officers and men were killed. Stone River was the most destructive battle in which the regiment participated.

At Chickamauga, on September 19th and 20th, the regiment was again engaged, but on the last named day retreated to Mission Ridge, thence fell back to Chattanooga, at which latter place, on November 23-25, it was again closely engaged and lost heavily, there being in killed, wounded and missing no less than 100 men. Added to this was the loss in the battle at Mission Ridge, on the 25th, in which thirteen were killed and two wounded.

The regiment next participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 5-9, 1864; at Adairsville, May 17th, 18th; at New Hope Church, May 28th; at Kenesaw Mountain, from June 9th to 30th, losing ten in killed and wounded; at Big Shanty, on June 28th; at Peach Tree Creek, with a loss of four killed, one wounded and one missing. During the siege of Atlanta the regiment was also engaged. It participated in the flanking movement to Jonesboro, and from there advanced to Lovejoy. After the rebels evacuated Atlanta the regiment returned to that place and went into camp. Three weeks later it joined in pursuit of Hood. It marched to Mission Ridge and thence by rail went to Alpine, Georgia. After four days of rest it again moved to Chattanooga, and did guard duty along a line of railroad near the Tennessee River. On November 29th it participated in the battle at Springfield, losing forty-one killed, wounded, captured and missing. Again, on the 30th, at Franklin, it was engaged with a loss of forty-two men.

On the 3d of October the non-veterans were discharged and sent home. This left the Sixty-fifth with only 130 available men. The last battle of the regiment was fought at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, and after following the defeated rebels for some time returned to the city and went into camp.

In June, 1865, the regiment moved from Nashville to Johnsonville, when it embarked on transports for New Orleans. It remained here for several weeks, and was then ordered to Texas, where it performed garrison duty at San Antonio until December, 1865, when it was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was mustered out, paid and discharged, on the 2d day of January, 1866.

The Seventy-Second Infantry

This regiment in the main was recruited in the County of Sandusky, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I being raised almost wholly in that county, while Company G, and a very small contingent of Companies H and A were recruited in Erie County. Company K was principally from Medina County, and a few men in C and E were from Wood County.

The regiment, about 950 strong, left Fremont for Camp Chase, on the 24th of January, 1862. In February it was ordered to General Sherman's army and reported at Paducah, where it was brigaded with the Forty-eighth and Seventieth Ohio regiments, and placed under command of Colonel Buckland.

The first regular engagement in which the Seventy-second took part was at Pittsburg Landing, and it was not until the third day's proceedings at that place that it became fully initiated in army service. On this day, the 6th of April, 1862, the brigade to which our regiment belonged withstood three successive attacks from the enemy, and firmly held their position until General Sherman ordered it to retire. The next day it was again engaged and took part in the charge that routed the rebels and drove them from the field. This battle cost the regiment 135 men in killed, wounded and missing.

During the service of the regiment down to and after the siege of Corinth, the ranks were fearfully reduced by disease, and nearly as many were lost or unfitted for field service from this cause, as by the results of battle. At Corinth the army proceeded to Memphis, the Seventy-second being stationed at Fort Pickering. While here it was brigaded with the Thirty-second Wisconsin, the Ninety-third Indiana, Ninety-third Illinois, and the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois, and designated as the First Brigade of the Third Division, Colonel Buckland again assuming command of the brigade, and General Layman the division.

While holding the bridge over Wolf River the brigade had a taste of guerrilla tactics, but they suffered no loss. It remained in this place some two weeks and in January, 1863, received orders to proceed to Corinth, where it arrived after a long and weary march in the dead of winter. Here the brigade was assigned to the Sixteenth Corps, and placed on picket duty at White's Station, nine miles from the city. The strength of the regiment was increased while at this place by about forty nine months recruits and other men formerly of the command who had been absent and sick.

About the middle of March commenced the movement southward, by a series of journeys by land and by water until Jackson, Mississippi, was reached and a battle fought on the 14th of May, and after that came the labor of the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city the regiment participated in the movement against General Johnson, at Jackson, and afterward pursued the rebels to Brandon where another engagement took place. In September the command joined in the four

days' scout to Mechanicsville, and on the 15th of October moved on General McPherson's expedition to Canton, but soon afterward went into camp in rear of Vicksburg. From here it went to guard duty on a line or railroad between Memphis and Charleston. This occupied the remainder of the year. On January 2d, the men of the Seventy-second re-enlisted and moved to Memphis, and after taking part in the expedition of the Tallahatchie River, returned to Ohio on veteran furlough on the 23d of February, 1864.

Early in April, having been strengthened by many recruits, the regiment returned again to the seat of operations and made a stand at Paducah to defend that place, and shortly after moved to Memphis where it remained till the 30th of April, and when it again joined an expedition against the rebel, Forrest, thence to Bolivar, and from there to Ripley, but soon returned to Memphis. In June following twelve regiments, of which the Seventy-second was one, again started in pursuit of Forrest, and found him much to their sorrow at Brice's Cross Roads, and were badly defeated and routed, losing a part of their wagon-train and destroying the rest. They retreated in disorder and confusion, and escaped annihilation or capture only by a rapid retreat to Memphis, nevertheless, many were killed and captured. After this disastrous campaign the regiment, or what was left of it, was attached to the First Brigade of the Sixteenth Corps. It next participated in the battle at Tupelo in which the rebels were defeated, as they were also at Tishomingo Creek. In both of these fights the brunt of battle fell upon the brigade of the Seventy-second, and its loss amounted to twenty-five men. The regiment then joined the Atlanta expedition, but Mower having charge of the division, was ordered to Arkansas to resist Price, but failed to meet him. It then marched northward continuing eighteen days, and finally reached the Mississippi, where it embarked on transports for St. Louis, thence moved to Jefferson City. It then pursued Price's cavalry as far as Little Santa Fe, and then turned back to St. Louis, which point was reached on the 16th of November.

The Seventy-second next participated in the battle at Nashville, December 7th and 8th, and also at Walnut Hills soon afterward. McMillan's Brigade in this battle numbered less than 1,200 effective men, still they captured 2,000 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, but sustained a loss of 160 of their own force. The division then moved to Eastport, Mississippi, and went into camp. In February, 1865, the brigade moved to New Orleans and camped on the old battle-ground. On the 28th of the same month it went to Dauphin Island; moved to the east side of Mobile River on the 19th of March, and on the 27th laid siege upon Spanish Fort, which was evacuated on the 8th of April. The next day it captured Fort Blakeley. It was then ordered to Meriden, Mississippi, where it was assigned to garrison duty. In September the Seventy-second moved to Corinth, and soon afterward to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out September 11, 1865, after which it returned to Camp Chase and was paid and discharged.

The One Hundred and First Infantry

This regiment was organized during the summer of 1862, and at a time when almost every engagement resulted disastrously to the Union arms, and at a time, too, when it required something more than enthusiasm or mere love of excitement to become a soldier; it was a stern and positive duty, and the recruits knew full well that untold privations and hardships awaited them. The One Hundred and First was raised in the counties of Crawford, Wyandot, Huron, Erie and Seneca; the contingent from Erie County comprising Company B and a large part of Company G.

On the 4th of September, 1862, and before being fully organized for field duty, the command proceeded under orders hurriedly to Cincinnati and thence to Covington, Kentucky, to repel the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith's forces; and on the 24th the regiment moved to Louisville, when it was placed in Carlin's Brigade, Mitchell's Division and attached to the army under General Buell.

Soon after the 1st of October commenced the pursuit of Bragg's rebel force, which culminated in the battle of Perrysville on the 8th. Again the retreating rebels were overtaken and their rear guard attacked at Lancaster. The regiment then moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where Gen. Jefferson C. Davis took command of the division, and on the 26th of November joined the Army of the Cumberland, General Rosecrans being chief in command. At this time was fought a battle near Nashville, at Knob Gap, where the regiment made an excellent record for coolness and bravery, being, as they were much of the time, under a heavy and telling fire from infantry and artillery.

On December 30th commenced the battle at Stone River, the brigade to which the One Hundred and First belonged having the right of the line and was the first on the field. On the day following they had it "hot and heavy," no sooner being driven from one position than they made a determined stand at another, all through the day. They held their position on the right until January 2d, when the brigade was ordered to support the left. From this time until April the regiment was posted at or near Murfreesboro from which point they were constantly moving on various wearying expeditions; but from April to June it rested in camp at Tullahoma.

In June was fought the battle at Liberty Gap, after which, in August the brigade crossed the mountains into Georgia, but returned shortly afterward and took part at the Chickamauga battle, August 19th and 20th. In this fight the One Hundred and First made a fierce charge and regained a national battery, fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets. After this splendid achievement the command retired to Chattanooga, where the regiment was made a part of the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. During the latter part of October the brigade moved to Bridgeport, Alabama, where it remained in camp until January 16, 1864, when it proceeded to Oldtawah, Tennessee.

The regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, making

its first move in May, and first engaging the enemy at Catoosa Springs, and drove him as far as Tunnel Hill, from which place it went to Buzzard Roost Gap, where misfortune awaited it, as the command got much the worst of it in a mountain fight, and was compelled to seek refuge behind rocks and remain concealed until late in the evening. It afterward took part in the operations about Atlanta during the siege of that city, and fought at that place and at Jonesboro and Lovejoy. At Franklin it regained an important position that another command had lost.

The regiment was afterward engaged at Nashville, and pursued Hood's retiring force for a time, but soon after went into camp at Huntsville. At this place, on the 12th of June, 1865, the One Hundred and First was mustered out of service. Soon after it returned to Camp Taylor, where the men were paid and discharged.

The One Hundred and Seventh Infantry

This was one of the regiments composed of steady-going Germans that joined the Union Army. Many of those who were in what was known as the German regiments were unable to speak English, and some were taken prisoners by the rebels. When the "Johnnies" found so strong a foreign element among the Union soldiers, they supposed as a matter of course that the North had been receiving aid from Germany, and were at great loss to thoroughly understand it. This was noticeably the case among the Pennsylvania regiments, a large number of whom were what might aptly be termed "solid Dutch."

The German regiments were, as a rule, somewhat slow in their movements, but they were, nevertheless generally on hand when wanted. They were hard, determined fighters, and made excellent soldiers. The One Hundred and Seventh was a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, and Eleventh Army Corps, under command of Major-General Sigel, whose fighting qualities were well known all through the army.

One company, F, of this regiment, was raised in Erie County and was called the "Sandusky Yaegers." The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, and first took to the field in September, 1862, at Covington, Kentucky, where Kirby Smith was threatening an invasion. After this scare was past the regiment came to Delaware, Ohio, but soon left for work and duty on the defenses about the national capital. In November it went into Virginia at Stafford Court House, at which place it was assigned to Sigel's army as already stated. Some two weeks later it participated in the movement designed to bring the command in rear of Fredericksburg, and acting with Burnside's Corps, make a second attack on the city, but the exceedingly bad condition of the roads made the plan fail.

In the early part of May, 1863, the regiment participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, but Stonewall Jackson proved too much for Howard, and defeated him with serious loss, the One Hundred and Seventh alone losing 229 in killed, wounded and captured. After this the regiment lay in camp at Brook's Station until the 12th of June, at which time it moved

northward to engage with the forces against General Lee. It took a prominent part in the Gettysburg fight, commencing July 1st, and was engaged actively for that and the next day. The regiment went into the battle about 500 strong, and its total loss in killed and wounded and missing amounted to nearly four-fifths of that number. This was a terrible fight for the One Hundred and Seventh, and their loss was in a measure offset by their capture of a stand of colors from the famous Louisiana Tigers. Having but a trifle over 100 serviceable men left, the command joined in the pursuit of Lee's army following it to Hagarstown, thence to Catlett's Station.

The regiment started by boat for Folly Island on the 1st of August and remained at that place performing garrison and picket duty until the following February, when an expedition was made to Seabrook Island and Jones Island. After that it went to Jacksonville, Florida, where it remained except for about a month, until December, 1864. Its fighting days were now about over, nevertheless, until the latter part of March, 1865, it performed valuable service, and had a short but sharp brush with the rebels at Sumpterville, capturing three pieces of artillery and a number of horses and prisoners. Afterward, at Singleton's Plantation, it captured a railroad train and a large amount of stores and ammunition.

After Lee's surrender the regiment went to Charleston, where it remained on provost duty until July 10, when it was mustered out, sent home and discharged from the service.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Third Infantry

This was among the latter regiments raised in Ohio for three years service. It was mustered into service by companies during the months of September and October, 1862. Erie County was represented by Company G and a small portion of K, the larger part of the latter being recruited at Tiffin and vicinity. The regiment rendezvoused and was organized at Camp Monroeville, in Huron County, and immediately after the muster-in of the last company it was ordered to Zanesville; thence into Virginia, where its time seems to have been occupied in scouting and marching from place to place, and eventually brought up at Webster, not twenty-five miles from its starting place. Soon afterwards the regiment went to New Creek, and remained there in camp until the 12th of December. In January it marched to Morehead to relieve the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio, and on the 10th left that place for Romney. Here it was employed in scouting duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and while so doing one company of the One Hundred and Sixteenth and a small detail of the One Hundred and Twenty-third were captured by McNeil's Cavalry.

But this loss was comparatively trifling as against that that fell to the regiment at Winchester on the 13th of June and the days following, and although the men fought like demons, this regiment making three desperate charges in attempting to break through the rebel lines, it was

of no avail; they were surrounded, their retreat cut off, and the command, with but few exceptions, were captured and taken to Richmond. The officers were confined in Libby prison, but a few managed to effect their escape. The privates were exchanged in the course of a few months and sent to the parole camps at Annapolis, and at Camp Chase, Ohio.

About the 1st of April, 1864, the regiment was re-assembled at Martinsburg, and from thence moved to Winchester, the city of their recent downfall. From here it moved, under General Sigel, up the Shenandoah and engaged in battle at New Market, on May 15th, but with heavy loss was compelled to retreat to Cedar Creek. Here General Sigel was succeeded by General Hunter in the command of this branch of the army. On the 5th of June Port Republic was fought and 2,000 prisoners taken from the Confederacy. After this commenced Hunter's retreating fight from Lynchburg to Salem, a retreat memorable for its disasters, and when the command arrived at Gauley Bridge it was in a most forlorn and pitiable condition. On the 6th of July the regiment reached Parkersburg, and thence marched to Martinsburg, which latter place it left two and a half months before with 700 men, but on its return could muster but 250.

With the Army of West Virginia the One Hundred and Twenty-third fought at Snicker's Ferry on July 18th, and afterward joined in the pursuit of the rebels with alternating success and reverses for some days. Then the regiment joined the army under Phil Sheridan. It participated in the battle at Berryville, on September 19th; at Strasburg; at Cedar Creek, on October 19th, when Sheridan made his famous ride and turned disaster into victory; at Hatcher's Run, on the 2d of April of the following year; at High Bridge, where the One Hundred and Twenty-third was again captured and taken to Appomattox Courthouse. But at this place the whole of Lee's army surrendered to General Grant, and thus the prisoners were rescued.

The regiment then returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, where on the 12th of June the men were mustered out of service.

National Guards—One Hundred Days' Service

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.—This command was called into the United States service in the spring of 1864, and was the first regiment composed in any considerable part of Erie County volunteers that enlisted in the one hundred days' service. Parts of several companies were raised in Erie County. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Chase, but not long was it permitted to remain there, for it was at once ordered to the national defenses at Washington. Upon the arrival of the regiment at the capital it was assigned to garrison duty at Forts Whipple, Woodbury, Cass, Tillinghast and Albany, on the south of the city, on what is known as Arlington Heights.

The men of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, during their months of service, were not once engaged with the rebels, but their duty was nevertheless laborious and severe. At that period of the war the capital

was threatened with invasion and the defending force was kept constantly on the alert, ready at any minute for an attack should it come. In July the rebel commander, General Early, with his force made a raid down the valley of the Shenandoah River and threatened to lay siege to Washington, and from where the regiment lay encamped the noise of his troops could be heard, but he made no attack.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth was in service from the 10th of May until the 20th of August, 1864, and after the expiration of its term of enlistment the men returned to Camp Chase, where they were mustered out of service.

It is not deemed important for the purposes of this chapter to furnish a roster of this regiment, or the portion thereof from Erie County, other than to give the field and staff and the commissioned officers, which were as follows:

Colonel, Henry C. Ashwell; lieutenant-colonel, Lloyd A. Lyman; major, Henry C. Olds; surgeon, Henry Besse; assistant surgeon, John D. Janney; adjutant, William E. Moore; quartermaster, James H. Stead; chaplain, W. G. Crawford; Richard W. Reynolds, John J. Penfield, David H. James, Archibald Freswater, William H. Wilson, John Cellar; first lieutenants, Hugh J. Perry, Frederick W. Cogsville, Cornelius Hull, David G. Cratty, John A. Cone, William E. Bates, G. W. Fleming, Jackson S. Post, James W. McGookey; second lieutenants, Joseph S. Hall, James S. Harmon, Henry M. Bronson, John Neley, John T. Munsell, John D. Van Deman, E. H. Draper, H. B. Wood, Chris. R. Caulkins, Samuel M. White, Jr., Aaron M. Decker.

The Third Cavalry

This regiment was recruited largely from the counties of Erie and Huron, the contingent from Erie being represented in the companies B, E, I and K. It was organized and prepared for service at Camp Monroeville, in Huron County, from which point it proceeded to Camp Dennison on the 14th of January, 1862, but one month later moved to Jeffersonville, Indiana.

On the 18th of March the command arrived at Nashville, and ten days later left for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived and went into camp on April 25. In May the first engagement of the battalion was had at Monterey, and there the enemy were driven back. After this it moved to a point near Corinth, when it took a position within sight of the rebel lines, but being compelled to fall back, the rebels pursued and a brisk battle followed. Again, on May 27, on the railroad west of Corinth, another battle was fought, and the enemy beaten.

On July 18th the Third reached Winchester, where it camped until August 14, and then moved to McMinnville. Major Foster took his battalion to Dunlap, five miles distant, where the enemy was again encountered and their pickets driven in, after which the command returned to its division. On September 3 Nashville was again reached, thence Gallatin, and from there to Mumfordsville, arriving at the latter

place on September 21, just in time to meet the enemy and drive them three successive times into their earthworks, and with a loss to themselves of less than fifteen.

On the next day began the march to Louisville, arriving October 1, and from here the Third took up the work of following and harassing Bragg's rebel army, but on the 20th a detachment of the regiment, some 250 strong, fell into the hands of the guerrilla, John Morgan. The prisoners were robbed of their personal effects and paroled and allowed to return to the Union lines, but subsequently sent to Camp Chase. The remaining force of the Second and Third battalions was then stationed along the railroad between Bowling Green and Gallatin, where a battle was soon brought on against Morgan's force and a large amount of supplies taken as well as many prisoners. The regiment then went into camp at Hartsville.

From this place the detachment under command of Capt. Elisha M. Colver moved up the Cumberland River to Carthage to intercept a drove of mules and rebel stores, which were being moved by rebel quartermasters, and accompanied by an escort of Morgan's raiders. After a chase of twenty-six miles, fording the river four times, the detachment captured the entire train and drove off 146 mules, besides routing the escort and taking seventeen of them prisoners.

During the greater part of the month of December the Third was actively engaged in skirmishing and foraging the enemy's country. On the 26th it took a position on the right of Rosecrans' army, near Franklin. On the 27th a battle was fought here and the rebels routed. The regiment then moved to Triune, and at night again engaged the enemy. The next few days it saw plenty of service. On the 29th a reconnaissance in force was made; on the 30th the Third was assigned to a position on the extreme right, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st the rebels made an advance, whereupon the brigade to which the Third belonged was advanced as skirmishers; at 4 o'clock the line was driven in by Wheeler's cavalry, and after a sharp battle of two hours was driven back from the field. The next morning General McCook's corps ammunition train was captured, but the Second and Third battalions of the Third made a dash and recaptured the whole train, as well as a large number of prisoners. In this efficient work the Third sustained thirteen killed and a large number wounded.

The year 1863 witnessed many stirring events for the regiment. On the 1st the Third left the field to escort a train of 4,000 wagons to Nashville for supplies. The train was attacked by the rebel cavalry under Stewart and Wheeler, but the attack was repulsed by the Third, supported by the Tenth Cavalry. During the whole journey the rebels hung about and made frequent attacks, but as often were they defeated by the escorting party. Their duty was at length performed faithfully and well. After this, and after the battle of Stone River, the Third was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and at Middleton, Tennessee, attacked the rear guard and captured a wagon train. It then went into camp at Murfreesboro. Here the Second Battalion was detached and sent to

Readyville to battle against John Morgan's guerrillas. The Third Battalion, remaining at Murfreesboro, was surrounded by rebels and a surrender demanded, but Lieutenant Brenard, in command, could not see it in that light, and at once ordered a saber charge, cutting his way out and taking a number of prisoners.

On the general advance of the army from Murfreesboro, in July, the Third was engaged almost daily. In the Sequatchie Valley the enemy was encountered, and a running fight of three days' duration ensued. During the battle at Chickamauga the Third occupied the extreme left of the line, and afterward pursued Wheeler's cavalry through Tennessee, engaging him at McMinnville and Farmington, and in the latter battle secured a large number of prisoners. In November detachments of the Third scouted through the mountains of East Tennessee, and thus ended the year's campaign.

While at Pulaski, Tennessee, in January, 1864, the regiment veteranized, but its ranks were fearfully decimated, the results of its many engagements. It therefore became necessary to recruit and add to its effective strength, there being then but 400 men fit for duty in the whole command. Through the efforts of Major Skinner and Capt. Elisha M. Clover nearly 1,000 troops were raised in Northern Ohio, and when the regiment returned to the front, at Nashville, it numbered over 1,300 serviceable men. At Nashville the regiment was re-equipped, armed and mounted. Much was expected of the command, and it more than fulfilled that expectation.

We find them first engaged with Rhoddy's command at Courtland, Alabama, early in May, 1864, at which fight the rebel loss amounted to upwards of thirty men in killed and wounded. At Rome the Third was on the left of Sherman's army, and was engaged at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, and at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River. It was sent to Roswell, Georgia, to destroy the rebel stores and factories at that place. In this affair 400 factory girls were captured and sent through the lines. At McAfee Bridge, on July 9, four companies of the Third, commanded by Captain Colver, became engaged with a large force of rebel Texas cavalrymen, in which battle several rebels were killed and a large number fell into the regiment's hands as prisoners.

The regiment participated in the battle at Peach Tree Creek, in the raid upon Covington, Stone Mountain, and in the Stoneman raid, in each of which engagements it met with severe losses. After the fall of Atlanta it went in pursuit of Hood's rebel force, and was engaged at the battles of Franklin and Nashville; also in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia. It was at Selina, Montgomery, Macon and Griffin, and in the chase after Jefferson Davis, the Confederate president.

Under the orders of General Thomas, the Third Cavalry turned over to the Government its horses and arms, at Macon, after which it proceeded to Nashville and was mustered out of service. It was then returned to Camp Chase, where, on the 14th of August, 1865, after a severe service of almost four years, it was paid off and discharged.

Spanish-American War

On May 26, 1899, Company B returned from thirteen months' service in the Spanish war. They came in about 1.15 o'clock P. M. on the Big Four and were welcomed with a parading escort and an enormous crowd which went wild as the boys marched down the street headed by Capt. Charles Stroud. They made a creditable record in the war. The company left Sandusky on the 26th of April, 1898, and went to Toledo and thence to Columbus, where they were mustered into the service of the United States. They endured hardship and disappointment at Chickamauga, Knoxville and Cienfuegos, Cuba. On the 17th of January, 1899, the regiment was divided, the Second Battalion under Maj. George Barker being sent to Santa Clara Province, where Company B was stationed. The regiment remained in Cuba four months and was then ordered to return to be mustered out. On the 25th day of April, 1899, the regiment sailed on the steamer Chester for the United States, arriving at quarantine Charleston Harbor April 29th, where they remained five days. On May 2nd the regiment went into camp at Augusta and was mustered out May 24, 1899.

Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who commanded at Santiago, was born at Venice, Ohio, July 19, 1848, and his career as a soldier, which was ended at the battle of San Mateo in the Philippines by his death, is part of the creditable record of Erie County soldiers.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Sandusky was the most important station and terminus of one branch of the underground railroad. That this city was so regarded by the nation at large is shown among other things by the fact that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" piloted the escaping slaves by the underground railway to Sandusky whence they took the boat for Canada. In chapter 37, occurs the following: As Tom had informed them that their party would be looked for in Sandusky, it was thought prudent to divide them. Jim, with his old mother, was forwarded separately; and a night or two after George and Eliza, with their child, were driven privately into Sandusky, and lodged beneath a hospitable roof, preparatory to taking their last passage on the lake.

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The disguises the party had assumed were in accordance with the hints of Tom Loker. Mrs. Smyth, a respectable woman from the settlement in Canada, whether they were fleeing, being fortunate about crossing the lake to return thither, had consented to appear as the aunt of little Harry; and, in order to attach him to her, he had been allowed to remain, the two last days, under her sole charge; and an extra amount of petting, joined to an indefinite amount of seed-cakes and candy, had cemented a very close attachment on the part of the young gentleman.

The hack drove to the wharf. The two young men, as they appeared, walked up the plank into the boat, Eliza gallantly giving her arm to Mrs. Smyth, and George attending to their baggage.

George was standing at the captain's office, settling for his party, when he overheard two men talking by his side.

"I've watched every one that came on board," said one, "and I know they're not on this boat."

The voice was that of the clerk of the boat. The speaker whom he addressed was our sometime friend, Marks, who, with that valuable perseverance which characterized him, had come on to Sandusky, seeking whom he might devour.

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It was a superb day. The blue waves of Lake Erie danced, rippling and sparkling, in the sunlight. A fresh breeze blew from the shore, and the lordly boat ploughed her way right gallantly onward.

The underground railroad, so called, was the outgrowth of the concerted action of people friendly to the slaves, and who were willing for

principle's sake to give their services, time and money to these fugitives, though at the risk of prosecution and pecuniary loss. The charter was of divine authority and its command was, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Its conductors, agents and managers believed that they should obey God rather than man. The road was secretly operated. It published no reports, it declared no earthly dividends to its stockholders, and to all its passengers it supplied, without charge, free through tickets to the land of freedom in Canada, including lodging and meals. They established across the State of Ohio a line of stations, from the Ohio River on the south, to Lake Erie on the north. These stations were generally at or near farm-houses, and nearly always the homes of friendly abolitionists. Here the fugitive was concealed during the day, and at night carried in covered conveyance to the next station and there turned over to other friends who would care for them, and in turn give them into the hands of some one else for like treatment. In this way the tedious journey was made across the state, and finally at Sandusky, passage was procured for Canada—"the goal of their desire, the mecca of their hope."

It must be remembered that prior to 1850 there was no line of steam railroad completed between the river and lake, and that a distance of 250 miles had to be traversed in wagons at night, in the midst of a people largely opposed to any interference with slavery, and with prejudice against fugitives. These facts, together with the laws then in force, rendered the escape of a slave a difficult matter, and the act of aiding or abetting such an escape dangerous to one's person and property. The men who engaged in these friendly offices said, "duty is ours, consequences are God's," and they deserve our highest praise for bravery and devotion to what they considered their duty, and an impartial posterity will award them the credit they so justly merit. It is one thing to champion a cause when it is in disfavor, quite another when it has become popular and strong with the people. Humane and generous in its conception, thorough and complete in its simple methods, this institution accomplished much good and brought everlasting happiness and joy to the heart of many a human soul. The first white man upon the Firelands then in the old County of Huron, and residing in Huron Township, and one of the first men in the State of Ohio to aid fugitive slaves, was Judge Jabez Wright, one of the three first associate judges who held the first term of court in old Huron County in 1815. He never failed when opportunity offered to lend a helping hand to the fugitives, secreting them when necessary, feeding them when hungry, clothing and employing them—a rarely good and excellent man.

The first runaway slave to reach Sandusky was in the fall of 1820. He had come on foot across the state, and on the same day that he arrived, his master, named Riley, also came on horseback in close pursuit. The slave had been secreted by Capt. P. Shephard, aided by "John" the black hostler, in the barn belonging to the tavern, then kept by C. W. Marsh, on the same spot where Scott's hotel stood. For three days the master, aided by Captain Shephard (to whom he had offered $300 in gold

in case he should find the slave for him), waited, searched and watched, for the master had tracked the slave to Abner Strong's, on Strong's Ridge, and knew he must be in the vicinity, but to no purpose. The slave could not be found, and on the fourth day after the arrival of Riley, the steamboat "Walk-in-the-Water" stopped in port, and he took the boat for Detroit. Captain Shephard then started with his small sailboat (the slave on board) for Malden, where he was landed safely before the end of the next day—the first runaway slave landed in Canada of whom there is any account. Riley in a few days returned, paid his bills at Marsh's tavern and departed homeward, but without his slave. In September, 1830, Josiah Hansen escaped from slavery in Kentucky with his wife and four children, and in October arrived at Venice, where a kind Scotchman, captain of a small two-masted vessel, agreed to take himself and family on board and carry them to Buffalo. Venice at that time was quite a town, and Sandusky in those days was described in the Cleveland "Herald" as a place (near Venice) where steamboats sometimes stopped to wood. After loading the vessel with corn, the captain sailed over to Bull's Island and there came to and at night sent back the small boat for the blacks. They were soon on board and after a two days' passage safely reached Buffalo, and the kindhearted Scotch captain on the 28th day of October landed the escaped slaves in Canada.

In 1831 a fugitive named Tice Davis came over the line and lived just back of Sandusky; he had come directly from Ripley, Ohio, where he crossed the Ohio River. He remained some time at Sandusky and then went to Canada. It was told of him that he gave the name to the underground road in this way. When he was running away his master, a Kentuckian, was in close pursuit and pressing him so hard that when the Ohio River was reached he had no alternative but to jump in and swim across. It took his master some time to secure a skiff in which he and his aid followed the swimming fugitive, keeping him in sight until he landed. Once on shore, however, he could not find him. No one had seen him. And after a long and unsuccessful search the disappointed slave-master went into Ripley, and when enquired of as to what had become of his slave, said he could not tell; that he had searched all the openings, but could not find him; that he was close behind him when the boy got on shore, and he thought "'the nigger' must have got off on an underground road." This story was repeated with a good deal of amusement, and this incident gave the name to the line. First, the Underground, afterwards, "Underground Railroad."

The colored man Grant Ritchie opened the first barber shop in Sandusky, and was the earliest and most active agent of the line, and always successful in his operations. On one occasion, when through his interference and efforts several fugitives had escaped to Canada, and there being no responsible person to sue for the value of the lost chattels, the slave-owners caused Ritchie to be arrested before a justice of the peace and prosecuted for an assault upon the claimant. The lawyer for the prosecution was F. D. Parish, L. S. Beecher being counsel for Ritchie. The justice bound Ritchie over to the Common

Pleas Court of Huron County. At the next term, when this case was called at Norwalk, Mr. Beecher appeared as counsel for Ritchie, and after the defendant had pleaded not guilty, Mr. Beecher asked him in a voice loud enough to be heard over the courtroom (the court and lawyers knowing he had a barber shop in Sandusky), "What his business was there; whether he had come over to shave the court?" Ritchie replied that he did not have his kit with him, and Mr. Beecher, sotto voce, then told him, "To go and get it." Soon after, when the prosecution was ready to go with the case, Ritchie was not in court and this was the last of the prosecution. It was not supposed that anyone was anxious to convict him, now that the slave-masters were not there. Ritchie removed to Canada in 1834, and afterwards returned to Sandusky in 1841, visiting Rev. Thomas Boston, to whom he expressed his great surprise at learning that Mr. Parish had become an abolitionist. He said that when he left Sandusky Mr. Parish was as bitter an enemy as the fugitive slaves had. Mr. Boston could hardly believe this, and called on Mr. Parish to learn the facts. Mr. Parish said to him, "Yes, what Ritchie says is true. I did prosecute them, but the Lord opened my eyes, and I intend to make up for those acts." And he did.

Benjamin Johnson came over the road about the time Ritchie left. He was soon after arrested under the claim of his owner and brought before John Wheeler, esq., in Portland Township (Sandusky) F. D. Parish appearing for the claimant, and L. S. Beecher for Johnson. It was claimed by Mr. Parish that Johnson was a fugitive slave and owned by claimant. Mr. Beecher admitted that the man was a fugitive slave, but that he was not the property of claimant. Mr. Beecher told his counsel that he had never seen the claimant before. The testimony of the claimant himself disclosed the fact that after Johnson's escape he had met Johnson's former owner in this state, and that while in Ohio he purchased of him the fugitive; that the bill of sale was drafted, dated and executed in Ohio. On these facts Mr. Beecher claimed Johnson could not be held. Ohio was a free state, and a transfer and sale of slave property could not be legally made within its domain. 'Squire Wheeler sustained this position and Johnson was discharged. He died several years afterwards in Sandusky. For years after securing the discharge of Johnson, Mr. Beecher would speak of him as "his nigger," because he had cleared him in the above manner. This was probably the only attempt made to sell a slave in Ohio. Who that has known F. D. Parish since 1835 could believe that he ever, even professionally, was engaged in the attempt to reclaim fugitive slaves, or that he was other than an abolitionist? Yet such was the fact, and up to the year 1835 Mr. Parish was not an abolitionist, but a member of the colonization society. After this time he became as zealous in the cause as William Lloyd Garrison, and, like Paul after his conversion, "abounded in good works" and was faithful to the end.

In 1838 one Davis came to Sandusky by underground. Afterwards he removed to Cleveland, where he died, having accumulated quite a property. Another of the early runaways from Kentucky was William

Hamilton, who came by railroad to Xenia, and thence to Sandusky traveling only at night. Soon after this came father Lason and his wife, bringing with them a little girl. The latter, Mrs. Nancy Boyd, resided in Sandusky. Also about the same time came Daniel Brown and wife. Mr. Brainard of Berlin used to conduct slaves, generally aided with money and teams by Mr. O. S. Tillinghast, also of Berlin, most reliable and earnest men. Seth and Elder Ben Parker of Peru, Huron County, Ohio, received, cared for and placed in charge of good conductors any slaves that might be brought to that station. Abner Strong of Strong's Ridge Lyme, Huron County, Ohio, was always ready to receive, care for and send to Sandusky, in good conveyance, the fugitives who reached that "Strong" and safe station.

After the year 1836 there was hardly a time that H. F. Merry of Sandusky had not one or more fugitives in his employ. He was a good and early friend of theirs, and always ready to assist them in any way. S. Bell, a fugitive, lived with Mr. Merry in 1839. In the winter of 1839-40 a party of four runaways arrived in Sandusky, but were so closely pursued by their owners that it was thought best they should not be kept in town, even if secreted, and as the ice on the lake was not strong enough to bear a horse and sleigh, they were conducted over the bay to the Peninsula Point, whence next morning on a bright clear day, they started on their perilous journey to Canada. They had to proceed with the greatest caution hugging close to the shore of Kelly's Island, and thence on to Point au Peele, where in the evening they arrived in safety. In 1834 a fugitive named Joe Daniel came over the line to Sandusky. Mr. Parish took him to Rev. Thomas Boston, then living in Perkins Township. He remained some time but fearing he might be captured Mr. Boston advised him to go to Canada, and he embarked with the intention of going there. While in Detroit en route he obtained a situation on the steamboat Sultana, and had made trips on her but was discovered, while thus employed, by his master, who was traveling on the boat and who at once reclaimed him and carried him back to Virginia. In less than three weeks Daniel was a passenger over the line a second time. He reached Sandusky in safety, and after a short stop made his way to Canada. In 1829 a fugitive about twenty-two years of age, named Price, arrived in Sandusky over the underground road, and after a time went to work in Perkins Township, burning lime for Samuel Walker. He was a faithful excellent boy, and strong as a giant. He had left behind him in Kentucky a sweetheart for whom he pined, and to whom he seemed greatly attached. His master learned where he was at work, and arranged with a couple of men to capture and deliver the boy into his hands, which accomplished, he would take him before an officer and prove his property. Knowing his fondness for this girl, the men hired to effect his capture were instructed to tell him that she had also run away and on a certain night would be at the Sulphur Springs, a place in a woods just south of Oakland Cemetery, near Sandusky.

Late on the night agreed the fugitive repaired to the spring to meet his sweetheart, but to his surprise and disappointment did not find her,

and was leaving the place when he was suddenly set upon by these men, knocked down and bound hand and foot. He soon recovered from the effects of the blow he had received, and began to cry out and kicked and struggled so effectually that he freed himself from the cords and made his escape. Returning to Mr. Walker's house he drew the money that was due him and started at once for Canada, satisfied with his experience that night and not being willing to again subject himself to the risk of recapture. Mrs. John Hull of Perkins and Mrs. William H. DeWitt of Sandusky both remembered this occurrence perfectly, and it was well known in Sandusky at the time. In 1842 a brave woman named Armstrong, with her husband and one child, escaped from a plantation in Kentucky, some ten miles back from the Ohio River. After quite a delay they reached Sandusky by the underground, and soon were safe in Canada. Two years later this woman determined to rescue her children, seven of which she had left on the Kentucky plantation from which she had escaped. Dressed as a man, she, after some delays, reached her old plantation and hid at night near to a spring she knew her children visited early every morning. She was not disappointed, and next morning her eldest daughter came to the spring; she made herself known, and it was arranged that the succeeding night at bed-time they should all meet at the spring and make their start for freedom. Five of the seven started with her (the other two the master had so located in or near his own room for that night that they could not start), but the mother dare not wait—she had five more of her dear ones and they started.

They walked rapidly all night and by early morning light crossed the Ohio near Ripley, and going from station to station on the underground, at length reached Sandusky, and after a short delay were safely forwarded and soon joined the husband and father and child which first had been carried off, in Malden. It has been stated on good authority that this Mrs. Armstrong made another trip and returned in safety, bringing her other two children. At all times the assistance given the fugitives was done secretly, and especially at Sandusky, for knowing this to be the terminus of one of the routes of the underground road, the slave-catchers made frequent visits to the place and kept a sharp watch for runaways. The laws of the country were framed to assist in a recovery of the fugitive by his master, and once discovered, it was an easy matter for him to legally obtain possession of his property. Hence secrecy was indispensable to secure the safe passage of the fugitive from bondage into freedom. That slaves were brought through Sandusky prior to 1837 is certainly true; yet the instances were so infrequent and the circumstances so little noticed at the time that it is difficult to gain much information as to the names of the fugitives and the incidents of the escape.

June 23, 1835, great excitement was created in Sandusky by the attempt of one S. G. Wilson, a traveling agent for the Liberator, published at Boston and edited by William Lloyd Garrison, to lecture on slavery at the Methodist Church. He had obtained the consent of John Beatty, Esq., a prominent Methodist abolitionist, and then the mayor

of the town, to use the church, but on account of the hostility of the people, it was not considered safe to allow him its use, and it was finally closed against him. A decidedly heated discussion of the advisability of allowing the use of the church for such purpose took place at the mayor's office, and was participated in by John Beatty on behalf of the lecturer and in favor of allowing him the use of the church, and by Col. John N. Sloan in opposition. The sympathy of the people was with the latter at that time.

The total black population of Sandusky as late as 1841 did not exceed forty, and there were, prior to that date, not more than seven abolitionists among the white population to whom fugitives could be directed safely and from whom they could expect aid. The exciting discussions of the political campaign of 1844 increased the number of abolitionists, and at the October election in that year the abolition candidate for governor, Mr. King, received in Erie County votes as follows: Vermillion 11, Florence 8, Berlin 15, Huron 1, Oxford 8, Groton 1, Margaretta 5, Perkins 1, Milan 2, Portland and Sandusky City 21. One of these two votes cast in Milan at this election was voted by Mr. George Barney, later residing in Sandusky, who was the candidate on that ticket for the office of sheriff, and received a total vote in the county of 66, but was not elected, Isaac Fowler, a whig, being the successful candidate.

A meeting was held at the courthouse March 6, 1845, at Sandusky, Ohio, about the time two runaway slave boys had been captured, which was largely composed of and attended by the best citizens of the place as related in the columns of the papers then published. Erastus Cooke, brother of Hon. Eleutherous Cooke, was chairman, and James D. Lea, secretary of the meeting, and John Wheeler, Charles Rice, John N. Sloane, William Carkuff and James Wright committee on resolutions, and William B. Smith on printing the proceedings of the meeting. It was stated in the printed report that the meeting was called to correct an erroneous impression that the citizens of Sandusky are so generally abolitionists that they offer every facility to the fugitive to make good his escape, and this meeting is more particularly called at this time in consequence of the treatment to which certain citizens of Kentucky were subjected a few days since, who came here to reclaim their slaves. The immediate cause of said meeting arose from the following transactions:

About noon of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1845, Charles S. Mitchell, Andrew J. Driskell, Alexander B. Martin and Dennis Luony seized two black boys as fugitives from labor from the State of Kentucky. One was taken in the woodhouse of the gentleman with whom he had lived, while sawing wood, the other in the street. The boys were carried to an upper room in the "Mansion House" and held under keepers. For these acts the captors were arrested on a writ issued by Z. W. Barker, Esq., and on an examination before him, assisted by Hon. E. B. Sadler, then the mayor of the town, were ordered to give bonds in the sum of $100 each for their appearance at the next court of common pleas, on charge of riot. Immediately an affidavit was made that the boys Dock and William were unlawfully detained, and writs of habeas corpus were

at once served on those having them in custody. On Saturday night, by agreement of parties, Judge Farwell ordered the sheriff to take the negro boys from the custody of their keepers at the Mansion House and confine them in the jail until the result of the proceedings could be known. On Monday following they were produced before Moors Farwell, an associate judge of Erie County, and return made of the cause of capture and detention. F. D. Parish and L. S. Beecher appeared as counsel for the boys, and John Wheeler and John N. Sloane as counsel for claimants. The examination and argument of the cases closed about noon on Tuesday, and the judge took the question under advisement until 9 o'clock the next morning, at which time it was held that they were not detained in a legal manner and they were discharged.

As soon as the decision was proclaimed, the boys were released from confinement, hurried out of town and sent to Canada. There is no doubt in this case, except for Mr. Parish, no proceedings would have been made, and the boys would have been returned to slavery. It was not, however, for aiding these boys to escape that Mr. Parish was sued, but for the part he took in behalf of other slaves which these same Kentuckians sought to reclaim on the same day, of which latter case the circumstances were as follows: There were at this same time two colored persons. Jane Garrison and her little boy Harrison, stopping at the house of Mr. Parish. The son of the man claiming to own them called at Mr. Parish's house to see them, and stated to Mr. Parish that he was there to reclaim them, that they were the property of his father, Peter Driskell of Kentucky. Mr. Parish asked by what authority, and the reply was by power of attorney, offering to produce it. "You need not show it," said Mr. Parish, "as nothing but judicial authority will do." The slaves went into the house and were not seen afterwards. Suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States against Mr. Parish for the value of the slaves, and a jury found a verdict against him for hindering and obstructing the arrest, and awarded damages against him in the sum of $500, the proved value of the slaves at the time of their escape. The amount of judgment and the costs, and the costs and expenses in the suit, $1,000 in all, was collected by subscription in sums of one dollar each and presented to Mr. Parish. A full report of this case can be found in fifth volume of "McLean's Reports."

The rapacity of the slave power had been constantly increasing. In 1842 they censured Mr. Giddings for offering in Congress a resolution that slavery did not extend on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of the state. In 1845 they demanded the annexation of Texas with slavery, by which a territory as large as France was added as a slave state to the Union.

Elijah Anderson, a brave and fearless colored man, was the general superintendent of the underground system in this section of Ohio, and probably conducted more fugitives than any other dozen men up to the time he was arrested, tried and convicted in Kentucky, and sentenced to the state prison at Frankfort, where he died in 1857. Anderson said,

when coming to Sandusky in 1855, that he had conducted in all, over one thousand fugitives from slavery to freedom, over eight hundred of whom he brought after the act of 1850 had passed. All of these did not come to Sandusky, for after the opening of the Cleveland, Cincinnati Railroad he took many to Cleveland, but Sandusky was the favorite and most important station. One general advantage it possessed was its proximity to Canada and its sheltered position by reason of the islands of Lake Erie, which rendered it possible and safe to make the passage, in an emergency, in a small sail or even an open row-boat, if that was all that could be obtained at the moment, both of which means of transportation were often resorted to when it was known that the slave catchers were on the ground watching for their prey, as was frequently the case, and when an attempt to take passage on any regular boat would have been hazardous and unsafe. Sometimes the fugitives would arrive in Sandusky in winter, and then they would be taken across in sleighs to Point au Pelee. James Wright, who for many years kept a livery stable in Sandusky, was always ready to hire his teams, this affording assistance, though he was not an abolitionist, as they then called them. He was an officer at the meeting in Sandusky in 1845 heretofore described. Among the early and earnest friends of the line were John Beatty, F. D. Parish (and whose house was called the "depot"), Samuel Walker, R. J. Jennings, Clifton Hadley, J. N. Davidson, Isaac Darling. Rev. John Thorpe was an efficient conductor on the underground road and a willing assistant to all passengers. And since 1848 John Irvine, Thomas Drake, William H. Clark, Sr. and Jr., L. H. Lewis, Otis L. Peck, John G. Pool, S. E. Hitchcock, Homer Goodwin, Thomas C. McGee, George Barney, Herman Ruess, C. C. Keech, Samuel Irvine, O. C. McLouth, J. M. Root and H. C. Williams; others might be included, but these all gave money and, the "Irvines" especially, their personal aid at all times to effect the escape of a slave. Richard Veecher, while a slave in Kentucky earned enough money to purchase his wife and children and sent them to some point in Ohio, where he, having run away shortly after, joined them and brought them to Sandusky in 1848.

The line of road after leaving Sandusky, its great northern depot, and passing south to Huron County, had two distinct lines; one extending to Gallipolis, opposite the Virginia shore, and the other by way of Xenia to Madison, Indiana, a town on the Ohio River opposite Kentucky. These were the principal routes of the underground line until after the completion of the Little Miami and Mad River and Lake Erie railroads, by means of which, in the year 1850, a direct connection was made from Cincinnati to Sandusky.

In the autumn of 1850 a party of three came by the underground to Sandusky, the story of whose escape has brought tears to the eyes of multitudes not only in this country but in Europe, yes, in every house where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been read and where the story of Eliza Harris and her little boy crossing the Ohio River on the ice is known. George Harris, her husband, escaped some time after his wife Eliza had

fled with her little boy, and they all, after several months, safely reached Sandusky, where for two days they were secreted, Eliza cutting short her hair and dressing as a man, her little boy dressed as a girl and claimed by a kind-hearted woman as her own, for Eliza and her boy were almost white. This was the party that on a beautiful day boarded the steamer at Sandusky, at a time when Eliza's master was on the wharf, and after a few hours were all safely landed at Malden, on the free soil of Canada.

On the afternoon of the 20th day of October, 1852, the City of Sandusky was the scene of very great excitement, growing out of the arrest of two men, two women and three children by some Kentuckians, aided by O. Rice, then city marshal. Three of the slaves were claimed by one Lewis F. Weimer, and four by Charles M. Gibbons. The slaves had arrived by the afternoon train and were going on board the steamer at the time of her departure for Detroit.

The negroes were forcibly dragged ashore and taken to the mayor's office. The citizens were told by the marshal, as he flourished his cane, that it was a legal arrest and that the fugitives would be discharged unless the mayor should so decide. It was only on this understanding that he was suffered to take the negroes through the streets to the mayor's office, a distance of over half a mile, without molestation. Meanwhile Mr. F. S. Hitchcock, John Irvine and John B. Lott came into the law office of Rush R. Sloane and requested him to appear before the mayor and learn if the negroes were properly arrested and legally detained. Upon reaching the mayor's office they found the negroes there and the room filled with excited people. Pistols and bowie knives were in the hands of many. After waiting a short time Mr. Sloane asked by what authority these persons were held. There was no reply. "Are there any writs or papers to show why they are held?" There was no reply. He then said, speaking particularly to the men who sought this service, "I see no reason for detaining these persons;" and at this, John B. Lott, a colored man, cried out in an excited voice, "Hustle them out." Immediately the people, carrying the negroes along, crowded out of the office, and as they started, one of the Kentuckians, all of whom had been standing near during the whole of the proceedings, turned to him and said, "Here are the papers. I own the negroes, I'll hold you individually responsible for their escape." He gave them the consoling reply that he was "good for them."

The negroes were that same night placed in a sail-boat in charge of trusty conductors, and were received from the small boat the next day by Capt. James Nugent, a noble man, then living at Sandusky, and secreted on board the vessel he commanded, and on the second day after were safely landed in Canada. Soon after, two suits were commenced against Mr. Sloane in the District Court of the United States, at which time the whole state constituted the district and Columbus the place where the courts were held. At the October term, 1854, the cases came on for trial. In the case of Charles M. Gibbons against Rush R. Sloane, who claimed to own four of these slaves, the court instructed the jury

that the power of attorney was defective, and to find a verdict in favor of the defendant. In the case of Lewis F. Weimer vs. Sloane, the man who owned three of the slaves, the plaintiff obtained a judgment of $3,000 and costs, which, on motion the court refused to set aside. Hon. Henry Stanbury and one Coffin were the attorneys for plaintiff. Hon. Thomas Ewing, H. H. Hunter and S. F. Vinton were attorneys for defendant. Judge Levitt presided. What the slave ordinance, miscalled law, of 1850 was and what its demands and penalties were, can be seen in the now celebrated case of Weimer vs. Sloane. In this trial occurring at Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, a state which by the Ordinance of 1787 had been forever dedicated to freedom, and with the facts in the case clearly proved, the United States judge gave the law of the case to the jury, based on decisions made under the law of 1793, and not under the act of 1850, to which act no reference was made in his charge.

In the summer of 1853 four fugitives arrived at Sandusky, coming over the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad, and who were allowed by a noble-hearted conductor to leave the train just east of Mill's Creek, and before reaching the cribbing where the road runs a short space in deep water. Just north of where the negroes were left, there was on the north side of the railroad a little cluster of bushes and trees, and here, until night, the party was secreted. Meanwhile Mr. John Irvine, who is mentioned before, had arranged for a "sharpee," a small sailboat used by fishermen, with one George Sweigels to sail the boat to Canada with this party, for which service Captain Sweigels was to and did receive $35. One man accompanied Captain Sweigels, and at 8 o'clock in the evening the party in this small boat started to cross Lake Erie; the wind was favorable, and before morning Point au Pelee Island was reached, and the next day the four escaped fugitives were in Canada. Captain Sweigels later resided in Sandusky. In the year 1854 a party of seven runaway slaves were put on the cars of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Road and safely brought to Sandusky. The earnest men of the different stations from time to time received Grape Vine telegraph dispatches and were always ready to act with promptness in facilitating the onward progress of the fugitive. In the above instance, when the slaves reached the City of the Bay, a small two-masted sailboat was in waiting, as it had been learned that it would not be safe to send the party by the Detroit boat, the agents of the owners being in town and watching the steamer daily. Captain Sweigels was also engaged in this exploit, and it came near being a disastrous one, for after the boat was in the lake the wind increased so much that she was almost swamped, but at last was run safely into a small creek on the shore of Canada. The Messrs. Irvine, H. F. Merry, George Reynolds and a conductor on the railroad above named could have given further particulars of this incident.

The largest number of fugitives that was ever brought over the road at one time was twenty.

One escape that occurred in 1855 is worth notice: a poor slave had been able by slow stages, now a ride and then a walk, to reach Shelby,

and to which place he had been tracked. The departure of each train was watched, and the kind friend (in need) at whose house he was secreted conceived a plan for his escape which he effected, communicating by Grape Vine telegraph the details to Sandusky friends. On a certain train going north was placed in charge of the express agent a coffin containing a poor man, but whose friends wanted his remains carried to Sandusky for interment. The rough box had knotty holes and plenty of shavings had been put in around the "body." The train started, and in about two hours the "remains" were taken in charge by S. R. Irvine and others, taken to a friendly house and the "casket" opened. The eyes were blood-shot, the mouth was foaming, the poor man nearly dead. A doctor was quickly summoned, and soon the "corpse" was in a healthy state. He was kept a few days and then in safety sent to Canada. In the winter of 1858 a party of six women and five men arrived. It was a cold winter and the lake frozen across. This party had come on foot, in wagons, on railroad, and again on foot, walking into Sandusky at night. Some had shoes, or what had been, some had stockings, and some had only old rags tied around their feet. The party at midnight of the second day after their arrival was started off in a double sleigh. The moon was full, and everything promised a nice journey and an early arrival in Canada. All went well until they were nearly across, when a blinding snow storm came up and they wandered all night on the lake, and when daylight came they found themselves back near Marblehead Light, almost where they had started. The driver was determined to return to Sandusky (he had been engaged to drive the negroes to Canada by their Sandusky friends), but the blacks compelled him to turn around and drive them to the queen's domain, Point au Pelee Island, where they were left and remained during the winter.

Of the fugitives who had been brought to Sandusky since 1850 by the underground road are the following: William Larkins, John Butler, Simpson Young, Moses Grances, William Resby, R. Dooty, George Bartlett, S. Bartlett and William Bartlett, Nancy Young, Martha Young, Allen Smith, Claracy Gibson, one Gilkner, B. Howard, M. Coleman, B. McKees, William Roberson, B. Franklin, T. Maddocks, L. Howard, J. Freeman, H. Moss, R. Anderson, William Hamilton, I. Gleason, wife and daughter, I. Moore, Sarah Moore, C. Boyd, R. Green, R. Taylor, D. Bell, H. Washington, T. Roberson, F. Bush, wife and son, E. Bell, I. Freemat, H. Cole, H. Johnson, J. W. Coleman, Palmer Pruitt, T. Burnett, wife and three children, S. Falkner, D. Gatewood, I. D. Brant, H. Bartlett, J. Hanshaw, wife and two children, H. Hanshaw, P. Scott, I. Howard, Virginia; G. Brown, Virginia; G. Brown, Kentucky; I. Marshall, wife and four children, a very small portion of the whole number, but no record was kept, of course, and in the lapse of time the names have been forgotten.

CHAPTER XXXII

RAILROADS IN ERIE COUNTY

The report of the Board of Public Words of Ohio, of January 16, 1838, shows the following named railroad companies then chartered and receiving subscriptions by the state to their capital stock: The Ohio Railroad Co., the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad Co., the Painesville & Fairport Railroad Co.

The board in its report of February 9, 1838, states that the estimated cost of the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad was $56,000, of which the amount the company was entitled to from the state if the work was completed was $18,666, and the amount of credit already loaned was then $14,667.

In addition, the report shows that applications had been made to the board from the following railroad company, of which the plans and estimated cost of each work had been approved by the board as follows:

The Ohio Railroad, estimated cost	$1,975,413
Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, estimated cost	1,200,000
Little Miami, estimated cost	596,060

For these the anticipated loan of credit if they should be completed were:

Ohio Railroad	$658,371
Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad	400,000
Little Miami Railroad	198,686

To the Mad River & Lake Erie $100,000 had been paid by special law.

On the 5th of March, 1842, the commissioners of the canal fund, in a special report to the Legislature, stated that the following amounts had been advanced by the state to railroad companies:

Lake Erie & Mad River	$270,000
Monroeville & Sandusky City	33,333
Painesville & Fairport	6,182
Ohio Railroad	249,000
Little Miami	115,000
Vermillion & Ashland	44,000

These six were the first railway enterprises in Ohio receiving aid from the state, and four of them crossed portions of the Firelands. The

Ohio and the Vermillion & Ashland railroads have only left their scars behind them, traced in long lines of trees felled and spiles driven along their abandoned tracks through the forests.

Had the large sums received and wasted along their whole lines been expended in completing and putting the cars in motion over a part they would have so far resulted in a success. As it was they ended in a total loss to the state and to all involved in their reckless mismanagement. The Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad was wisely and successfully managed, becoming afterwards the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, and now operated under lease by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. Throughout its long history it has been of great benefit to the state at large, and especially to this portion of it. The Lake Erie & Mad River Railroad was also successfully completed and is now part of the line extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River.

The most successful and useful of the present railway lines across the Firelands are those which have been constructed without any Government aid.

The following from the report of the secretary of state of Ohio, for the year 1889, shows the mileage, including main tracks and sidings, or railroads then operated within the limits of Huron and Erie counties, their tax valuation and taxes paid by them for that year:

ERIE COUNTY

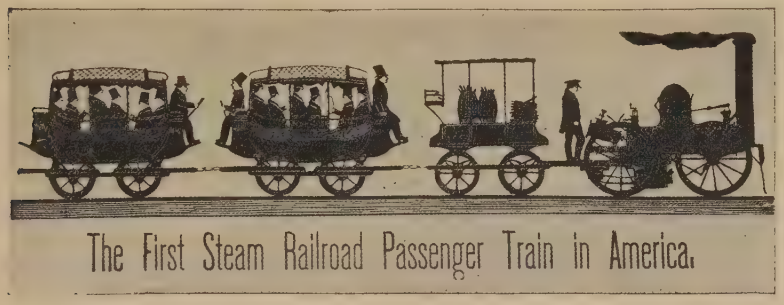
	Mileage	Valuation	Taxes
Baltimore & Ohio, L. E. Div.....	23.38	$238,044.00	$ 4,734.33
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern..	52.26	851,172.00	15,089.42
Lake Erie & Western.....	11.28	83,773.00	1,523.87
New York, Chicago & St. Louis....	29.38	307,411.00	3,804.34
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	11.53	80,550.00	1,407.50
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland	17.22	160,100.00	3,723.54
Totals.....	145.05	$1,721,010.00	$30,283.00

The Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad Company chartered March 9, 1835, and the Mansfield & New Haven Railroad Company chartered March 12, 1836, were united as the Mansfield & Sandusky City Railroad Company, which consolidated with the Columbus & Lake Erie Company (chartered March 12, 1845) on the 23d day of November, 1853, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company, which is still the legal owner of the right of way from Sandusky to Newark, Ohio. On February 13, 1869, to evade the Ohio statute against foreign railroads leasing Ohio railroads, the road was leased to the Central Ohio Railroad Company, the rent being guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which is the owner of substantially all the stock of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad Company. When operated as a horse railroad the rails were made of hardwood, and the road ran through Franklin Street, with a depot in

front of the Wayne Hotel on Water Street. The depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Road was for many years in a wooden house on the south side of Market Street, just west of the track of the Baltimore & Ohio until about 1910, when the present modern depot between Market and Washington streets was constructed.

The following account of the old Mansfield & Sandusky Railroad was originally published in the Railroader of August 12, 1882, and found in an old scrap book formerly belonging to Eleutheros Cooke and now in the possession of Fred Frey:

"Thinking perhaps a few lines in regard to railroading in the olden time may interest your younger readers, I will try and give you a few items of the first railroad built in Ohio, the Mansfield & Sandusky City (now The Baltimore & Ohio). When this road was projected the writer was a small boy living at Shelby, now an important point on the road, and he well remembers the first meeting held at the old schoolhouse in the interest of the enterprise. Among the speakers present was a Mr. Purdy of Mansfield, who made the astounding declaration that if the road was



The First Steam Railroad Passenger Train in America.

built they could start a train from Mansfield in the morning and run it through to Sandusky, forty-seven miles in one day, and that the locomotive could haul ten cars, and each car carry one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, making fifteen hundred bushels of wheat that could be hauled in one train of cars. Everybody was invited to take stock, and everybody did take stock and the work was begun and pushed forward with commendable zeal. The road was laid with strap rail in this wise: First timbers called mudsills, 8 by 12, were imbedded in the ground lengthwise the track, then crossties were laid on these mudsills, the ties were notched over the mudsills, and stringers 4 by 6 inches were laid in the notches and wedged fast. Then another strip 2 by 4 inches called ribbons was spiked to the stringers and the iron rails (somewhat heavier than the ordinary wagontire) was spiked on to the ribbon and the road was completed. Time and space will not permit me to give a full description of the locomotive and cars used on this road. Suffice it to say that the locomotives were not as large as those now in use on our narrow gauge roads, while this road was wider by several inches than our standard gauge. The passenger cars were about one-third the size of our present cars. A Mr. Jones was one of the first passenger conductors, and was a

man of great pluck and energy as the following will show: One day as Jones was going South near Plymouth his train was ditched. It was a cold stormy day, very muddy, with nearly a foot of snow on top of the mud. They had but lately begun to carry the mail. There was no telegraph and no sleigh nor wagon could get through with the mail. Yet the mail must go. Passengers could wait. So Jones hired a pair of horses, hitched them to a handcar (they had no cattle guards nor bridges in those days), put the mail in the hand car and came on to Shelby. There he hired a fresh team and came on to Mansfield. At another time after he got six miles out of Mansfield he remembered he had forgotten the mail. He stopped the train, backed to Mansfield, got the mail and went on his way all right. C. G. Mack, then a mere lad, carried the mail from the depot to the post office for which he received $1.50 a month. Here he received his first lessons in railroading and afterward rose to the position of Superintendent of an important Indiana road."

Upon the ground now occupied by the Wells Fargo Express Company in 1840 was David Campbell's bookstore and the Clarion office. A little east of it was a small railroad turntable, the terminus of the old Sandusky & Monroeville horse railroad. Old Luke Ballard handled the reins. The whistle was a tin horn and the last signal of departure was the crack of Luke's whip. The snakeheads and frowning banks and deep shadows of the deep cut were terrors to the travelers on this great thoroughfare.

The Sandusky Register of October 26, 1890, describes the railroad cars owned and operated by The Sandusky & Monroeville Horse Railroad. They held thirty passengers, and were drawn by two horses, and the trip took two hours. The freight cars required four hours, and were square boxes covered with tarpaulin holding 140 bushels.

The Old Mad River Railroad

The annual report of Hon. E. Lane, president of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Co., for the year ending June 21, 1853, furnished a very interesting historical sketch of that, the second pioneer of Ohio railways in point of operation, but first in organization work of construction.

The company was chartered in January, 1832, and organized February 22d, following, being the only railway corporation then in existence in Ohio. An experimental line was run and estimates prepared in the fall of 1832 and spring of 1833, and the first annual meeting of stockholders held January 8, 1834. July 6, 1835, James H. Bell commenced his labors as civil engineer and on the 16th of September reported the line between Sandusky and Tiffin located and the grading and bridging under construction.

The ceremony of "breaking ground" at the northern commencement of this road took place at Sandusky, September 17, 1835, and was attended by demonstrations of interest unusual in such cases, and quite

without precedent in that connection, it being the first occasion of the kind in the western states. The day was ushered in with a national salute, at that time consisting of twenty-four guns. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed in front of the Steamboat (since the Verandah) Hotel, with Gen. W. H. Mills as marshal, assisted by Major White and Captain Kinney. The procession was headed by the Sandusky Rifle Corps and other military; the officers of the Monroeville & Sandusky Railroad, president and directors of the Mad River Road, and the chiefs of the Wyandot Nation from Upper Sandusky.

The point selected for the ceremony was on the East Battery, at the then northeastern boundary of the city, a point on a side of the same opposite to what came to be the terminus of the road. Here the exercises were introduced with prayer by Rev. J. E. Chaplin, then principal of Norwalk Seminary; after which the address was delivered by Hon. Eleutheros Cooke. The most conspicuous personage of the occasion was Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, to whom and to whose military and civil record, Mr. Cooke made prominent reference in his remarks.

At the close of this address, the president of the railroad company with General Harrison, supported by the officers of the company in the presence of the assemblage, proceeded to break ground upon railway line, which act was followed by twenty-four guns. This being accomplished, the procession again formed and marched to the Mansion House, where a dinner had been prepared by the landlord, Mr. Henry Victor. Hon. Isaac A. Mills, of Sandusky, acted as president, with Oran Follett and John Weeden, of Sandusky, and John Fish, of Monroeville, as vice presidents.

The dinner over, the regular toasts were presented, one of which was complimentary to General Harrison, who responded in a speech of some length, in which besides recognizing the importance of the improvement then inaugurated, referred to the early history of Ohio and the West with which he was so prominently identified.

The means of the company then consisted almost wholly of subscriptions, payable in land. At the session of 1835-36, the Legislature passed what came to be known as the "Pluredon Law," in doing which the credit of the state, to the amount of $200,000, was loaned to this company, and under the same act county subscriptions were obtained, with which means the work was prosecuted under constant embarrassments during the twenty years following the date of the charter, until in 1852, the line was opened from Sandusky to Dayton, a distance of 157 miles. Some idea of what this struggle was may be had when it is known, that it took four years (to 1839) to get the road in operation to Bellevue (fifteen miles), the next thirteen years being spent on the line south of that point.

In common with all American railways at that date, the Mad River first used the flat or strap rail, selecting the lightest known pattern, being two and one-half inches wide, five-eighths thick and weighing twenty-two pounds to the yard, or nineteen tons to the mile. This was supported by continuous wooden sills. So light a structure soon gave way, when

heavier flat rails were substituted. Ere long this would not permit the speed demanded by the traveling public to say nothing of the serious peril to passengers and property, arising from what were known as "snake-heads," consisting of the loose ends of rails, which so often came crashing through the bottom of the cars from the track below. To meet this demand, the T rail was supplied, and the bed graveled.

Judge Lane's report referred with some detail to the matter of change in the route of the road between Sandusky and Tiffin, which was changed from the original location via Bellevue, to the track of what was then known as the Sandusky & Indiana Road, via Clyde. Such change of route was the subject of much discussion at the time, and the cause of much feeling on the part of Bellevue, Republic and other points on the old line. Judge Lane stated that the road by Bellevue traversed the outer edge of a limestone formation, a district abounding in sink-holes and nearly destitute of running water, rendering it impracticable to obtain the requisite supply of water. Nor could proper gravel be found on the route. Upon examination of these facts, and the further facts that the route was nearly four miles out of a straight line, the directors sought to ascertain by what means such location could have been made. Engineer Bell's report in 1835 gave his reasons for his preference of route: That the "deep ravines," "immense embankments" and "high bridges," of the straight line would be very expensive, the grading alone costing $200,000, while both grading and bridging on the Bellevue route would be only $71,360, with a maximum grade of eighteen feet to the mile. Another consideration with him consisted in the large donations "of lots" made by the "enterprising proprietors" of Bellevue. To determine how much there was of truth in such comparison of routes by Engineer Bell, the company had a survey made of the straight line, when every position relied upon by him was found to be untrue. It was ascertained that Tiffin was thirty-three miles from Sandusky, and 179 feet above that point; that a road could be constructed between them scarcely differing from an air line, with a regular grade not exceeding seven feet to the mile, except in crossing the Cleveland and Toledo road at Clyde, where it was fifteen feet for one and one-half miles. There were found no streams or ravines or embankments. On the old route, the altitude of Tiffin was reached within fifteen miles of Sandusky, and that compelled to surmount an additional elevation of 132 feet, and descend the same to Tiffin, nearly a total rise of 311, and a descent of 132 feet. According to the equation of lines fixed by books on engineering, the saving of a mile in distance is equal to the saving of $50,000 capital, and a rise of twenty feet equivalent to a mile of level road. Under these rules, it was ascertained that in this case the saving of a straight line over the Bellevue route was equivalent to ten miles in distance, or $500,000 in capital. Judge Lane then said: "It is not for us to conjecture the influence under which the engineer was led to act, but the name of Bellevue is reported to have been selected in compliment to him, and now known, that at that time he himself was one of those 'enterprising proprietors,' whose spirit he commends."

In order to prevent a change of route, citizens of Bellevue obtained an injunction, restraining the company from such action. So important, however, did the company regard matters that a new organization—the Sandusky & Indiana Railroad Company—was provided, under which the Clyde line was built, when it was permanently leased to the Mad River Company, and the old line subsequently abandoned.

Judge Lane's report felicitates the stockholders of the road on the provision of the steamers Mississippi and St. Lawrence, which had "perfected the connection between New York and the Ohio River, and perhaps between New York and Chicago,"—a felicitation, which, in common with others based on water competition with the rail in passenger business, was soon doomed to failure. The name of this road was subsequently changed to Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, and later known

THE CATHOLIC BURYING GROUND, SHOWING PART OF THE OLD MAD RIVER ROADBED

as part of the Indiana, Burlington & Western Railway, and now part of the Big Four System.

The suit of Chapman & Harkness vs. The Mad River Railroad Company, for injunction restraining the latter from building or using the new track between Sandusky and Tiffin via Clyde, was decided January 22, 1857. The Supreme Court refused such relief and provided for compensation to plaintiffs for stock subscribed, property depreciated in value, right of way, etc.

The Register of October 21, 1889, prints a part of a pamphlet printed in 1833 entitled "Considerations on the future prospects of the Mad River & Lake Erie railroad." It states:

"By an official report printed in the year 1832 it appears that there were transported on the Miami canal down to Cincinnati 97,978 barrels of flour, 19,750 barrels of pork, and 40,425 barrels of whisky. That canal is only sixty-five miles long. Should the whole country between

Cincinnati and Sandusky become thickly settled and highly populated and should the whole surplus produce of the immediate country and a share of the Miami canal transportation all be brought into this railroad what must be the quantity and what the value of this produce? What the quantity and what the value of the goods on return? And what must be the number of passengers on this railroad?

"At this time the old Mad river road ran into Sandusky on Pearl Street (then called Railroad Street). The engine had no cab and when it rained the engineer stopped the train and went into a convenient farmhouse till the rain was over. The passenger cars had seats along the sides like horse cars and were about the size of a stage coach containing about sixteen passengers. The freight cars were about the size of cars now used in digging coal or cement."

The Register of November 20, 1883, contains the following statement:

"The New York Times of November 6th contains the announcement of the death of William Swinburne, the builder of the first railroad locomotive ever turned out of the famous Paterson, New Jersey, shops. This locomotive was the 'Sandusky' and was built to run on what was then known as the Mad River road (now part of the 'Big Four') which was then the only railroad west of Utica, New York, and was a strap railroad running from Sandusky via Bellevue to Tiffin. The locomotive was placed on the old Jersey railroad on October 6th, 1837, for a trial trip and as it was found to work satisfactorily it was a few days later shipped from Paterson on a scow to New York Bay and from there via the Hudson and canal to Buffalo at which place it was placed aboard the schooner Sandusky commanded by Captain McGee and brought here.

"Captain McGee says the new locomotive had been the talk of the country hereabouts for weeks and every one was curious to see it. When the schooner landed with it here on December 2d, 1837, McGee found a great crowd of the people in town they having flocked into the city from all parts of the county to get a look at the pioneer locomotive. The late Thomas Hogg for many years a resident of Ottawa County, Ohio, and who had helped build the engine, came up from Buffalo on the schooner and assisted in unloading the locomotive at what is now known as Marsh's dock at the foot of Wayne Street. The Mad River railroad ran along Wayne street at that time and the locomotive after a good deal of hard work was gotten on the track at a point near where the United States Express Company now stands. It was a great day for Sandusky when that engine arrived. Captain McGee tells us that with few exceptions every man in town celebrated the event. Those who did not celebrate were either sick abed or were temperance men and would not."

The Register of November 16, 1887, describes the unloading of the engine, Sandusky, December 2, 1837, and says it was drawn by an ox team on a sled to Knight's blacksmith shop on Columbus Avenue, near where the American Bank now stands, where the blacksmith work was completed, and the engine set up. It was a little larger than the engines now used to haul and operate threshing machines.

On November 19, 1906, Isaac Coles died. He came to Sandusky in 1848. His first job was to saw six cords of wood for 50 cents for the Townsend House. He later owned a team, and used to tell of hauling cars on the old Mad River road on Water Street that had four wheels and were eight feet long, and would contain twenty-five barrels of flour. The boxcars were little larger than a wagon box; there were ten of them to a train, which made eight or ten miles an hour.

The Register of December 10, 1864, described the luxurious wood train of the Mad River Railroad. This was a train operated to cut down and gather wood to be burned by the old wood-burning locomotives. The train seems to have been about half as luxurious as the ordinary work train of a modern road.

The Sandusky Clarion of June 8, 1849, contains the timetable of the Mad River Road announcing the rates of fare to various points.

It is somewhat interesting to observe that at this time butter was worth 10 cents a pound and eggs 6¼ cents a dozen, and that the present fare to Tiffin is 56 cents and was then $1.50.

The Clarion of May 27, 1848, advertises that it will make the trip from Sandusky to Cincinnati via the Little Miami Railroad in nineteen hours.

On May 20, 1911, Samuel J. Catherman died at the age of ninety-three. He designed the reversible seats for passenger cars and invented the idea of the end doors for passenger coaches instead of the side doors used up to that time.

The Junction Railroad was originally organized to connect the railroad between Cleveland and Toledo through Sandusky. Its charter is in the Carnegie Library. On June 28, 1850, a meeting was held to help the road at Euterpean Hall. On November 17, 1850, the contract to build the road was let, and the Clarion of July 8, 1853, describes the laying of the rails on Railroad Street. On July 23, 1853, the first train passed over the rails. On August 4, 1853, the drawbridge on East Washington Street was finished. On September 13, 1853, the first passenger train came through from Cleveland. On August 30, 1853, the first passenger train from Sandusky to Chicago passed through the city. Old residents describe long freight trains passing through the city over Railroad Street at that time.

The Junction Railroad is now part of the Lake Shore System.

The following account of the opening of the Northern Division of the Lake Shore Railroad is taken from the Register of March 13, 1872:

"One morning in December, 1858, Conductor O. J. True called 'all aboard for Sandusky' at the station at Port Clinton and gave notice that his train would not return by that route, and those who expected to return that night had better stay home. It was with a feeling of bitterness that the Port Clintonites saw the train depart realizing as they did that they had lost the last chance of making their pleasant little village a metropolis. Not only was Port Clinton sorry, but every station on the route was vexed that the line had been abandoned. Years passed and the line came under the control of live wide awake railroad men who

saw the great advantage of the abandoned route over the other one to which favor had been shown. At last it was decided by the great powers of the Lake Store & Michigan Southern Railway that the old northern division route to Toledo should be rebuilt. Every step of the work has been anxiously watched and when it was announced that the track had been laid over Pipe Creek, and had reached the Bay Bridge, every one seemed to think that the bay city would awaken from the lethargy into which she had plunged 14 years ago and would now take her rightful place among the great cities on the great chain of lakes. By the completion of the northern division Sandusky railroad facilities are very much increased, and when the much talked of Wheeling & Lake Erie Road is built nothing ought to prevent us becoming a leading port of export and entry on Lake Erie.

"As before stated the last train over the northern division left Port Clinton 14 years ago. The 12th of March, 1872, will be remembered a long time to the citizens of Port Clinton and Sandusky as opening a new historical era. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon a train consisting of the locomotive Vermillion, and a passenger coach left Port Clinton for Sandusky. They came through with only a delay of about twenty minutes at the draw bridge and arrived here shortly after four o'clock. Mr. A. W. Otis, engineer of the Vermillion informed the reporter that the track was in splendid condition all the way, and that the new Bay Bridge is as firm as if it had been built for years. Mr. Otis was the first engineer to drive a locomotive over the re-constructed bridge and feels very much elated over the fact. Quite a number came over from Port Clinton on the train, among whom we noticed Mr. O. J. True, who has superintended the rebuilding of the Bay Bridge. The train left again for Port Clinton about half past five with banners flying."

On November 12, 1891, the first train over the Columbus Short Line left Sandusky, carrying about 400 Sanduskians in eight passenger coaches to Bellevue. Among them was W. T. West, who asserted that he was the only man in the crowd who went to Bellevue on the old Mad River Road on the first train in 1838. The Mad River Road from Sandusky to Tiffin through Bellevue was abandoned in 1853. It was again put in use by the erection of the Columbus Short Line, and was as solid and firm as when first constructed. The road was absorbed by the Pennsylvania System October 24, 1902.

The Register of January 11, 1899, notes the destruction of the old Mad River freight house which had stood on the dock at the foot of Lawrence Street for nearly fifty years. It was also used by the Lake Shore Railroad when it ran trains along Water Street. Here was where George W. Paine began his railroad career as well as many other men since prominent in the railroad world. The second floor was used for general offices of the Mad River Road and when the C. S. & C. succeeded the Mad River and the I. B. & W. followed it was still the office building. It had been abandoned but a few years before its destruction.

In December, 1892, the new Lake Store depot was finished.

The Lake Erie & Western Railway Company is now a part of the New York Central Railroad System.

CHAPTER XXXIII

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

Closely identified with the agricultural prosperity and growth of the county, are the different farmers' societies that have had a wonderful influence in uplifting and elevating the masses by bringing people of all classes together and infusing a spirit of mutual dependence and interest in each other. Prominent among these is the Erie County Agricultural Society.

Its history properly antedates the formation of Erie County it having been first known as the Huron County Agricultural Society, organized in June, 1833. The records of the Erie County Agricultural Society from 1833 to 1878 contain many facts of the early history of the society and are exceedingly interesting. At the time mentioned Huron County embraced the present limits of Erie. The following is copied from the minutes of the first meeting: "In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, passed February 25, 1833, to authorize and encourage the establishment of agricultural societies in the several counties of the State, public notice is hereby given that a public meeting will be held at the court house in Norwalk on the last Friday of June, 1833, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society to be called the Huron County Agricultural Society." Accordingly the meeting was held as above and one of the first, if not the first agricultural society in the state was organized by the election of the following officers: Amos Woodward, president; Timothy Baker, vice president; Lemuel Morse, Levi Barnum, Lester Cone, John Millen, John Fulton, Aaron Corbitt, Arunah Eaton, Wm. P. Mason, Daniel Beach, and Charles B. Simmons, directors. Eben Boalt, treasurer; John V. Vredenburg, corresponding secretary; Joseph M. Root, recording secretary.

The first annual fair was not held until October 18, 1838, at Norwalk. We append the program: "The Throne of Grace was first addressed by the Rev. Mr. Higgins; Agricultural address, by F. B. Sturgis, Esq.; awarding premiums." From the reports of the latter we cannot refrain from taking a few items. Best acre of corn, George Powers, 63 bushels shelled. Best one-half acre of potatoes, John D. Allen, 100 bushels. One-half acre beets, J. V. Vredenburg, 125 bushels. Samuel Preston is reported to have raised from seven square rods of ground, at the rate of 685 bushels of potatoes per acre. We find first premium on "improved cooking stove" given to William Gallup, the only utensils of any kind on exhibition. The amount in premiums offered at this fair was $70. At a meeting of the Agricultural Board, December 14, 1838, a

proposition was received from Licking County Agricultural Society to send delegates with them to Columbus for the purpose of organizing a state agricultural society and O. Jenny and J. V. Vredenburg were sent as delegates.

At the second fair held in Norwalk, October 17, 1839, $118 was offered as premiums, and at the end of the year $67 were in the treasury. In 1840 $129 were offered as premiums, but no account of a fair being held is given. The fair for 1841 was held at Norwalk, November 2. There is no record of any fairs being held in 1842-3-4-5-6 and 7.

Huron and Erie Counties Agricultural Society

Agreeable to public notice in the newspapers of the two counties on the 15th of March, 1848, the above society was organized in the sheriff's office in the courthouse at Norwalk, and a constitution adopted. This district society embraced the limits of Huron and Erie counties. In the spring of 1838 the County of Erie had beeen organized from the northern townships of Huron County. The complete formation of Erie County as it now is, was not completed until 1840. Platt Benedict was the president of this new society, Benjamin Benson, secretary, and Luke S. Stow, of Erie, one of the directors. The latter was afterwards one of its efficient secretaries. It held its first fair at Norwalk October 12, 1848. This new district society, organized from the two counties, seems to have been heartily supported from its inception. At the annual meeting in March, 1849, the officers of 1848 were re-elected and Andrew Ainsley, of Erie, added to the directors. A premium was offered for the best farm essay to be read at the coming fair, an example worthy to be commended to our fair managers now.

This fair of 1849 was held at Milan, and the Press said: "The display in all the departments far exceeded any previous fair, and was attended by at least three times the number of spectators. It is pleasing to note the growing interest manifested in agricultural and industrial affairs, and we confidently anticipate the day when Erie and Huron counties will rival in their efforts those of any other in the State." In competition on field crops the following yields were reported per acre: Wheat, 34¾ bushels; corn, 135 bushels; barley, 58¼ bushels; oats, 65¾ bushels; potatoes 360 bushels. In 1850 Philo Adams, of Erie, was president; E. M. Barnum, secretary, and Isaac T. Reynolds, one of the directors from Erie. The time of holding the fair, October 10 and 11, at Norwalk. The number present, 8,000. One of the best points made by the speaker of the occasion, who gave the agricultural address, was: "That the ulterior object of these annual gatherings for competition is an improvement in the breed of farmers—of men."

In 1851 Philo Adams was president, I. T. Reynolds vice president, and Luke S. Stow, secretary. The fair was held at Milan, October 8 and 9; the number estimated to be present, 10,000. The stock was tied to stakes and trees in different parts of the town and an admission fee was

charged to the Lockwood Temple, where vegetables, grains and domestic articles were exhibited.

The fifth annual fair was held at Norwalk, in 1852, October 5, 6 and 7. The members of the society numbered at this time 800. The amount received from all sources $2,129.75; amount expended $1,083.53; amount on hand at end of fiscal year $1,046.22, a very good financial showing.

At the annual meeting January 20, 1852, two resolutions were offered to the effect that the connection between the two counties in this society be dissolved, and that the board of managers be requested to settle up the affairs of the society. These resolutions were referred to a committee, and the committee, at a subsequent meeting, reported adversely and the resolutions voted down. The fair in 1852 was held October 5, 6, and 7, at Norwalk, and over $1,000 was offered as premiums on a largely increased variety of articles. The entries numbered 700. The best one acre wheat, 45½ bushels; one acre corn, 101 bushels shelled; one acre oats, 74 bushels; one acre potatoes, 382 bushels. No manure was applied to the soil to raise any of these premium crops.

In 1853 I. T. Reynolds was president, L. S. Stow, secretary, and the fair was held at Monroeville.

The seventh and last fair of the two counties, jointly, was held at Norwalk, October 1854, and like its predecessors was profitable and successful.

At the annual meeting January 2, 1855, after a spirited debate the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the general interests of agriculture will be best promoted by the existence of separate societies in each of the counties of Huron and Erie.

Resolved, Therefore, that with a view of separate organizations in these counties this society be dissolved as soon as the financial matters can be closed up, and that a committee of three from each county be now appointed to adjust the funds belonging to the society.

A committee was appointed and $511.10 was the amount found in the treasury. This was divided according to the population of each county, Huron County receiving $299.06, and Erie County $212.04.

Thus closed the pleasant associations, as a society, formed through seven years of intimate labor together, years that had seen the formation of the society, its unexpected growth, and the still more surprising advancement of agricultural and mechanical industries. The separation was not made without pain, for the annual reunions at the fairs had been seasons of glad fraternal greetings and pleasure. The ties were strong that mutual friendship and labor had woven, and united the two counties as one family.

By the dissolution of the old society, Erie County was thrown upon her own resources, with only $212.04 in her treasury. It seems hardly possible that the Erie County Agricultural Society could attain to its present gigantic proportions from so modest a beginning. As early as February, 1855, immediately following the dissolution, we find the lead-

ing spirits of agriculture in Little Erie convened at Huron to organize the

ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

A notice had been published in the papers of the county to that effect. I. T. Reynolds was called to the chair, and Hon. F. D. Parish made secretary. It was resolved that it be the sense of this meeting that it is expedient that we organize an agricultural society at this time. Thirty-seven members united with the society at this meeting and the following officers elected: I. T. Reynolds, president; Harvey Chase, vice-president; F. D. Parish, secretary; C. N. Ryan, treasurer; B. H. Rogers, J. W. Thompson, A. W. Prout, Sr., Elijah Bemiss and Elam Ward, directors. The following preamble and resolutions will show the spirit of the meeting at this time. They were severally adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That our board of directors offer no premium on tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

Whereas, A well directed and vigorous system of agriculture is among the indispensable requisites to individual and national prosperity and happiness, and a thorough knowledge of mechanics, arts, manufacturers, commerce and facilities for transportation is essential to the life and progress of such a system, therefore be it

Resolved, That whatever measures tend essentially to improve the quality or to increase the quantity of agricultural productions, or to the improvement of stock, to increase the diffusion of the knowledge of mechanics and commerce should receive the constant attention of the entire community, and "common interests demand common efforts."

2. That we regard agricultural societies in connection with public affairs as among the most obvious and efficient means to the accomplishment of these ends.

3. We deem it, therefore, both the interest and duty of every member of the community to lend his influence and contribute his show to add to the efficiency and to extend the influence of such societies.

4. We commend the consideration of this subject to our fellow citizens of Erie County and cordially invite them to become members of this society, and invite common effort to secure a common good.

A premium list embracing every form of industry, was carefully prepared, aggregating $700 to be awarded at the first annual fair, which was held in Sandusky, and was a decided success, on vacant land just west of the residence of Philander Gregg, who lived on Monroe Street, between Lawrence and McDonough. The fairs for 1856-7-8-9 and 1860 were held at Huron, she having in 1856 at the annual meeting of the society bid $1,000 and free use of grounds for five years against the offer of Sandusky of $850 and free use of grounds. These five years were socially, financially and agriculturally successful, and the good people of Huron did all in their power to make these public gatherings pleasant and profitable.

At the annual meeting in November, 1860, it was voted to locate the

fair for five years at Sandusky, and the following officers elected: E. Bemiss, president; F. D. Parish, vice president; C. C. Keech, treasurer, and George J. Anderson, secretary; Isaac Fowler, I. T. Reynolds, William H. Crane, William D. Lindsley, C. B. Choate, directors.

During the war, from 1861 to 1864, no fairs were held, all the energies of the people being given to preserve the life of the imperiled nation.

April 5, 1865, a meeting was held at the courthouse, Sandusky, for the purpose of reorganizing the Erie County Agricultural Society. The officers elected were as follows: Hon. F. D. Parish, president; W. H. Crane, vice president; John McKelvey, secretary; F. W. Cogswell, treasurer, and C. H. Botsford, Luke S. Stow, A. W. Prout, Sr., Samuel Bemis, Isaac Fowler, A. Hollister, D. C. Richmond, Calvin Caswell, Charles Carpenter, managers.

A meeting of the board was held August 16, 1865, and a committee, appointed at a preceding meeting to locate and fit the grounds for holding a fair in 1865, reported that they had effected a conditional arrangement for securing by purchase the beautiful grove near the south part of the city known as the Pierson and Ankeytell lots, containing nine acres of land, for the sum of $4,800, and for the sake of completing the purchase the committee recommend the plan of petitioning the county commissioners to assist the society by appropriating not exceeding $5,000 for the purchase of said lots.

This plan met with the unanimous approval of the board, and blank petitions were sent to all the townships for the signatures of the principal taxpayers of the county. It was stated that the healthy condition of the county finances would warrant this appropriation. The petition was successful and the purchase made in 1866, and the property deeded—as all subsequent real estatae of the society was—to the county commissioners.

The first fair was held on these grounds October 17, 18 and 19, 1865, and the Northern Ohio Grape Growers Association was held on these grounds at the same time. In 1868 another small piece of ground was bought to enlarge the tract of Jacob Wintersteen for $300, and in 1874 about eleven acres more were purchased by C. C. Keech of Jacob Wintersteen for the society for $15,000, which made about twenty acres, at a cost of $20,100 as the property of the society. After these purchases great improvements were made, substantial buildings erected, a fine tunnel made under the track, grounds thoroughly underdrained, and a roomy amphitheatre built, making the grounds second to none in the state. Total paid for land and improvements, $39,964.

These grounds were located on Columbus Avenue and were exchanged several years ago for property on Camp Street where the fair has since been held. The old grounds were laid out in building lots and is at the present time almost entirely built up with beautiful modern homes, and is known as "Cable Park."

W. P. Scheid is the present president of the Erie County Agricultural Society, F. H. Zerbe, secretary, and John Quinn, treasurer.

History of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Erie County

By Mrs. Mary D. Anderson

Agriculture in ancient times was thought to be the most honorable of vocations. Cato, a celebrated writer on the subject of agriculture, inherited a farm from his father on which he lived for years in the pursuit of agriculture, which was a source of pleasure to him. He was afterward chosen consul of Rome, which is the first instance of a farmer being chosen ruler of his country. History tells us that he was equal to the occasion, and by his strict integrity and nobility of character withstood many evils of the day.

Fairs, agricultural societies and agricultural schools were organized for the benefit of the farmer, but there was little co-operation and unity until the organization of the Grange. It is of interest to know the history of its inception. This was the happy thought of O. H. Kelly, who when clerk in the Department of Agriculture in Washington was deputized in the year 1866 by Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, to visit the southern states to examine their condition and report to the department.

While traveling through the State of North Carolina he became acquainted with a society of Scotch farmers who had banded themselves together for the purpose of stronger social relations and to deal more directly with the manufacturer, thus eliminating the middleman. While visiting this society Mr. Kelly conceived the plan of organizing a secret society among the farmers for mutual benefit. On his return from the South he communicated his plans to six of his friends, who were as enthusiastic as himself, and on December 4, 1867, O. H. Kelly, William Saunders Read, Mr. Grosh, both of the Department of Agriculture; William M. Ireland, of the Postoffice Department; Rev. John Trimble and J. R. Thompson, of the Treasury Department, and F. McDowell, a pomologist from Wayne County, New York, met in a little brown building embowered in trees on the corner of Forty-first Street and Missouri Avenue, and laid the foundation for the first National Grange, with Mr. Saunders as master. Mr. Trimble was secretary for many years, and with our own W. W. Miller as assistant for many years. Mr. McDowell and wife have held the treasurer's office up to the present time.

What has the Grange done, not only for the farmer but for all people? Quoting from an address made by Hon. John Trimble:

1. The Grange has organized the farmers of America, who never were organized.

2. It has broadened the field of usefulness for woman and has prepared her for her place in the true republic, the full equal of man as a citizen.

3. It has brought light, recreation and cheer to hundreds of thousands of rural homes.

4. It has prevented the renewal of patents on sewing machines, thus reducing the cost 50 per cent.

5. Had passed and enforced the oleomargerine law.

6. Had passed laws somewhat restricting alien landlords and corporations from getting Government land.

7. Had interstate commerce law passed.

8. Had a cabinet position created for agriculture.

9. Has had agricultural colleges, experiment stations and farms and farmers' institutes established in many states.

10. Has caused the reform ballot law to be passed in many states.

11. Has given rural free delivery to the whole United States.

12. Has established postal savings banks and parcels post.

We are, as our "declaration of purposes" declares, united by the strong tie of agriculture. Our motto, "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity."

The first Grange in Ohio was organized by O. H. Kelly in East Cleveland, March 2, 1870, with sixteen charter members. It was four years later that the Grange came to Erie County. The first organization was Milan Grange, No. 342, on January 6, 1874; G. B. Jarrad, master; R. N. Wilcox, secretary; with twenty-five charter members. It was organized by J. Barrack, of Seneca County.

The next day, June 7th, J. H. Brigham, of Welta County, who afterward was master of Maryland Grange and assistant secretary of agriculture of the United States, organized Berlin Heights Grange, No. 345, with twenty-four charter members. Henry Hoak, master, and J. P. Leslie, secretary. Margaretta Grange, No. 488, was organized January 30, 1874, with twenty-seven charter members. W. W. Miller, master, and Richard Fowler, secretary. Perkins Grange, No. 637, was organized March 2, 1874, by W. W. Miller, with thirty charter members. W. H. McFall, master, and T. B. Taylor, secretary. Erie County claims to have the first Grange organized by a woman, viz., Huron Grange, No. 1385, by Mrs. C. G. Norton, county deputy and member of Perkins Grange, with seventeen charter members, on November 28, 1891. J. S. McDowell, master, and Mrs T. J. Harris, secretary.

Florence Grange, No. 1844, was organized in February, 1912, by James Jarrett, with sixty-five charter members. D. J. Stephens, president, and Mahlon Curtis, secretary.

Erie County Pomona Grange, composed of members of the six subordinate granges, was organized at Perkins February 6, 1891, with a membership of 103. J. D. Parker, master, and Mrs. James Anderson, secretary. This Grange meets quarterly to transact business for the county. The grangers have made an individual exhibit at the fair for two years, each Grange receiving $20, regardless of the merit. The result has been that the Randall fair, near Cleveland, has offered large premiums if Erie County Grange will make an exhibit at its fair this year.

We have our annual "field days" for the county, for social pleasures and mutual progress. Huron Grange has an orchestra of seven members, each one from the farm. They give concerts, stage dramas, and labor for general progress.

The unity and harmony existing among the members of the order

prove conclusively that the seven pioneers of the Grange builded better than they knew.

According to the census of 1910, in that year Erie County raised 337,972 bushels of wheat, 5,895 bushels of rye, 6,262 bushels of buckwheat, 527,274 bushels of oats, 1,049 bushels of winter barley and 5,050 bushels of spring barley, 556,485 bushels of corn, 52,042 tons of sugar corn, 8,197 bushels of tomatoes, 1,700 bushels of peas, 470,810 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,290 bushels of onions, 462,628 dozen eggs, 400 pounds maple sugar and 2,400 gallons of maple syrup, 2,146,302 pounds of grapes, 54,021 bushels of apples, 48,835 bushels of peaches.

The county consists of 114,752 acres of land, of which 65,571 are under cultivation, with 34,847 acres of pasture.

The county has 4,809 horses, 6,765 head of cattle, 5,612 hogs..

Grape Culture and Wine Making

These interests, when carried to any considerable extent, are necessarily closely related. Grape raising on a very small scale was begun on the islands in this vicinity some years before grapes were produced in such quantities that it became necessary to convert them into wine for want of an accessible and profitable market.

Mr. Charles Carpenter, of Kelleys Island, is credited with being the first to foresee the great future in store for this uncommonly favored grape producing section. He came to the island in 1842, and noticing the few vines growing in gardens there, he was struck with the superiority of the fruit over that of the same varieties in the East. Mr. D. Kelley brought cuttings of Catawba and Isabella from Elyria in 1843, and, setting them in his garden, was much gratified at the result, as the Catawba, which ripens so imperfectly in inland places, matured to perfection here because of the protection afforded from frost by the waters of the lake.

In 1845 Mr. Carpenter began planting in limited quantities, on account of the scarcity of vines, but by 1850 he had increased his vineyard to an acre. This was quite the most extensive vineyard to be found in this vicinity at that time. In the latter named year he pressed two small casks of wine (one each of Catawba and Isabella), which when it was a year old was pronounced by Cincinnatians the best wine they had ever tasted.

Planting in a small way soon became quite general, and a ready market was found for the fruit at from 10 to 15 cents a pound, a price that would make millionaires in a few seasons of some of our present grape raisers, who are making very comfortable incomes by selling their fruit at from 1 to 3 cents. Vineyards increased in size very gradually, there being considerable skepticism manifested with regard to a market when all should come into bearing. Mr. Carpenter, when asked if he thought it safe to plant as much as a quarter of an acre, replied that almost any quantity could be sold as soon as general attention was attracted by the planting of large vineyards.

Phylloxera did not trouble the earlier grape growers as it does those of the present time; and for some years there appeared to be nothing in the way of discouragements. So promising, indeed, was the outlook that land which in 1845 could be purchased for $15 an acre, was sold within a few years at from $500 to $1,000 an acre, usually paying good interest on the investment.

In 1854 Mr. Carpenter built a wine cellar 30 by 90 feet, but this was soon outgrown, and in 1859 he commenced one in a seam between lime rocks in his quarry. He made the second cellar 36 by 123 feet, and covered it with a stone arch 16 feet high. The Kelleys Island Wine Company was formed in 1866. Renting Mr. Carpenter's cellar for a few years, they found the business so profitable that they purchased it later on and created a main building 82 by 128 feet and three stories in height. The present large cellars are crowded to their utmost capacity, and sale for the product is found in all the leading cities of this country.

The grape interests nearer Sandusky did not begin a general development until about 1860 or 1861, most dates being approximately fixed by those who depend on memory for their statements at "about the commencement of the great Civil war." Grape planting on a large scale began, we may say, in Erie County at Kelleys Island, and on the mainland east of Sandusky, in what is known as the "big field." From these points it spread toward the west side of Sandusky, and in many other directions, but in no case extending back to any great distance from the water, which is the great climatic equalizer that makes grape culture a success.

Wines made from the grapes upon the islands and along the south shore of Lake Erie have a country-wide reputation and are sold everywhere. The wine industry is one of the more important of the city and its products go to all parts of the country wherever wines are used.

Fifteen individuals, firms and corporations are engaged in the manufacture of this product, and all of them are prosperous. In addition, two other concerns are exclusively engaged in the preparation of unfermented grape juice, which is rapidly becoming a popular beverage.

Whether the extensive manufacture of wines in this district was due to the number and excellence of the grapes grown, or the vineyards are the result of the foundation of the original wineries, is a somewhat mooted question among old residents. But the fact remains that the culture of the grapes and their conversion into beverages have united here to the general prosperity of the community and its surrounding neighborhood.

It is estimated that about 15,000 tons of grapes are annually pressed into wine and grape juice in Sandusky each year. The grapes are grown mainly on the adjacent islands of Lake Erie, and some of the wines are made there, but the shore vineyards produce an equally fine quality of fruit and the acreage is being constantly increased. The varieties mostly used for wine making are the Catawba and Delaware grapes, which reach their highest perfection in this climate.

The city's annual output of wines is about 5,000,000 gallons. This

includes both still wines and champagnes. The unfermented grape juice product is estimated at about 100,000 gallons.

While, as stated, Sandusky wines go all over the country, the chief market is in the Middle West and the demand is constantly increasing. A good share of the product is shipped to southern states, particularly Louisiana, but owing to the growth of prohibition sentiment in the South, shipments in this section have not increased as rapidly there as in other sections.

Practically all of the wines of this section are of what is known as the dry variety, due to the fact that the grapes are higher in acidity than those of California.

It is impossible to give exact figures on the amount of capital invested in this industry in this immediate territory, but the amount has been estimated at fully $2,000,000. The number of people employed varies with the seasons, but it gives employment to about 2,000 men.

Incidental to the wine industry, a considerable quantity of brandy, cordials, soda water flavors and crushed fruits and other products of grapes and fruits are turned out each season.

CHAPTER XXXIV

ERIE COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

On the 24th day of April, 1822, David Campbell issued the first number of the Sandusky Clarion, which afterward became the Daily Sanduskian, and after passing through the hands of several owners was succeeded by the Daily Register.

The Toledo Blade of May 20, 1862, says, under the head, A TYPICAL NARRATIVE: "The history of some of the job type burned with the Register office at Sandusky is of sufficient interest, at least, to induce a short notice. We have no trace of them back of 1819. They were then taken to Courtland Co., N. Y., by the late David Campbell, where they were used until 1822, when he brought them to Sandusky. There they formed a part of the Clarion establishment until 1837, at which time they were purchased by a joint stock company at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), who then started the Lower Sandusky Times, with Dr. A. G. White, later of Elmore, Ottawa Co., as publisher. In 1838 they passed with the Times establishment into the hands of Peter Yates, and in the spring of 1839 another change brought them into possession of the writer of this notice (understood to be Clark Waggoner, Esq.), who, with a variety of 'job letter' as not often falls to the lot of the craft, for four years 'executed jobs with neatness and despatch' in the office of the Sandusky Whig, at the end of which time (1843) the material was removed to Milan. Here, reinforced by 'large additions,' the original stock continued to do business for eight years and until 1851, when they returned to Sandusky and remained there the eleven years intervening before they were melted, in company with a great variety of younger and more modern associates. One 'font' was a 'fourteen line' Roman metal letter, a kind not now much cast, the large sizes being made cheaper of wood.

"It is a curious fact that these type were destroyed on the very spot of ground from which they were taken 25 years before, the old Clarion office having some ten years since been supplanted by an elegant substantial stone block."

The early volumes of the Sandusky Clarion are an interesting study. There was, of course, no telegraph, but the remarkable thing in this and all Erie County papers down to about 1870 is the scarcity of local news. The paper was made up mostly of short stories, political editorials and advertisements. The lack of newspaper enterprise is shown by the fact that there being no file of the Sandusky Clarion for the year 1840 acces-

sible, the files for 1840 of both Norwalk papers were investigated for an account of the hanging of Evans on September 23, 1840, no report of the matter being found. The Clarion for 1824, for instance, in its issue of May 26th, advertises the sale of Huron town lots to take place June 15th. In its issue of June 9th it advertises the Milan dry goods store of R. & G. Lockwood. The issue of June 23d contains an advertisement of a runaway slave named James, owned by Williams Adams, of Mount Vernon, Kentucky. The issue of July 14th advertises the removal of the Clarion office to the Old White Store, and the issue of September 22d described the welcome to Lafayette.

The Clarion of 1825 in its issue of January 22d publishes the advertisement of J. N. Sloan as a silversmith, the first Sandusky jeweler. The issue of May 7th contains the ad. of Dr. H. Brown, with his office at A. Root's Tavern, and described the meeting of the Huron County Medical Society, with Doctor Tilden as president. The issue of May 28th contains the advertisement of the cabinet factory of Thomas T. White on Wayne Street, opposite the Steamboat Hotel. The issue of June 18th advertises the drug store of Doctor Anderson, and Seth Hull's tailor shop, opposite the Steamboat Hotel. The issue of July 9th contains the advertisement for the first time of a stage line twice a week from Columbus to Sandusky. The issue of October 29th contains an advertisement by Abraham Everett and A. N. Boalse, as blacksmiths, for apprentices, and the first temperance meeting of which there is any record in Sandusky is advertised in the issue of August 15th.

According to a communication in the Register of August 15, 1878, one column of the first issue of the Daily Sanduskian, April 24, 1848, was devoted to an editorial by D. K. Campbell on the necessity of a daily paper for Sandusky. He says that twenty-six years ago this date as a young man and newcomer he printed the first number of the Weekly Clarion, and, among a good many discouragements, always got his paper out every week. He states that then there were no steamboats on the lakes, as the one was wrecked that had been built; no Erie Canal, no railroad, no telegraph. There were about forty schooners on the lake doing the lake business. It took more than two weeks to get news from New York. He then embarked in an experiment, and now, with his two sons, was about to embark in another experiment. The paper cost $5 a year. There was one column of telegraph, then a new thing, and one column of a bank note list. There were advertisements by P. Cook & Co., W. T. & A. K. West, Taylor & Lee, W. F. Converse, J. G. Camp, Beecher & Leonard, and A. W. Hendry.

D. K. Campbell issued his valedictory editorial May 23, 1851, four columns long, saying he had sold out to younger men, and this is the last issue of the Clarion, which he had labored over and loved for twenty-nine years. He laments the death of his two sons and the removal of the third, and the impossibility of continuing publishing the paper. The first issue of the paper appeared May 27, 1851, which was called the Daily Register, with Earl Bill and Clark Waggoner as editors. The office was then where the Commercial Bank is now.

As late as October 30, 1834, Oran Follett advertised in the Clarion as follows:

"The subscriber wishes to procure for some Eastern friends a pair of live wild turkies, male and female. Also six dead ones that have been caught in pens and killed without breaking the skin below the first two or three joints of the neck. A liberal compensation will be paid for the above, if delivered at the store of M. L. Babcock & Co. in Sandusky a week or two before the close of navigation in the month of November. The live ones will be received if delivered immediately, and would be preferred soon, so as to send them down the Erie Canal. O. Follett."

The Clarion had hard sledding. From November 13 to December 18, 1822, it was not published because the paper did not come from Buffalo. In those early times Mr. Campbell printed the names of delinquent subscribers in black type and made lively remarks about the fellow who would not pay for his paper. In one case he hoped he would meet with a better fate than he believed he would. He states the first number of the Clarion was issued at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Water Street, in a building yet standing (but since destroyed), next door south of A. H. & W. V. Moss' store, on Wednesday, April 24, 1822.

There were no newspapers west of Buffalo, except one at Erie, two at Fredonia, one at Cleveland, and one at Detroit. The first number of the Clarion was 18½ by 23 inches, printed in small pica, with eight advertisements. As late as June, 1847, one issue contained no editorial except a notice that the editor had no time to write editorials. In 1878 F. D. Parish had taken the paper and paid for it, including the Register, fifty-six years.

On the — day of ————, 1822, the Clarion editorially declared it would accept eight gallons of whisky as full pay for a year's subscription. In 1847 he declares editorially that in these temperance times he would not venture to make such a proposition.

During the height of the cholera the Daily Sanduskian, or Clarion, was somewhat irregular in its publication, frequently missing a day or more, and on one occasion not being published from July 11, 1849, until July 23, 1849.

The Sandusky Register

The journal now known as the Sandusky Register was founded in the year 1822 by David Campbell, a New England printer. An effort was made, however, in the year 1821, by this same person, associated with Adonijah Champlin, to establish a paper in Sandusky, to be known as the Ohio Illuminator, but from lack of that substantial support so essential to the successful conduct of a newspaper, or any other enterprise, the Illuminator never sent forth its rays of light upon the people of the county.

The Sandusky Clarion, a weekly publication, succeeded the Illuminator project, and made its first appearance on the 22d of April, 1822, David Campbell acknowledging its paternity and assuming its maintenance. It was a four-page sheet, four columns to the page, printed on

what would now be called coarse paper, and the advertisements and reading matter appeared in much the same size and style of type. Under the name of the Clarion the paper was continued until 1843, when Mr. Campbell issued a daily edition, which he called the Daily Sanduskian.

After continuing for some years longer the proprietor sold the entire plant to Earl Bill and Clark Waggoner. The former of these persons was afterward chosen clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Northern Ohio, while the latter became editor of the Toledo Blade. Still later he was on the editorial staff of the Toledo Commercial, but at a quite recent day embarked in the limitless field of history.

Messrs. Bill & Waggoner subsequently sold an interest in the paper to Henry D. Cooke, and the firm style was thereupon changed to H. D. Cooke & Co. Upon taking formal possession of the office, this firm dropped the old name and called the paper, in all its editions, the Commercial Register; three editions, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, being printed. H. D. Cooke & Co. continued the Register publications for some twelve years, when Mr. Cooke retired to become the editor of the State Journal, Mr. Waggoner to accept a position on the Toledo Blade, whereupon the paper passed into the hands of Bill & Johnson.

The Commercial Register changed hands three or four times between 1855 and 1869. In the last named year Isaac F. Mack purchased a half interest, and in 1870 the other half. He dropped the first part of the name, and since that time the paper has been called the Register. In 1874 John T. Mack became a part owner, and for fourteen years the paper has been published under the firm name of I. F. Mack & Bro. In 1882 a Sunday edition was started, and since that date has been published every morning in the year. In 1869, when the present editor took charge, the Register was an evening daily, but he changed it to a morning paper in May, 1869.

The Register, from the time of its establishment to the death of that party was an ardent advocate of whig principles. It became republican in 1856, and has since remained so, being all these years the recognized organ of that party in this county.

After the death of I. F. Mack the Register has been published by a corporation of which John T. Mack was the editor and business manager to his death.

John Talman Mack, born in Rochester, New York, July 26, 1846, spent his entire business life in connection with the Sandusky Register, part time as business manager, during the latter years of his life as editor of the paper. He was the youngest of seven sons of Isaac Foster Mack, Sr., of Rochester, New York. In 1848 the Mack family moved to Decatur, Green County, Wisconsin, where his boyhood was spent in the village and on the farm, his father being an extensive land owner, operating farms in conection with his law practice. A little later the family moved to Brodhead, Wisconsin, where the son John attended the grammar and high schools. After graduating from the Brodhead schools, Mr. Mack spent six months in Beloit College, entering that institution in January, 1864. In the fall of that year he entered the preparatory

department of Oberlin College, spending six years there in securing a classical education. He graduated in the class of 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later Master of Arts.

Immediately after leaving college he became connected with the Register of Sandusky, of which his older brother, I. F. Mack, Jr., was editor. The two brothers published the paper until 1909, when I. F. Mack withdrew from all active connection and retired. From that date until Mr. John Mack's death, July 8, 1914, he edited and published the Register.

Mr. Mack was one of six publishers of Ohio daily newspapers who founded the Associated Ohio Dailies, November 5, 1885, the largest state daily newspaper organization in the country. From 1889 until his death he was president of that organization. In February, 1893, he succeeded ex-President Hayes as trustee of the Ohio State University, serving continuously on that board until his death. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Masonic lodge.

February 10, 1873, Mr. Mack married his classmate at Oberlin, Flora Alice Davenport. Five children blessed their union—John D. and Egbert H., of Sandusky; Mrs. Alice Ritchart Snyder, of Norwalk; Mrs. Ethel Beebe Blinn, of Evansville, Indiana; and Mrs. Penelope Cornelia Stark, of Westfield, New Jersey.

The editorial work of Mr. Mack at times was equal to that of any metropolitan editor. His personality was a pleasant one, and he left behind him a record of achievement unusual for an editor of a paper published in a small city, and of which his children may well be proud.

After the death of John T. Mack, his son, Egbert Mack, succeeded him as editor and business manager, with the result that the Register has progressed in several lines creditably under his management.

The Register of January 26, 1852, announces the destruction by fire of the Clarion office, by which fire the files of the Clarion were nearly all consumed.

In the year 1868 the Register office was again visited by fire, which destroyed most of its files, so that the newspaper records of Erie County are much mutilated. For the benefit of future generations, it may be stated that the Firelands Historical Society, of Norwalk, has complete files of the Clarion from 1824 to 1831, except 1827, said to be in the possession of the family of Clarke Waggoner, of Toledo. In the Sandusky Library there are several files of the Clarion prior to 1836, but not complete, and then there are no known files of the paper until in the '40s, when Mrs. Kate Thomas has several bound volumes between 1845 and 1852, part of the time the Clarion had for its head the picture of Sandusky published in Howe's First History of Ohio. There is a volume of the Mirror of 1854 in the Sandusky Library, presented to it by the author. There are no known files extant of the Sandusky Journal, or the Journal and Local. The extant Register files begin on May 27, 1853, continue to November 1, 1854, skip to 1862, include 1862 and 1863, and, together with those in the library, are complete to the present time.

The Sandusky Journal was established as a daily and weekly in 1866

in an office located on the third floor of the Cooke Block, over where Edward Alstaetter's insurance office is now located, being edited by Addison Kinney and Frank B. Colver. A brother, John C. Kinney, soon joined the firm. At the end of six months Mr. Colver retired, and the paper was published by Kinney Brothers until January, 1868, when M. F. McKelvey became associated with the firm, but retired in September of the same year. The daily was suspended but the weekly continued until in 1879. Compelled by failing health to retire, John C. Kinney sold the Journal to Frank and Charles A. Layman, who, in turn, sold out the establishment on March 1, 1886, to Frank Stible and Felix Breen, who published a daily and weekly for six weeks, at which time Mr. Breen retired, and the publication continued until January, 1887, when A. E. Merrill and C. C. Bittener became the owners, and was consolidated with the Sandusky Local, which had been in existence several years as a democratic opposition publication. Later C. C. Bittener purchased the interest of A. E. Merrill and for several years published the Journal and Local as sole owner. Another democratic paper, the Star, was later published, and after a few years was combined with the Journal and Local and published under the name of the Star-Journal by the Alvord Peters Company, in whose hands it is understood to have been a profitable enterprise.

The Milan Advertiser

From the statistical information furnished by Rawell's Directory of Ohio newspapers, it is learned that the Advertiser is a weekly paper, issued each Saturday, in size 30 by 44, and having a circulation of over 500. It appears as a fact, but not upon the above quoted authority, that the Milan Advertiser is issued only in this county, the type and press-work being performed in Tiffin. W. B. Starbird, now an attorney of Sandusky, is the resident editor.

A paper of this same name was founded in the year 1869 and was issued through that part of the county as an advertising sheet, and without expense to its readers. In the year following it became a subscription paper at $1 per annum, but subsequently the price was raised to $1.50. Several changes and enlargements weer made in the size of the paper to keep step with its increasing circulation. Of this paper the present Advertiser is the outgrowth. It is now succeeded by the Milan Ledger which is successfully conducted by Miss Anna Howe.

The Register of June 15, 1915, says: "The Vermillion News, Thursday, celebrated its nineteenth birthday.

"The News made its bow in June, 1896, with Robt. M. Whitmore as publisher. The equipment was moved to Vermillion from Greenspring, O. The first file to be found at the office however is of June 24, 1897, and from its columns it is learned that F. E. Engelbry was the town's Mayor; J. A. Klaar, clerk; D. H. Stevens, marshall; John Wagner, postmaster.

"Pearl Roscoe is the present editor of the News; Basil N. Henry, assistant editor, and Miss Ethel Battomley, compositor."

The Erie County Reporter, published at Huron, has a large circulation and is edited by T. M. Clock.

The first number of the Advertiser was printed at Huron on January 17, 1837, edited by H. C. Grey. It appeared regularly until 1842, when the office was moved to Sandusky, the name of the paper being changed to the Commercial Advertiser and edited by M. H. Snyder & Company.

In December, 1842, the paper again changed hands, being purchased by William S. Mills and Sylvester Ross, who ran it as the Democratic Mirror until 1847, when John Mackey, recently admitted to the bar but not yet practicing, became part owner, the firm being Mills, Ross & Mackey. A daily was started in connection with the weekly edition and was continued for two years under this management until John Mackey retired to active practice of law, J. W. Taylor taking his place in the firm.

Ross dying in 1849 of cholera, the publication was continued by Mills and Taylor until 1852 when Taylor retired.

The paper again changed hands in 1853, being sold to Joseph and Fielding Cable, who changed the name to the Bay City Mirror. It shortly was sold to Asa Dimmock and soon after to Ray Haddock; at this time the daily edition was discontinued. In May, 1856, it was purchased by Charles Orton and a year later the publication was suspended.

In April, 1851, August Ruemmele and Herman Ruess began the publication of the first German newspaper published in the county, called The Intelligente Blatt. It ceased publication in 1854.

The Bay Stadt Demokrat was the next German paper and was established in 1856 by Louis Traub. In 1873 it was purchased by William Senn and appeared under the name of The Sandusky Demokrat by which name it has ever since been known. It is now the only German paper in the county. It is now published by William Ruemmele and has a strong influence among the German element.

In 1853 The Beacon was published at Huron for a short time and in 1885 The Vindicator was published for a very brief period.

CHAPTER XXXV

THE BENCH AND BAR

The Bar of Erie County

By E. B. King

Erie County, though small in area and formed from Huron County in 1837, has since that time possessed a number of able and notable lawyers, among those best known who were not in active practice in 1875, when I moved to Sandusky, were John F. Campbell, blind in his later life and for many years a partner of L. S. Beecher, also blind; Ebenezer Andrews and Philip R. Hopkins of Milan; William H. Hunter, who was a member of Congress in 1837-39; Eleutheros Cooke, also in Congress in ——; John Wheeler; Cuyler Leonard; John W. Sloane; James M. Root, a member of Congress 1846-52; Bernard Miner; Pitt Cooke, son of Eleutheros Cooke, and at one time a partner of L. S. Beecher; O. C. McLouth; Frank D. Parish; Rush R. Sloane and Waldo F. Converse. The five last named were not in practice, but all of them living here except Parish, who then lived in Oberlin. Beside the foregoing, Ebenezer Lane was a district judge from 1824 to 1830 and judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio from 1830 to 1845, who took high rank among the judiciary of Ohio; and Walter F. Stone, who was a Common Pleas judge from February, 1867 to 1871, and Supreme Court judge from then till 1874, when a short period after his resignation he died in December, 1874. In his less than three years service in the Court of Last Resort he had given promise of becoming one of the ablest of his contemporaries.

As one looks back over only four decades, it is to emphasize what changes may occur in so brief a space. In October, 1875, I took up my permanent residence in Sandusky, and found among my fellow lawyers the following, none of whom but C. W. Sadler and C. C. Bitner, long since retired from practice, and myself are now among the living:

Homer Goodwin and Lewis H. Goodwin, as H. & L. Goodwin; Lucas S. Beecher and John T. Beecher, as firm of L. S. & J. T. Beecher; S. F. Taylor and Arthur Phinney, as the firm of Taylor & Phinney; Walter W. Bowen and Edmund B. King, who then formed the firm of Bowen & King; Cooper K. Watson and B. F. Lee, as the firm of Watson & Lee; John Mackey; E. B. Sadler and Charles W. Sadler, as the firm of E. B. & C. W. Sadler; A. W. Hendry; Frederick W. Cogswell; Horatio Wildman; James M. Root; Jabez G. Bigelow; Samuel C. Wheeler; Charles L. Hubbard; E. C. Boyd; C. C. Bitner; James Lloyd DeWitt; William G. Lane, Common Pleas judge; Elisha M. Colver, Probate judge.

William G. Lane, the Common Pleas judge, was a son of Judge Ebenezer Lane. On his retirement from the bench in 1876 he was followed in immediate succession by Cooper K. Watson, John Mackey and James L. DeWitt in the order named. Of this active list E. B. Sadler had been a judge under the first constitution in 1845 to 1851, and S. F. Taylor, a Common Pleas judge from 1853 to 1867. Among this list Homer Goodwin, Cooper K. Watson, E. B. Sadler, S. F. Taylor and John Mackey were the leaders; Lucas S. Beecher had been a shining light, but in 1875 was failing, though he appeared in the trial of cases for some time after 1875. Mr. Beecher was a commanding figure, a fluent talker and a versatile reasoner. Of those who dug among the precedents of the past for legal ammunition Homer Goodwin was far and away the ablest lawyer at this bar and held a leading position from before 1850 to his death in 1895. He was a graduate of Western Reserve University, then located at Hudson, Ohio. He came here as a teacher in the public schools, read law while teaching, and was soon admitted and began practice and devoted himself wholly to his profession to the hour of his death. His manner in the trial of cases provoked antagonisms with opposing counsel and the bench, but he was able, fearless, untiring and honorable. Among all the lawyers of Ohio whom I have known in the last forty-five years none had a higher standard of professional ethics. The men named above, Judges Sadler, Taylor, Watson and Mackey, as colleagues or opponents were worthy of his or any lawyer's best efforts; all were upstanding men of the highest character. The notable difference between them and Homer Goodwin was in his habit and disposition for work.

It is easier to say who were the lawyers at a fixed date, as in 1875, than to say who have come to our bar in the forty years since that time. Grayson Mills came to the bar in 1878, served two terms as prosecuting attorney, and in 1891 was appointed and served a little more than one year as Common Pleas judge, in which position he succeeded James Lloyd DeWitt, accidentally killed. In December, 1892, Malcolm Kelly of Port Clinton succeeded Judge Mills by an election and served until February, 1897, since which time Judge Kelly has lived in Sandusky, a respected citizen and able and successful lawyer.

Lynn W. Hull came to the bar about 1883 and immediately succeeded to a good practice. In 1896 he was elected Common Pleas judge and served from February, 1897, to October, 1899, when he resigned to accept the appointment as judge of the Circuit Court, which latter position he ably filled until his death in November, 1905.

Upon the resignation of Judge Hull, Hon. Charles S. Reed, who came to Sandusky from Kansas in 1897, was appointed Common Pleas judge. He served under this appointment and two successive elections to October, 1911, when he resigned, moved to Cleveland, and is now successfully engaged in professional work in that city. Judge Reed was succeeded by Hon. Scott Stahl of Port Clinton, who served until February, 1914, when he resigned to enter the practice at Port Clinton and Toledo, and was succeeded by John Duff of Oak Harbor, and in the

change of districts and by the election in 1914 in Erie County, alone, he was succeeded by Hon. Roy H. Williams, who began his term of six years on January 1, 1915. Judge Williams was born in Milan, admitted to the bar in ——, practiced and had his home in Sandusky, was prosecuting attorney two terms, and possesses the vigor, character and ability to qualify him for a successful judicial career. During this period it should be mentioned that Edmund B. King (the writer of this sketch) was in 1894 elected a judge of the Circuit Court and served from February 9, 1895, to October 9, 1899, when he resigned to resume professional practice. He entered the firm of King & Guerrin. Mr. W. E. Guerrin, Jr., came to Sandusky in 1894, and on the retirement of Judge King from the firm of King & Hull, in 1895, Mr. Guerrin came with Judge Hull; in 1897 he associated himself with Judge Wickham of Norwalk until Judge King came back to the practice. In January, 1913, Mr. Guerrin moved to Cleveland, where he is now actively engaged in practice.

Judge Elisha M. Colver was Probate judge in 1875, served in that office nine years and was succeeded by Judge Albert E. Merrill, "a country doctor;" he administered the office so well that he was kept there four terms, or twelve years, and while in office was admitted to the bar and began active practice on leaving it. About twelve years ago he moved to Los Angeles, California, and is now successfully engaged in the law.

Judge Merrill was succeeded in office by George C. Beis, who had been two terms city solicitor and who served three years, and is now practicing law with success. Judge Beis was succeeded as Probate judge by Lewis H. Goodwin in February, 1894. He served until 1900 and shortly after his retirement from office died.

Ulysses Curran was the superintendent of Sandusky schools in 1875 and while teaching was admitted to the bar. Leaving the teaching profession about 1880 he practiced law in Sandusky until 1900, when he became probate judge and served two terms. He died in February, 1914. He was followed in the office of Probate judge in 1906 by Judge Thomas M. Sloane, who is still faithfully filling that important office.

Beside these who have been honored in judicial positions Hon. Cyrus B. Winters, now practicing here, was two terms prosecuting attorney and four terms a member of the General Assembly of Ohio.

John Ray, who began practicing law in Sandusky in 1883, was two terms prosecuting attorney. Edward S. Stephens was two terms prosecuting attorney and was succeeded by Henry Hart, and he by James Flynn, Jr. Of the other members of the present bar John F. McCrystal, W. L. Fiesinger, George C. Steinemann, Henry Schoepfle have served the city as solicitors and that office is now filled by W. B. Starbird.

John F. Hertlein was two terms clerk of the courts and C. M. Ray, attorney, residing at Huron, was a member from Erie County in the Seventy-sixth General Assembly of Ohio.

Roscoe B. Fisher, Ed. S. Stephens and Claude B. DeWitt have been

at different times the referee in bankruptcy for Erie and Ottawa counties.

In addition to those above mentioned and still actively carrying on their legal work are: Charles H. Cramer, Hewson L. Peeke, George E. Reiter, Thomas B. Hoxsey, Russell K. Ramsey, Henry J. Schiller, Edmund H. Savord, Claude J. Minor, Earl C. Krueger and Joseph G. Pyle, all of Sandusky, and H. R. Williams of Vermillion and George F. Eschenroeder of Milan.

There are thirty practicing lawyers at the bar in this county, not counting the resident judges. Philip C. Scherkle came to the bar in 1878 and was from 1882 to his death in 1887 associated with E. M. Colver in the practice.

The present roll of attorneys of Erie County compares favorably in legal ability with the honored ones who have passed from earthly scenes. Because the business organizations have become more complicated and are conducted by corporations to a far greater extent than by individual owners, so lawyers must know more of the methods of modern business and there is less demand for forensic efforts on their part. The lawyer in order to be useful in his community must be a practical business man as well as educated and skilled in professional knowledge and legal acumen.

In the year 1883 I (Hewson L. Peeke) went to the territory of Dakota, as it then was before the state was divided, for my health, being the only man in the community who was there for his health. The other inhabitants unanimously told me that they were not there for their health and I believed them at that time and have never had any reason to doubt their statement since.

While in Dakota I was admitted to the bar at Huron on March 16, 1883. The requirements for admission to the bar at that time were extremely liberal, being largely dependent on pull and the temper of the examining committee. A man named Harris and myself constituted the entire class admitted to the bar at that time. As I read law in the office of A. B. Melville he was appointed by the judge as one of the committee, while a lawyer named Sturgis with whom Harris read was appointed the other member of the committee.

Harris had the foresight to provide a half dozen bottles of wine and a box of cigars which lubricated the process considerably. After a few cigars had been smoked and a few drinks had been taken by the committee the oral examination began in the evening. Out of forty questions Harris answered none except the last, when Melville said to him, "Now Harris we will ask you something that you know something about, 'what is rape?'" The next morning after a very uncomfortable half hour before Judge Edgerton, who was then judge of the District Court, who asked us how we would sue a promissory note, on which subject we showed abysmal ignorance, we were admitted to the bar. The judge remarked that we were no more ignorant than many that he had known.

I arrived in Sandusky December 31, 1883, and because I had not

practiced two years, was required under the Ohio statute, to read law a year, which I did in the office of Homer Goodwin, who had what was then the largest library in Sandusky. I had neither idea nor instruction what to read, and for several months at a time Mr. Goodwin did not even say "Good morning." I read pretty steadily and when admitted knew more about the law books than I do now.

I went to Columbus to be examined in December, 1884, but was not permitted to enter the examination because my Dakota papers did not show I had read two years. I was admitted to the bar on the 7th of January, 1885, and sworn in by Chief Justice Johnson. The examination was a written one occupying two days, conducted in the old Supreme Court room, which is now the relic room, and was one of those held monthly through the court year at that period. There were 100 questions, and the last one was, "Suppose a man left his property to found a hospital for the benefit of disabled Confederate soldiers, would the court sustain the law?" Having in mind the fact that the court was democratic, as well as the committee, I wrote down as my answer, "The time for waving the bloody shirt is past."

I had been informed that the oral examination on Blackstone followed the written examination for the purpose of helping the lame ducks through, and that any member of the class was asked one question and then the second time round the person who passed the best examination was dropped, and so on until the few lame ducks were tested orally as to their knowledge of the law. When the second round of questions began I was omitted, and old Judge Gilmore, the author on the work of probate practice, who had been a staunch democrat during the war, stepped up and congratulated me on the able examination I had passed, and especially on my answer to the one hundredth question, so I knew I was through. My acquaintance with the Ohio bar, therefore, dates from December 31, 1883.

The State of Ohio is made up of eighty-eight counties, and in the more than a century of its existence has had seventy-eight judges of its Supreme Court. Erie County is one of the smallest and youngest counties of the state, but has furnished the state's most exalted tribunal two judges—Ebenezer R. Lane and Walter F. Stone.

The Circuit Court (recently known as the Court of Appeals) was instituted in 1885, and in the Sixth Circuit has had twelve judges, of which Erie County has furnished two—Edmund B. King and Linn W. Hull. This circuit has nine counties, one of which is Lucas County, which furnishes more than half the business of the court. Of the nine judges of the Court of Appeals since its inception, Erie County has furnished two.

Under the old constitution of 1801, Judge Ebenezer B. Sadler was the only president judge in the old days when a lawyer sat on the bench with two associate judges who were not lawyers. After the adoption of the new constitution the first Common Pleas judge from Erie County was Judge Sebastian F. Taylor, who served ten years, and was succeeded by Judge Walter F. Stone, who remained on the bench until he was advanced to the Supreme Bench. Judge William G. Lane succeeded Judge Stone,

and Judge Cooper K. Watson followed Judge Lane. Since that time the common pleas judgeship has been held by the following Erie County lawyers: John Mackey, J. Lloyd DeWitt, Grayson Mills, Malcolm Kelly, Linn W. Hull, Charles S. Reed, Roy H. Williams.

Judge Walter F. Stone was judge in the days when the court journal was read by the court every day, and he was a great stickler for the proposition that the journal should be an actual record of the exact daily work of the court. On one occasion a perpetual litigant, at the conclusion of a case after an adverse verdict had been rendered against him, smote the table with his fist and cried out, "Hell, peel her up by G—!"

A lawyer at the bar procured one of the ordinary printed forms of a journal entry on a verdict and proceeded to fill it in: "This day came the parties, and thereupon came the following jurors, to-wit (leaving a blank for their names) and being duly sworn and having heard the evidence, arguments and the charge of the court, retired for deliberation, and after due deliberation, returned the following verdict: 'We, the jury being duly sworn, find the issues of this case in favor of the plaintiff, and assess the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff at the sum of $——.' And thereupon the defendant in open court smote the table with his fist and cried in a loud voice, "Hell, peel her up, by G—!" This entry, so prepared, was presented to Judge Stone for his approval, which was refused.

Judge Cooper K. Watson was one of characters of the bench of Northern Ohio in the late '70s. He was a man of considerable legal knowledge, but addicted to the use of liquor, and of strong prejudices. He was a terror to criminals, so much so that in the last part of his service juries would not convict except in a clear case. On one occasion a jury tried the experiment of convicting a prisoner and recommending him to the mercy of the court. On receiving the recommendation, it is said that Judge Watson fairly glared. In his high, shrill voice he said: "Mercy! They have brought you to the right shop for mercy. Ten years in the penitentiary in solitary confinement at hard labor, and I wish to God I could give you more."

The story is told that he was once sitting, somewhat intoxicated, in a crowd which was discussing the subject of water. When Judge Watson grasped the idea, he said: "Water! Who in hell wants water? The voice of history is against it. The voice of nature is against it. Even the word of God is against it. There is not but one man in all the Bible that wanted water, and he was in hell, where he ought to be."

The Register of November 24, 1874, contains the following item:

"The bell of the old court house is to be taken down and placed over the common pleas court room in the new building. The old bell has hung in the court house for 30 years and has done excellent service. It has for years been the only recognized fire alarm in the city and at every conflagration for the past three decades it has rung out warning notes."

After the erection of the water works the whistle of the water works became the recognized fire alarm, and the bell has since passed into innocuous desuetude.

The Only Murderer Ever Legally Executed in Erie County

John Ritter (father of Miss Mina Ritter, for many years stamp clerk in the Sandusky postoffice) before 1914 lived in a small house near the west end of the present West House. Edward Evans worked in a tailor shop next to a grocery and saloon kept by Ritter on an alley running from West Washington Row north to Water Street, which was a continuation of the present alley west of the Sloane House.

Evans was a one-legged man and hobbled in May 5, 1840, and demanded a drink, and on being refused, stabbed Ritter to the heart.

Evans was tried and executed for the murder September 30, 1840. His trial took place in the old courthouse. Parish & Sadler were special prosecutors, and L. S. Beecher and George Reber defended Evans. He was hung in an old mile race track that then existed about 15 rods south of the brick house, No. 324, on the south side of Jefferson Street, the third house east of the southeast corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets and east of the railroad, according to the testimony of John Holland, who saw him hung on the gallows erected for that purpose.

Evans was tried under the old practice before three judges—Moors Farwell, Nathan Strong and Harvey Fowler—and a jury of the following men: James Belden, Samuel H. Smith, Nathaniel Byington, David Barber, James Cleveland, Joseph Stansbery, Moses I. Morsman, Royal P. Lock, Andrew Prout, Harvey Wood, William D. Lindsley and William Smith.

There was not much delay in the law in those days. The record begins on page 474 of volume 1 of the court record, and the whole record does not cover four pages, including the bill of exceptions on which error was never prosecuted.

But the hanging seems as complete as if it had all the modern improvements. Zalmuna Phillips was the sheriff who hung him, and the confession of the murderer is preserved in the Carnegie Library.

The Register of December 3, 1885, contains a summary of the Evans case, and states: "The execution took place south of Jefferson street and east of the present B. & O. track, in the presence of a large crowd. The murderer's body was buried near the track, and probably later carried off by body snatchers. Evans had no relatives or friends in this section. Then the city had two thousand population and the county 12,599."

The Lynching of William Taylor

A generation has passed since the only lynching in the history of Erie County. On September 4, 1878, William Taylor, a negro, was lynched for the murder of Alice O'Donnell, who had mysteriously disappeared on September 2d. It was suspected that Taylor knew what had become of the girl and he was arrested and on September 3d made a partial confession of guilt. He said the girl had been killed and her body taken to McCartney's woods near Venice. Taylor claimed he was not her murderer, but another negro had committed the crime. He admitted hiding

the body in the woods, however. He was taken to the spot and the remains were found on the spot he indicated. The body was removed to Ruff & Son's undertaking establishment and Taylor was taken to jail.

The report that Taylor had confessed and that the body had been found spread around the town like wildfire, and a mob at once gathered at the jail and demanded the prisoner. Unknown to the mob he was removed from the jail by a back way, but the matter was so bungled by Sheriff Starr that the mob learned of it and started in pursuit. Starr stopped with Taylor at the infirmary and the mob caught up and bulldozed Starr into surrendering Taylor. As soon as they got Taylor they took him to a pagoda then standing in East Washington Park, where a mob had gathered, and a rope was procured and placed around Taylor's neck and he was jerked out of the pagoda head first and dragged across the park down Columbus Avenue to Market Street, where he was hung to a lamp post in front of the building now occupied by the American Bank. The disposal of his body is unknown.

The cornerstone of the present courthouse was laid August 15, 1873, and a copper casket was placed therein containing the following articles: Copies of the constitutions of the United States and State of Ohio; copy of the specifications of labor and material for the building; copy of the premium list for the Erie County Agricultural Fair of 1872; list of county officers with mayors of Vermillion, Huron, Milan and Sandusky; list of city officers and council of Sandusky; list of Sandusky customs officers and internal revenue officers; list of postoffice employees; name of courthouse architect and contractors; first seal used by Erie County recorder, date 1838; various United States coins; Sandusky Second National Bank $1 note; copies of Daily and Weekly Register; report of secretary of state; list of common pleas judges of Fourth Judicial District; seventeenth report of state school commissioner; list of Milan council members, churches and population; Masonic documents.

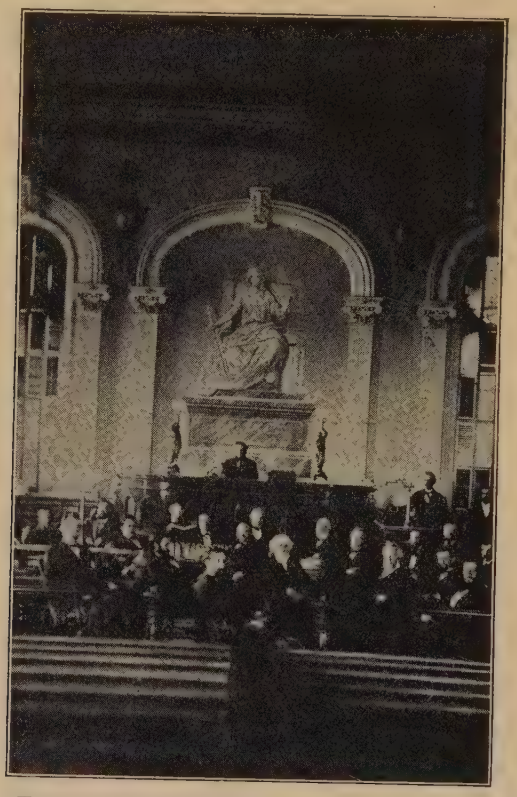
The Register of December 25, 1874, contains a picture of the new courthouse and a five-column account of its completion at a cost of $154,222.98. The Common Pleas Court room is described as having in the rear of the judges' seat a fresco of the Goddess of Justice, and directly above it the portrait of Judge E. Lane, and on the right the portrait of Peter Hitchcock, former supreme judges of Ohio. Next are the portraits of Jefferson and Jackson, and in the south end of the room the portrait of George Washington. At the present writing all these pictures have been removed and been replaced by various seals. The first court was held on February 2, 1875.

The Circuit Court

After the constitution of 1851 took effect and the old Supreme Court ceased to travel the circuit, a new intermediate Appellate Court was created, called the District Court, which was composed of three common pleas judges, and visited the counties as the old Supreme Court had done.

The District Court had some peculiar features of its jurisdiction, one

of which was a provision that a will contest could be appealed from the common pleas to the District Court and tried there before the three judges and a jury of twelve men. The District Court became unsatisfactory for several reasons, one of which was that it took the common pleas judges away from their work when they were needed in their own



THE BAR OF ERIE COUNTY ABOUT 1875

The judge on the bench is William G. Lane. At his left is the clerk, O. C. McLouth and his deputy, William J. Affleck. In the sheriff's box is D. S. Worthington. In front of him is Merrill Starr, the sheriff. On the left of Starr is Waldo Converse. Behind Waldo Converse is B. F. Lee, and behind Lee, Cooper K. Watson. The man reading a book in front of the judge's desk is Judge E. B. Sadler. At the left of Cooper K. Watson is Judge S. F. Taylor. At the left of Judge Taylor is Homer Goodwin. At the left of Homer Goodwin is J. G. Bigelow. Directly behind Bigelow is John T. Beecher. Immediately left of Bigelow is Herman Ohly, and just in front of Ohly, near the rail, is L. H. Goodwin. Directly behind L. H. Goodwin is Fred. Reinheimer. The others are unidentified.

court, and the District Court was succeeded in 1885 by the Circuit Court, which was provided for by an amendment to the constitution and came into existence on the 1st of January, 1885. The state was divided into eight circuits finally, and the Sixth Circuit, of which Erie County forms a part, at the inception of the Circuit Court was distinguished for the

high class of its judges, Charles H. Scribner, the author of Scribner on Dower; George R. Haynes, and C. S. Bentley. Judge Scribner came to the Circuit Bench as the culmination of a successful career at the bar, and remained there till his death. He was deeply learned in the law and received the compliment of being twice elected as a democrat in a heavily republican district. Even when he lost the use of his eyes he would sit on the bench and in opinions perhaps too lengthy quote from memory successive cases in an attempt to satisfy the defeated party of the correctness of the decision he was rendering. He possessed a dry wit. On one occasion the author was counsel in a case on an injunction bond, where one fisherman had attempted to enjoin another from fishing in a part of Lake Erie. On the trial in the Circuit Court the plaintiff testified that immediately after the injunction was issued by the Probate Court the catch of fish fell off one-half. Judge Scribner leaned over the bench and requested the author, who was cross-examining the plaintiff, to ask the witness what in his opinion would have been the effect if the injunction had originally issued from the Circuit Court.

Judge George R. Haynes was justly proud of the fact that his career as a circuit judge began with the creation of the court and continued nearly a quarter of a century till his death while he was still on the bench. The playful remark of Rufus Choate in regard to Chief Justice Shaw, "That he worshipped him for the same reason the Hindoo worshipped his idol, because while he was ugly he was venerable," was singularly applicable to Judge Haynes. He was not, however, as homely as the painting in the Court of Appeals room at Toledo would indicate, which is defective in several particulars, and especially too narrow between the eyes. He was a large man about 6 feet high, weighing between 250 and 300 pounds, with a kindly face, the honesty of which was the first impression conveyed to the beholder. At the age of eighty-four he had a better memory than any of his younger associates on the bench. He was one of the very few judges before whom I have appeared who never looked over the bench to ascertain who were the clients or their attorneys. He paid no attention to anything but the facts and the law as he believed it to be. One case was a singular instance of this. A defendant had been fined $100 and costs by the Common Pleas Court for violating an injunction against circulating an obscene and libelous pamphlet. In the author's hearing Judge Haynes, some time before the suit began, had condemned the pamphlet in unmeasured terms. The defendant desired a stay of execution, and under the statute had the right to apply to all three judges or any one of them. He chose to apply to Judge Haynes. On the argument, as soon as Judge Haynes learned that the fine included the costs he granted the stay, and argument was of no use. He was one of the few men who successfully mixed religion and law. He was a sincere believer in Christianity and a judge who delivered the poor when he cried and the fatherless who had none to help him.

Judge C. S. Bentley is still alive and it is sufficient to say that he was not unworthy to sit in the company of two of the greatest judges before whom the author has appeared.

We cannot omit from our consideration of the bench of Erie County the justices of the peace that have at various times dignified the ermine and furnished amusement to the bar.

Who can forget the resplendent proboscis of old Jacob Schnell, who on one occasion in a democratic convention, while slightly under the weather, moved to make a certain nomination "umonious;" or the once justice of the peace who on reading a replevin affidavit to a soiled dove who was trying to replevin her trunk from her landlady, on reading the affidavit and coming to the election that the property was not taken from her by mesne or final process, read the word mesne "menses." Or old Justice J. B. Keyes, who on one occasion refused to follow the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on the theory that they were men like himself and liable to be mistaken as to the law. There was a certainty to the law in those days. There were three justices of the peace in Sandusky, and if you knew the justice of the peace before whom the case came and the lawyers on either side, you could predict the result with unerring certainty, without knowing anything of the facts of the case.

One of the characters of the Erie County bar in the '70s and '80s was Gottleib Strobel, who was at one time justice of the peace and performed several more or less amusing stunts, perhaps the most amusing one of which was his granting a divorce when he was justice of the peace for a period of three months to a man named William Frederick Scheuttenhelm, a full account of which is set forth in the Register for April 24, 1874. On one occasion, after he ceased being justice of the peace, he defended some petty criminal before Lloyd DeWitt, who was then mayor and whose office was then on the second floor of the Cooke Block. Strobel demanded a jury for his client, and for a couple of hours carried law books until he had a long table covered with legal literature. After the case was called and the jury empaneled the prisoner arose, and with tears in his eyes, besought the court not to let Strobel try his case, as he had employed another lawyer and believed that if Strobel defended him he would surely be convicted. The other lawyer forthwith appeared and proceeded to try the case, and Chief Justice Strobel proceeded to rend the air with nine-syllable German oaths for a long period of time.

Eleutheros Cooke was the first lawyer that ever came to Sandusky, where he resided from 1820 to 1864. He did not hold the record for long-distance talking but on one occasion before a justice he talked sixteen hours. He had considerable reputation for oratory, and some wit. In the course of his dealings he once sold a building lot deficient in depth from front to rear. The purchaser complained and demanded a revocation of the bargain. "Not deep enough?" said Cooke. "Why, my dear sir, you have a clear title from the center of the earth to the highest heaven." He must have had considerable library for that day, when it is considered that there was only one volume of the Ohio Reports published, for he advertises in an early issue of the Clarion that people around town have fifty-three of his law books, and he wants them

returned. The following advertisement from the first issue of the Clarion April 24, 1822, is indicative of the character of the man:

TO THE PUBLIC

"Having observed from the random and indefinite applications that have frequently been made to me for professional aid and counsel that very common and mistaken opinions prevail in regard to what I deem the essential qualities of a retainer: and having sometimes found myself in a disagreeable dilemma arising from the misconstruction among suitors of their commonplace conversations which result from such unwarranted applications equivocal in themselves and unseasoned by the virtues of a 'quid pro quo' I deem it my duty in order as far as possible to prevent future misunderstandings in similar cases publicly to repeat what I have ever uniformly declared in private that I will pay no attention to the body of such pretended retainers without the soul—to the shadow without the substance: and that I will never consider myself bound to render my professional services in any case (except when they may be dictated by charity or friendship) without being first specially and effectively engaged—specially by a written retainer signed by a client and effectively by salving that retainer with * * * * * * CASH or its equivalent.

"ELEUTHEROS COOKE
"Attorney and Counsellor at Law
"and Solicitor in Chancery"

It would not have been a half bad notion if his successors at the bar had adhered to the same rule.

The second lawyer who came to Sandusky was Frank D. Parish, who came to Sandusky in May, 1822, which was his place of residence for more than half a century. He died in April, 1886, at the age of nearly ninety years, in Oberlin, where he lived at the time of his death. When he first came to Sandusky his office was in the Portland Hotel for nearly seven years. He had no library except the statutes, and had as competitors Eleutheros Cooke and Ebenezer Lane, later judge of the Supreme Court.

Francis Drake Parish was born in Naples, then Middletown, New York, December 20, 1796. He was the second son of Elisha and Lois Wilder Parish. During his early infancy his parents removed to a new farm in the central part of South Bristol, the town next north of Naples, in the same county. Upon this farm he grew to manhood, assisting in its improvement and cultivation.

In the spring of 1820 he emigrated to Columbus, Ohio, and entered the law office of a near relative, in which he read law for two years. In May, 1822, he was admitted to the bar, and in the same month he settled and opened a law office in Sandusky, then in Huron, but now in Erie County. Sandusky was his place of residence for more than half a century, during the greater portion of which time he was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1852 he retired from practice on account

of a growing disease of the throat, though it did not prove to be as serious as was at first apprehended. After that date he passed most of his time upon a farm near the city and upon which he resided from 1866 to 1875. In the fall of that year, having rented his farm, he removed to Oberlin, Lorain County, Ohio. Though the throat complaint was not entirely healed, it was greatly relieved and benefited by his exercise in the open air, and doubtless he prolonged his life for many years by leaving the profession and by his outdoor exercise.

Mr. Parish was the leader and pioneer in the first temperance movement in Sandusky, where temperance societies and prohibition laws have never been popular, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the population are or have been directly interested in catering to the liquor trade. The first temperance meeting was held on the evening of January 1, 1831. A constitution and pledge of abstinence from ardent spirits were adopted and signed by Isaac Darling, Rev. William Runnells, Samuel Pennewell, R. J. Jennings, John Beatty, Isaac Booram, Moors Farwell, F. D. Parish, John M. Sloane, John Davis and James Forman. The officers elected were F. D. Parish, president; Farwell, Sloane and Darling, vice presidents; Samuel Pennewell, secretary. Other names were soon added. Other societies were afterward formed that excluded all liquors that produce intoxication.

He early became a member of the liberty party, which he helped to organize in Erie County and was one of the three men who voted the abolition ticket at an early election. His house was a depot for the underground railroad where the fugitive slave never looked in vain for aid. After the abolition fight was ended he again turned his attention to the liquor question, and with the logic of the true reformer became a member of the prohibition party. It is given to very few men to select the right side on great questions as well as Judge Parish did. He rests from his labors and his works follow him.

The third volume of the Western Law Journal on page 83 reports the case of Cohlan vs. Cohlan, a divorce case filed at the April term, 1845, of the Erie Common Pleas Court, the report being made by Judge E. B. Sadler:

"Messrs. Editors. I send you a report of this case, not because I suppose it will be very beneficial to the professional generally, but because I think it may amuse many of the readers of your Journal. And should there be any anxious to make a display of rhetorical grandiloquence, the bill in this case will furnish a precedent worthy of imitation; while the answer will sufficiently ridicule the folly of sacrificing sense and substance to the vain desire of making a display. The parties to this case were among the most illiterate of the Irish. The bill was drawn up by a lawyer in whose family the petitioner had been residing as a servant, and the answer by some wag-incognite."

The petition. "The said Catherine Cohlan, of said Erie County, represents unto your Honors: that about nine years ago, she was married to the said Thomas, in Ireland, that for about two years after her said marriage, the said Thomas well behaved himself toward her, and

in most respects discharged the various obligations devolving upon a husband, with fidelity. During said period, said Thomas conceived the project of migrating to the United States of America. And by many arguments, and highly embellished pictures, drawn by said Thomas, protraying the rich advantages, offered in the United States, to poor people; your oratress, was thereby induced to leave her native land, kindred, friends, acquaintances, and all the associations of her childhood, and wend her way with said Thomas, to a land of strangers. That, soon after our arrival in this paradise of lords and ladies, silver balls and gold spoons, perpetual health and eternal youth said Thomas began to contract vicious habits; those habits became more and more permanent, until he became the loathing and offensive drunkard. The first fruits of said change, in the life and habits of said Thomas, reaped by your oratress, was coldness, neglect and abuse, which soon ripened into personal violence, too revolting to be mentioned. Your oratress represents that said Thomas has often beat and pounded her, with different kinds of weapons, and his fists, until she considered her life to be in danger; that said Thomas has frequently turned her out of his most inhospitable doors, and even out of her bed, in the dead and silent hours of the night, in the cold and inclement season, when all were wrapped in sleep and repose, save the Bachanalian and Maniack! when the elements of heaven were in motion; the rain descending in torrents, when the winds were lashing the waves against the shore, and sending back their echoes, resembling the sound of the distant tornado; and compelled her to seek a shelter, for herself and infant, wheresoever a shelter could be found. That said Thomas mal-treatment, personal and violent abuse, and inhuman conduct toward your oratress, became so frequent, constant and alarming that she considered her life in danger, and that it would be suicidal in her to live and cohabit any longer with said Thomas. Your oratress therefore charges upon said Thomas habitual drunkenness, a total neglect of all those social and domestic obligations which devolve upon a husband, and personal abuse to such an extent as to render both her life and limb in danger and unsafe for her longer to live bed and board with the said Thomas."

Then follows a prayer for divorce.

Answer: "May it plase your Honor's worship! Its meself, Tommy Cohlan. (Me name is Thomas, your Honors, but I write it Tommy for shortness) that will answer a long tale that's tould for Katie—that's me wife, your Honor.—by Lawyer Stilts, because to tell the rael truth of the mather, I have more love for Katy, nor many for the lawyers, the spelpeens!

"And now to tell the thruth agin yer Honours, we was married, (that's me and Katy) by the praste in Ould Ireland, which is joost the best counthry in the world your Honours, barrin the laws and the rints. And among us we have got three childers, the last big enough to cranch his own praty, if he can get it. I forgot to tell yer Honours, that we coom to this counthry—that's Ameriky—where lawing is as asy as lying, and they take their pay in women's work. We niver had any

throoble, at all, at all, to spake of, til Katy made a client of herself, which is something I niver heard of in Ould Ireland;—divil a word or lie in that inny way. O Katy! Katy! wasn't yer mather an honest woman, and didn't Father Phalen, that's dead now, (rist his sowl) lay his own blessed hand on yer head when you was a baby? and now yer a client, and I live to see it! Its all Lawyer Stilt's doings, yer Honours—bad luck to him.

"As to the matther of drink, yer Honours,—I spake it in shame—may be I have sometimes taken a leetle too much of the crathur; but didn't I confess for it? And didn't Katy too! Sure and we did yer Honours. But its not my mather's son, will spake even the thruth, to harm a woman, and she me wife too, and childers' mather. But is it my fault, yer Honours, that at every strate corner in your leetle toon here, some lazy loon stands all the day long—and night too, as for that matther—with whisky to sell! and the way them divils (I beg yer Honours pardon for swearin—which is a sin) will tempt a poor man that's tired, to drink, is more than ye know yer Honours, or ye would make dog's mate of ivery mother's son of em. I'm thinking yer Honours will not be afther knowing all about the leetle troobles between Katy and me. May be we've both done wrong; but is that a rason why yer Honours should be bothered wid the leetle fault finding of two silly people, done into blarny be Lawyer Stilts?

"Its a cruel thing, yer Honours, whin ye are in a far-off counthry wid a wife and childer, to have the wife enticed away from ye, joost for nothing at all, at all, and the childer left widout a mother, and yer hearthstone grow could, and the grass spring up in yer door path—Why, it makes a woman of me to spake of it.

"Now, yer Honours, plaze do not be too hard on a poor man, who has seen such troobles as ye know leetle of, (and may yer Honours niver know more). Keep yer eyes on that long-tongued lawyer, Stilts, who has had more kind words joost back from Katy, nor I have. Tell Katy to lave the lawyers and come home, and the childer will weep for joy; and may be I can stand by and not do that same, but my name is not Tommy Cohlan if I do: I will forgit and forgive; (Katy knows what I mane) if she will promise one thing—niver be a client agin. That's all yer Honours.

his

TOMMY X COHLAN."

mark.

At the last April term of the court a motion was made to strike the papers in the case from the files for scandal and impertinence. The bill and answer were read amidst much merriment. The answer was stricken from the files, and the petitioner's counsel, on motion for that purpose had leave to amend the petition, and the cause was continued. At the June term Katy, under the influence of Tommy's passionate appeal, to "come home and lave the lawyers" and to "niver be a client agin" and doubting the propriety of appealing to the secular arm or civil tribunal to dissolve her from her marriage vows, turned preacher and told her lawyer, "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

"Ye may dismiss the soot soon as yer plaze, for I'll have nothing to do with it." The petition was of course dismissed.

Stilts is not the real name of Katy's lawyer.

The father of Judge Lewis Goodwin and Homer Goodwin was Dr. Erastus Goodwin, whose first wife was Miss Dotia Gilbert, who was the first woman who ever taught school in Milan Township and who met Dr. Goodwin first while he was in the vicinity of Sandusky as a soldier of the War of 1812.

The following picture of the last days of a prominent lawyer is taken from the Register of October 25, 1879:

"The 'Root property,' the last remnant of the estate of Joseph M. Root is to be sold at auction November 12th. It is a large three story building built of stone at the corner of Hancock and Adams Street close by East Washington Park. When built in 1854 it was one of the finest residences in the city and is now used in 1915 as a Guild House by the Episcopal Church. In 1854 Mr. Root was at the height of his political and professional fame. He had been a member of Congress and had a large family of daughters and one of the notable social events was the party when the house was opened. For his daughter Millie he had an idolatrous affection and when she died a few years later her father never rallied from the blow. His wife died later and his daughters married and moved away and the closing years of the old man's life were spent alone either in his great house or in cheap boarding houses. Many a time has the writer known him after the shadows of imbecility began to steal over his brain, to sit for hours in a chair placed on the roof of his house, warming himself in the sunshine and looking vacantly over the waters of Sandusky Bay. Finally he rented it for a boarding house and the writer met him as he was coming out of the gate down town. Why it was we never knew but we were one of the few acquaintances he never snubbed. This morning he carried a small basket on his arm and as we approached he mournfully said 'Well I am leaving the old home not to go back any more. I have rented it to Charley Botsford for a boarding house and he is going to move in today.'

" 'But surely Mr. Root you have reserved a room for yourself. You are too old to turn yourself out of house and home.' 'No,' he said, 'Charley wants all the room for boarders and I will sleep in my office and live on crackers and herring among the groceries.' As his imbecility became worse it assumed a form of cynicism and obstinacy which repelled the proffered care and kindness of his relatives and friends. The last time we saw him was perhaps a year before his death, when he came into the office of a hotel with a small pail of water from a well that had taken his fancy and asking those present to drink and attest the quality of the water. Later he passed yet more rapidly into the later stages of imbecility and second childhood and in the spring he died. He never had a son so that with his death the name of Joseph Root will pass from the minds of men. But in the memories of the older men, in the records of the courts, in the early history of the anti-slavery struggle,

and to some extent in later political history his name will not be forgotten."

In the past twenty years Erie County has had no more conspicuous figure in democratic politics than George C. Beis. For the past seven years he has been the acknowledged leader of his party in this county and has been sustained in his position by frequent test votes within the party. Both as a lawyer and as a political leader Judge Beis is recognized as a hard fighter, but his most virulent opponents have been forced to admit that he is a fair one. His greatest pride is in his unswerving democracy.

Soon after coming to Toledo in 1883, Judge Beis was elected city solicitor two terms and later served one term of three years as probate judge of Erie County. With these exceptions he has held no public office. He was a candidate for presidential elector in 1888 and in 1910 consented to the use of his name as a candidate for lieutenant governor. He declined the nomination for this office in 1912 when it was practically tendered him and he also declined a seat on the Common Pleas bench offered him by Governor Harmon when Judge Charles S. Reed resigned, about a year ago. He was chairman of the County Central Committee in 1888 and was again elected in 1905 and has held his party position ever since. He has also, during the latter period, served as chairman of the County Executive Committee.

Judge Beis was born at Waterville, Lucas County, September 12, 1861, and received his early education in the schools of that village, taking the full course. He then read law in the office of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, then the leading firm of attorneys in Toledo and finished his law course at the University of Michigan graduating in 1883. In July of that year he was admitted to the bar and came to Sandusky to practice. Judge Beis married a daughter of the late Andrew Zerbe and has three children. He has an extensive law practice and is admitted to all state and federal courts.

Judge Beis has always been known as a good trial lawyer and is well equipped in his knowledge of the law. It is a peculiarity of the bar of Erie County that its lawyers who are oldest in practice are not the oldest in point of years. Judge Beis at fifty-three years of age is the third oldest lawyer in active practice at the bar, while still in the prime of life looking forward to many years of professional usefulness. While he has been an active politician he has won a great deal of his professional reputation on the merits, and is entitled to the success he has attained.

Charles H. Cramer is one of the oldest attorneys of the Erie County bar. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, and obtained his early education at White Hall in that county. He attended college one year at Tiffin. He was admitted to the bar at Mansfield, Ohio, but in 1881 began the practice of law at Sandusky. He has never been a member of any law firm and has avoided trial work. He is of a quiet and studious disposition and naturally of a judicial turn of mind. The holding of such an office as Probate judge would give him great enjoyment and be one

for which he is peculiarly fitted. He is known as a well-read lawyer and safe adviser.

Claude B. DeWitt is an Erie County product who has passed his life in this county. He has served several years as referee in bankruptcy with success and the approval of the local bar until the removal of this court's business to the referee in charge at Toledo. He has received credit from the attorneys of Erie County for his careful decisions and his creditable record. He is the senior member of the firm of DeWitt & Savord.

George F. Eshenroeder is a native of Erie County, having been born near Kimball, Oxford Township. He attended the township schools and afterwards took a course at the Milan Normal School, in its day one of the best educational institutions in this section of the state. He studied law for a time with W. W. Bowen at Sandusky and then took the advanced law course at Northern Ohio University at Ada. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and established himself in practice at Milan. He built up an excellent practice and for many years was the only attorney in that historic village. Five years ago Mr. Eshenroeder opened an office in Sandusky and recently took up his residence in Sandusky. In 1912 he was a candidate for election to the Probate judgeship, but was defeated. His acquaintance in Milan and its vicinity has aided him in establishing himself at Sandusky, where he is located on Market Street.

Probably no man in Sandusky knows as much about the financial standing of its citizens as Roscoe B. Fisher—and no man tells as little of what he knows. For many years Mr. Fisher has been the representative of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency in this territory and his knowledge has been acquired in the way of business. Mr. Fisher devotes his entire time to commercial law and has built up an extensive practice. He also deals extensively in real estate and owns a farm on which he spends as much time as possible. He was referee in bankruptcy for two years and for a like period president of the Erie County Law Library Association. He is attorney for the Citizens Bank & Trust Company and for a number of the large industrial corporations of the city.

Mr. Fisher was born February 2, 1862, at Oxford, Ohio, and came to Erie County when a child. He attended the North Monroeville schools and Oberlin College for three years. Then he went to Hillsdale, Michigan, College, where he graduated in 1887. He read law with Judge Wickham of Norwalk and with Phinney & Curran of Sandusky and graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in June of the latter year and came to Sandusky to practice. He at once limited his practice to commercial law and soon was retained by a number of the leading mercantile and manufacturing concerns of the city. He was secretary of the White Line Street Railway Company until its lines were taken over by the Lake Shore Electric Company which now operates them.

Mr. Fisher is a republican but has not taken an active part in politics

during the past few years. He was a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention and was defeated by a very narrow margin. He is a member of the Masonic bodies and of the Maccabees.

Mr. Fisher has always been a strong friend and a fairly good enemy without being malicious. The property he owns has been accumulated by his own efforts as the result of his industry, joined to a commercial instinct probably stronger in his case than in any other lawyer at the bar.

Wm. L. Fiesinger came to this county from Huron County about ten years ago and has served two terms as city solicitor, and while an ardent democrat has succeeded in achieving considerable professional success. He has a pleasant personality and his professional standing is unquestioned among his brethren at the bar.

James Flynn, Jr., is an Erie County boy, recently come to the bar and seemingly well grounded in the principles of his profession. He has recently been elected prosecuting attorney, which gives him an opportunity to show his talents which his friends believe he will improve.

Thos. B. Hoxsey was originally a resident of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and partially completed the course at Williams College in the class of 1870, being compelled to leave college on account of ill health. He has been a resident of Sandusky for about twenty years and was connected originally with the firm of Mackey, Mackey & Hoxsey, of which firm he is the sole remaining member. Naturally of a studious disposition, he has been averse to the active trial work of the court room which has handicapped him considerably in a city the size of Sandusky. Notwithstanding this fact he has maintained a good standing among his brethren at the bar.

Mr. Henry Hart has been engaged in the practice of law in Sandusky for the past nineteen years and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city and of his political party during all of that time. For six years he served as solicitor for the city.

It was during Mr. Hart's term of office that investigations were made which revealed several defalcations on the part of officials. He took a leading part in uncovering these irregularities and was instrumental in bringing the offenders to justice.

Recognizing the value of his services to the public, the democrats of Erie County nominated Mr. Hart for prosecuting attorney in 1900 and the confidence the people had in him was evidenced by the fact that he was defeated by only sixty-nine votes, while the republican county ticket, aside from this office, was elected by majorities running up into the hundreds.

On finishing his third term as solicitor, Mr. Hart engaged again in the practice of law and later served three terms as prosecuting attorney of Erie County. He is now engaged in the practice of law in an office next to the Third National Exchange Bank. He is an instance of what may be accomplished by a country boy developing an ambition for an education with a determination to carry out that ambition.

Mr. Hart was born in Huron Township, Erie County, December 1,

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1868, and received his early education in the public schools of Milan. After graduation there he attended Northwestern University at Ada, Ohio, from 1888 to 1893. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and at once began the practice of his profession in Sandusky.

John F. Hertlein is a representative of the solid German element of Erie County, where he was born. For many years he taught school and fitted himself for his profession in the law office of King & Ramsey. His service as clerk of the courts made him more familiar with the records than any other lawyer at the bar, and by his industry and ability he commands a clientage creditable to any lawyer in a small city.

Malcolm Kelly is the oldest lawyer of our bar in point of years. He practiced at Port Clinton before serving a term as common pleas judge, after which he removed to Sandusky. There is probably no lawyer in Sandusky who knows more about the Ohio Reports than Judge Kelly. His opinion on technical questions of law is therefore valuable.

Judge Edmund B. King, senior member of the law firm of King & Ramsey, is recognized as one of the leading attorneys not only of Sandusky but of the State of Ohio. Judge King has been in active practice of the law in Sandusky since 1875, except for a few years when he served with distinction as one of the three judges of the Circuit Court in this circuit, and for a very short period when he lived in Portland, Oregon. During his career he has been a most active worker for the success and welfare of the republican party, and to this day has not swerved in his loyalty to that political association. He has for many years been an intimate friend of former Senator Joseph B. Foraker, and was always one of the senator's most trusted advisers when the latter was in political life.

Judge King was born at Medina, Ohio, July 4, 1850, and spent most of the first twenty years of his life on a farm, attending school in winter until he was eighteen, and afterwards for five years teaching in country schools. He attended Oberlin Academy for about two years and Baldwin College for another two years. He studied law in an office and was admitted to the bar in August, 1873. He began practice at once in his home county and was elected prosecuting attorney in 1874, serving two years. In 1875 he moved to Sandusky and has lived here practically all of the time since.

Judge King was a presidential elector in 1888 and was elected to the circuit bench in 1894, resigning in 1899 to resume the practice of his profession. In 1911 he was elected a member of the fourth constitutional convention, in whose deliberations he took a leading part. Judge King is a member of all of the Masonic bodies and has been accorded the thirty-third degree. He has been a leader among Ohio Masons for a great many years.

Judge King possesses an unerring instinct for the salient point of a case, and a power of clear and concise statement seldom equalled. He has done considerable reading and spent a great deal of his leisure with books. If his lot in life had been cast in a different community he would

very probably have attained much higher political and professional honors than his career in Erie County has afforded.

Earl C. Krueger is a young lawyer born in Berlin Township, who has recently entered the office of George C. Steineman. His friends in the east end of the county speak well of him, and he has already won his first common pleas case.

John F. McCrystal was born June 22, 1863, at Kelley's Island. His parents moved to Sandusky in 1864, and his education was received in the Catholic schools of Sandusky. He was appointed deputy clerk of courts, and while holding that office began the study of law in the office of Arthur Phinney, and was admitted June 18, 1889. He has not been an office holder, except that he served two terms as city solicitor of Sandusky. While an ardent Catholic, he is liberal in his respect for the opinions of others. He has devoted most of his energies to personal injury suits, in which he has been successful. He has always been a hard fighter for his clients and has a high standing at the bar.

Claude J. Minor is a young lawyer who has recently been admitted to the bar and has already won his first case in the common pleas and court of appeals, for which he deserves considerable credit. He has not furnished the author with any biographical facts, which will account for the meagerness of this sketch.

The following sketch was written by Hon. Curtis T. Johnson, of Toledo: Mr. Hewson L. Peeke, of Sandusky, presents one of Erie County's most intellectual, rugged and forceful citizens. His father came from Dutch colonial stock in New York State, and his mother from the well-known family of Benedicts, from which have sprung generations of men eminent in that state. Mr. Peeke has for years been a leader at the bar, noted as well for wide and accomplished scholarship as for resourcefulness and success in the practice of his profession, being ever ready to reinforce and enliven his discussion by quotation and incident, always at command in inexhaustible variety.

Mr. Peeke was born April 20, 1861, at South Bend, Indiana. He graduated from a high school in Chicago in 1878, and received his degree at graduation from Williams College in 1882. Some traditions which still linger in that institution of learning tend to the belief that his career at alma mater was not altogether devoid of lively incidents not laid down in the curriculum. After leaving college he was admitted to the bar in South Dakota in 1883, but soon moved to Ohio, where in 1885 he was admitted to the bar of that state. From that time he has lived in Sandusky and has become a familiar figure in the state and federal courts.

In politics for more than a generation Mr. Peeke has been a prohibitionist. In 1891 and 1914 he was a candidate for the Supreme Bench of Ohio. In 1902 he ran on the prohibition ticket for Congress. He is a member of the state and national committees of the prohibition party, being now chairman of the state executive committee. In public and private life for the entire time of his residence in Ohio he has aggressively and consistently advocated the cause of prohibition. He took this posi-

tion when the public showed far less sympathy with restrictive legislation than at the present time, and his opponents recognize now the sincerity and earnestness of his opinions.

Mr. Peeke lives at home, a bachelor, but in the midst of his books from his own well-stocked library he is ever ready to receive his friends, and in his spacious house he maintains an atmosphere of independent thought and action, together with cordial hospitality, which accords with the fine traditions of the American lawyer.

Joseph Gilpin Pyle, born March 4, 1890, in St. Paul, Minnesota. Educated, 1901 to 1907, Charlotte Hall Military Academy, St. Mary's County, Maryland; February, 1908, to June, 1912, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Graduated: Academic, with Bachelor of Arts degree, June, 1910; law, with Bachelor of Laws degree, June, 1912. Admitted to the Virginia bar in the fall of 1912. Entered offices of King & Ramsey, September, 1913, and admitted to the Ohio bar, December, 1914.

Probably no resident of the Village of Huron has done more to develop the resources of that thriving community than Christian M. Ray. Born in the township in which the village is located, Mr. Ray decided early in life to reject the opportunities offered in other locations and stick to the old home. He became a resident of the village as soon as he was admitted to the bar, and has for a good many years enjoyed the distinction of being the only lawyer in the village. In addition to taking care of his practice he has worked unceasingly for the development of the fine natural harbor which the Huron River affords and to attract capital to the community. His initial efforts have borne fruit in the splendid docks built by the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad some years ago, over which pass tonnages of ore and coal running into the millions every year.

Mr. Ray is the best type of the self-made man—that is, he is also well made. He attended school as a boy and devoted several winters to study at the Milan Seminary, then one of the best small colleges in the state. This was followed by a course at Northern Ohio College at Ada and admission to the bar. For five years he was township assessor. Afterwards he served several terms as mayor of Huron Village. In 1903 he served as representative of Erie County in the General Assembly. Since then Mr. Ray has continued the practice of law in Huron. He built the first telephone exchange in Huron and is still the chief stockholder and manager.

Mr. Ray was married, September 23, 1896, to Miss Lutie J. Squier, daughter of John F. Squier, who at one time was a vessel builder of note in the lake region and who built the first four-masted schooner that ever plied the inland seas. He is a life-long republican and has always been active in the councils of the party, though he has seldom asked any honors at its hands.

Mr. Ray has always owned himself and been more independent in politics than the average politician. He has advocated the dry side recently and has made speeches on that side of the question. He has

been highly esteemed by the citizens of the village in which he has spent his life, and deserves credit for the record he has made.

John Ray is another successful lawyer who has been produced by Erie County. He has never held office except to serve two terms as prosecuting attorney, in which he made a more than ordinary good record. His personal honesty has been unquestioned, as well as his zeal and pugnacity in behalf of his clients.

No young man coming to Sandusky to engage in a business or professional career has met with more pronounced success than Russell K. Ramsey, of the firm of King & Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey came to Sandusky in July, 1900, very soon after being admitted to the bar, and in a very short time took a leading place among the lawyers of Erie County. The firm of which he is a member has an extensive practice in commercial and corporation law. While never a candidate for office, Mr. Ramsey has always taken an active interest in politics and has been a consistent republican.

Mr. Ramsey was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 27, 1878, and attended the public schools of that city. He graduated from Ohio State University in 1898, and in 1900 from the law school of that institution. He also studied law in the office of Arnold & Martin, of Columbus. He entered the office of King & Guerin upon arrival in Sandusky, and a little over a year later was admitted to a partnership in the firm. Upon the retirement of Mr. Guerin, the firm became King & Ramsey. He is a member of all of the Masonic bodies, including the thirty-second degree, and is now junior warden of Erie Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also past thrice illustrious master of Sandusky Council, No. 26.

When the Sandusky Business Men's Association was formed Mr. Ramsey actively aided Mr. John J. Dauch in the work of organization and is now a director of the organization. He is also president of the Sunyendeand Club and a member of the Sandusky Commercial Federation.

In 1901 Mr. Ramsey was married to Miss Florence Louise Samuel, of Columbus, and one son, Russell Archibald Ramsey, has been born to them. He has recently suffered the loss of his wife, which, together with the delicate condition of his own health, has affected his professional usefulness in the recent past. He now seems once more able to resume his professional industry and to give to his clients the same careful attention that he has always given to their interests in the past. He is one of the few college graduates at the Erie County bar, and the culture of a college education has ornamented his professional attainment.

George E. Reiter has never tried to hold political office. For several years he was handicapped by poor health; in spite of this, his strong religious faith and industry and zeal for his clients have given him professional success, while making him many enemies. His inability to understand how a preacher or church member can be willing to loaf on the job has caused him constant trouble. He has been concerned in much important litigation, representing important interests with great success, and

has tried harder and with better success to keep a clear conscience than any other lawyer at the bar.

Ed H. Savord, like the senior partner of his firm, was born and brought up in Erie County. While he is still a young lawyer, he has thus far preserved the high ideals with which he began his practice. He is now city solicitor of the City of Sandusky, with bright professional prospects.

Henry J. Schiller acquired his education as a lawyer while earning his living as a street car conductor, and studying nights. Since his admission to the bar he has paid more attention to other matters than to his law practice, with the result that he has done little trial work. There is no reason why, if he devotes his attention to the practice of law, he should not make his mark as well as any of the younger members of the bar.

Henry Schoepfle was born of German parentage February 12, 1867, at Sandusky, Ohio. After attending the city schools one year he removed with his parents to a farm, where he worked summers and attended school until 1886, after which time he attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, from 1886 until 1889, and taught school the following two years. He read law with Goodwin, Goodwin & Hull, and then graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in May, 1892. He served one term as city solicitor, and is at present associated with Henry Hart in the practice of law. He has had the benefit of a wide acquaintance among the German element of Erie County, and has been successful in procuring a considerable amount of legal business from them, as well as from other sources.

The people of Erie County have thrice shown their confidence in Probate Judge Thomas M. Sloane by electing him to the important office he now holds. For a trifle less than ten years Judge Sloane has administered his office.

Judge Sloane was born in Sandusky July 28, 1854, and received his earliest education in the public schools of the city. He prepared for college at Exeter Academy and afterwards attended Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B. He graduated from Ann Arbor Law School in 1880 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in May of that year. He practiced his profession until 1905, when he was elected to the office he now holds.

During his entire professional life in Sandusky, Judge Sloane has taken an interest in public affairs. He was especially active in any movement which had for its object the betterment of the industrial or commercial interests of the city. He served as a member and president of the city council for two years and was a member of the board of education for some time prior to his election to the bench, resigning after his election. Judge Sloane has always been interested in religious work and is a leading member of Grace Episcopal Church. He is also chancellor of the Diocese of Ohio of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A slight acquaintance with Judge Sloane discloses the marks of culture due to the eastern education. His natural disposition is to care-

fully investigate the questions submitted to him for decision, into which investigation he probably goes deeper and more thoroughly than is necessary in most cases. In at least one of his decisions, which has been published, he established a guide for the probate judges of the state, which should stand as a monument long after he has ceased to hold office and has passed from earth.

Wendell Burnett Starbird was born at Ithaca, New York, June 11, 1857. He came to Ohio in 1862 with his parents, who settled on a farm in Huron County, until 1866 when the family removed to Milan Township and engaged in raising small fruit on a little farm about a mile east of the village. As the boy grew older he worked on the farm summers and went to school winters, including a few terms at the old Milan Normal School. In the winter of 1877 he began teaching school and studying law. He was admitted to the bar October 2, 1882, and opened an office in Milan. In connection with his law practice, and beginning in the fall of 1844, he was local editor of the Milan Advertiser for about five years. In 1891 he removed to Sandusky and entered into partnership with Judge Grayson Mills, since deceased. After the dissolution of this partnership he was for a brief time a member of the firm of Wickham, Guerin & Starbird, and with that exception has practiced law alone. Mr. Starbird is a well-informed lawyer and has devoted a large part of his time to the defense of criminal cases.

George C. Steinemann was born in Auglaize County, but has been a resident of Erie County for more than ten years. Originally in the office of King & Ramsey, he later formed a partnership with Roy H. Williams, the present Common Pleas judge, and a little later became city solicitor of Sandusky, which office he held for two years with credit to himself. As successor of the firm of Williams & Steinemann he has retained the business of the firm.

Edward S. Stephens is another Erie County boy who has attained professional success by his own unaided efforts. He is the product of old Scotch-Irish stock and has received from it the high ideals of professional honesty that have always been credited to that nationality. He made a creditable record as referee in bankruptcy of Erie County preceding Claude DeWitt; then served two terms as prosecuting attorney also with credit. He has never allowed his notion of duty to be influenced by political pull of any kind.

H. R. Williams has practiced law in Vermillion for about twenty years. During that time he has served several terms as mayor of that thriving little village. He has brought up and educated a family on his professional earnings, which is a financial feat hard to perform in a small town, and strong proof of the confidence that the community has in him.

Roy H. Williams, the present Common Pleas judge, is still a young man who was born at Milan and received a part of his education at that place and later received his legal education at Ann Arbor. While the author has no desire to take back one single word of the position taken by him in the campaign which resulted in Mr. Williams' election, he

considers it fair to say that the popular election of judges would have more to defend it if the judges had done as well as Judge Williams has done since his election to the bench. He is possessed of a high sense of honor and has shown a desire to dispose of the business of the court with some degree of promptness which is a new sensation to the lawyers of this bar. He has shown courtesy and consideration to clients and their attorneys and there is no reason now apparent why his career as judge should not be equally as high as that of any of the judges who have sat on the bench during the residence of the author in this county.

No Sanduskian is more widely known the state over than Hon. Cyrus B. Winters, since 1906 Erie County's representative in the Lower House of the General Assembly of Ohio. Judge Winters has been a member of the Ohio bar for thirty-three years and has lived and practiced in Erie County for thirty-one years. He was educated in the common schools and at the normal school at Milan, where he studied under Prof. Samuel F. Newman.

Representative Winters was first nominated for this office as a democrat in 1905. During his second term he was the democratic floor leader of the House and distinguished himself by supporting all of the progressive measures proposed, many of which were enacted into laws. For this attitude on labor measures he received the voluntary endorsement of the Ohio Federation of Labor and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Two years ago Representative Winters was again nominated and elected representative. He became the author of the public utilities bill which passed. Under this measure all public utilities are regulated and controlled by a state commission. Representative Winters is the author of many other measures which have since been enacted into laws.

On his arrival in Erie County Mr. Winters was almost immediately elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms. He later served the people of Sandusky to their satisfaction as justice of the peace. He has never received the popular credit for legal ability to which he is entitled. In this respect his turning aside from law into politics has undoubtedly injured him. He is still young and if he devotes his attention to his profession may repair the injuries to his practice due to his absence from the county while in the Legislature for four terms.

CHAPTER XXXVI

GOSSIP

The earliest mention of Sandusky is in the autobiography of Rev. Jacob Young, an early Methodist preacher, who tells of paying a man $96 in 1820 to carry twenty barrels of flour from Zanesville to Sandusky.

The Clarion of August 21, 1833, advertises the Sandusky Jockey Club races on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September on the old race track which was located south of Jefferson Street. The next year the races were held on October 20th, 21st and 22d, and the committee advertised that the charge for roulette wheels will be $10 and for sweat cloths $5, which is some evidence that they began to skin the farmer at an early day.

In 1832 the Clarion first mentions the cholera scare. On July 4th of that year the lot sale in Sandusky took place and was advertised by Zalmon Wildman; and the Clarion also advertised that no boat should land unless inspected by the board of health on account of the cholera.

The board of health consisted of F. D. Parish, G. Anderson, D. H. Tuttle and Moors Farwell.

The first milliners that came to Sandusky, according to the Clarion, were two sisters, Jane Ann and Elizabeth Davis, who advertised their goods on June 22, 1831.

In 1833 Barney Farrell had a grocery store on the West House corner.

Lester Hubbard, Rollin Hubbard and E. Hubbard had a store in the Hubbard Block, and Dr. Henry Converse had a store on Water Street.

The only tailor shop in town was kept by a man named William Smith.

In 1840 General Harrison, then running for president, came to Sandusky and the ladies of Sandusky made for him an elegant banner which is now on exhibition in the historical room in the Carnegie Library. It was presented to him on the front stoop of the house occupied for many years by Eugene Stroud, 412 Columbus Avenue, and old Judge E. B. Sadler made the presentation speech.

The Clarion of February 22, 1845, mentions Wm. T. & A. H. West as keeping a grocery store on Water Street.

On January 9, 1846, there was a county election on the question of building a poorhouse. Ben Turner, B. Wood and Ezra Sprague were commissioners.

The first barber shop in the city is advertised on March 10, 1846, by A. & J. Winfield, opposite Colt's Exchange.

The first photographer to come here was on June 1, 1849, when A. L. Rockwood advertises himself as a daguerreotyper.

On April 18, 1849, Miss Humphrey advertised her millinery.

On October 26, 1847, D. Campbell & Son advertised for sale black blotting sand, which was then used instead of blotting paper.

On January 27, 1848, the Clarion published the rates of postage, which for a letter was 5 cents for two ounces for 300 miles and 10 cents for a distance over 300 miles. The postoffice was then where the Commercial Bank is now, in a small building, and Perry Walker was deputy postmaster.

The Sandusky Clarion of June 6, 1849, announces that the play, "The Lady of Lyons," will be presented with Mr. Powell as Claude Melnotte and Mrs. Powell as Pauline. In these days of the high cost of living it is pleasing to observe that the tickets were 25 cents to all parts of the house.

In 1850 Water Street was three or four feet lower than now and the bowsprits of the vessels projected nearly to the curb where the Wells Fargo Express Company now has its place of business. The streets were not lighted at night and when anyone went out in the evening they carried lanterns.

In 1850 the mayor's office of John Brown was in a frame shanty where Ritters cigar store is now situated.

The old square brick house which stood until about 1912 on the premises at the corner of Jackson and Madison Street, where the two houses now owned by W. L. Lewis are situated was formerly a depot of the underground railroad, and was occupied by a colored man named McReynolds. There was a book case in one of the rooms that swung out from the wall uncovering a door to a room where he concealed runaway slaves.

On April 27, 1850, the postoffice was removed to West's new store block, the south room.

The Register of March 15, 1852, discusses the destruction by Geo. Reber at that time of the Old White Store, in order to build the Reber Block. It states that this was one of the first stores erected in Northern Ohio of any pretensions to respectability of size and finish and for many years it gave character and name to the place. In the good old times people spoke of going to the White Store when about to visit Sandusky.

The fire of the 18th of January destroyed another of the ancients. The block known as the Clarion Building then destroyed was one of the oldest in the city, having been built in 1818, and was for many years known as the Portland House, by which name it was kept as a hotel by Col. C. F. Drake, the popular host of the Verandah Hotel.

The collection of Fred Frey, Jr., which together with that of his father is the most complete of antiques relating to Sandusky now known to the writer, contains a copy of the annual report made to the stockholders of the Mad River Road in October, 1847, from which it appears that the road from Sandusky to Bellefontaine was 134 miles long and

cost $709,263.96 for construction; that the road then operated 10 locomotives, 5 passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 145 freight cars; that it carried 22,036 passengers that year without injuring a passenger, receiving for their transportation $338,180.58; that it carried freight amounting to $79,587.98, with a total income of $117,848.61; that part of the freight was 849,897 bushels of wheat.

On November 20, 1850, there was a ball at the Townsend House attended by eighty couples and the tickets were $3.00 apiece.

In the early '50s the collector of the port skipped the town with the wife of his deputy and $30,000 which had been collected on the rails of the Mad River Railroad. His bondsmen were indemnified before he skipped and he never was caught.

On September 28, 1851, Salmon P. Chase spoke at the old courthouse for the free soil party and was roundly abused by the Register for doing it. On May 19, 1899, the corner stone of the Odd Fellows' Temple was laid and in it were placed a ritual, the constitution, local papers, list of officers and members, etc.

Previous to the erection of the West House its present site was covered by a row of old frame shanties that were all saloons. It took fire in the cholera year of 1852, and the fire department stood by and allowed them to burn down without making an effort to extinguish the fire with the general approval of the community.

On October 18, 1852, Gen. Winfield Scott, then a candidate for the presidency, visited Sandusky and made a speech and was welcomed by a large crowd with a procession of militia, and was honored with a banquet at the Exchange Hotel. The toastmaster was Pitt Cooke, and there was a large triumphal arch at the foot of Columbus Avenue.

The Sandusky Gas Light Company was organized May 26, 1854. On July 8th of that year the Register mentions that the Hubbard Block was nearly finished, as well as the residence of Gen. W. H. Mills, on Washington Row, which stood about half way through the block and the walls of which were utilized in building the Mahala Block.

On December 8, 1854, the present postoffice was finished. It was built on a lot belonging to George Reber, who made most of his fortune out of the old suit between Wildman and Mills over the town site of Sandusky, and who also wrote a book of an infidel nature entitled "Therapeutae," which was an attempt to prove that St. John was never in Asia Minor where the Book of Revelations was supposed to be written.

On December 13, 1853, the Register records the fact that the courthouse bell was rung at 6 A. M., at noon, and at 9 P. M., which was probably the origin of the "curfew" ordinance.

The Register of July 25, 1853, shows the cost of living with granulated sugar at 9½ cents a pound and whiskey at 19 cents a gallon.

On July 26, 1854, Wetherell & Co. built four passenger cars for the old Junction road between Cleveland and Sandusky.

The Register of January 12, 1885, contains a description of the State Fair which was held at Sandusky in 1858. It was held on Hancock Street, this side of the property of Conrad Spaith and the Schoepfle

quarries, on the farm known as the "May Farm." W. T. West finished his hotel so as to be ready to entertain the visitors to the fair. The State Fair did not pay.

The Presbyterian Church was finished September 25, 1854.

The Clarion of October 21, 1854, advertises for sale the pictures of Sandusky at $6.00, which were lithographs colored to show the actual color of the buildings.

On April 23, 1863, the Moss National Bank was organized.

During the war the town clock was put in the tower of the Congregational Church, which then stood on the northeast corner of the courthouse square. It was taken down and removed in the '70s at the time of the erection of the present courthouse, and the Register made a great protest at that time against selling the old clock for $75.00. What was finally done with the clock no one seems to know at the present time.

The old town pump used to stand at the intersection of Market and Columbus Avenue and was not taken down and the well filled in until during the war. There was also a well at the foot of Columbus Avenue which was filled up about the 13th of June, 1863, according to the Register.

On March 16, 1864, Fred Douglass lectured at Norman Hall. He was one of the most remarkable colored men of his time.

On September 13, 1864, Gen. Robert Schenck lectured at Norman Hall.

On October 2, 1864, Governor Brough spoke on the public square.

In regard to the high cost of living the Register of June 2, 1864, says editorially the new copper cent was not much needed since prices advanced that they cannot now think of anything which costs less than half a dime.

On November 27, 1866, the corner stone of the high school was laid and in the corner stone was placed the school laws of that time, the record of the Board of Education, the list of the teachers and pupils and copies of the local papers.

Fourth of July

The Clarion of June 26, 1822, contains the program of the first Fourth of July celebration in Sandusky. The Declaration of Independence was read by Col. S. M. Lockwood and Eleutheros Cooke was the orator. The committee was S. M. Lockwood, C. F. Drake, F. Graham, W. Anderson, W. Hartshorn and A. Root. The Clarion of July, 12, 1828, contains a description of the celebration of the Fourth of July with a public dinner at the Steamboat Hotel with toasts responded to by various citizens and one by A. Root, "The proprietors of our village. May the liberal policy they pursue conduce to the rapid growth of Sandusky." The Sandusky Light Guards drilled.

In 1851, J. W. Taylor was the orator at the Fourth of July celebration.

In 1854, there was a German celebration with Herman Ruess as the orator.

How Sanduskians Celebrated the Fourth of July in 1876

There was a Centennial celebration on the Fourth of July, 1876, and the following was the program of the day:

National salute at sunrise.

The grand procession formed at 10 o'clock, and moved in the following order:

Detachment of police.

Chief Marshal—J. E. Gregg.

Aids—O. H. Rosenbaum, Charles E. Bouton, R. W. Foster, William Lisle, W. H. Harris, Mozart Gallup, Jesse Gregg, Charles Miller, F. W. Cogswell, S. C. Wheeler, S. C. Ferris, W. H. Brinson, Charles M. Chapman, John L. Moore, John C. Zollinger, James N. Nugent, William Berrigan, A. J. Dewald, W. A. Graham, S. M. White, H. W. Converse.

Color Bearer—Patrick Hinchey.

Erie Commandery Knights Templar—John R. Miner, eminent commander.

President and orator of the day in carriage.

FIRST DIVISION

Marshal—E. M. Colver.

Aids—Hiram Dewey, Wm. C. Zollinger, Wm. Koch, C. P. McEnnelly, Charles Rockwell, M. W. Howard.

Sandusky Light Guard Band.

Sandusky Light Guard, Captain Dehnel.

Centennial Guards, Capt. W. A. Till.

Young American Continentals, Capt. Clark H. Gregg.

Science Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Pres. Daniel McCarthy.

Young Men's Turn Verein.

Ogontz Lodge, I. O. O. F., Fred Reutier, N. G.

St. Aloysius Cadet Society.

St. Peter and St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society.

Young Men's Catholic Benevolent and Library Society.

Guttenburg Grove Druids, No. 9, V. A. O. D.

Forward Turners.

Bluecher Lodge, No. 109, D. O. H., Jacob Hoerner, O. B.

Arbeiter Association, Frank Pietschman, president.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, John Benner, president.

Sandusky Light Artillery, Lieutenant Siegling.

SECOND DIVISION

Marshal—James Douglass.

Aids—H. H. Crane, A. H. Pearl.

Berlin Marshal Band.

Delegations from Kelley's Island, Margaretta, Oxford, Groton, Perkins, Huron, Milan, Vermilion, Florence and all points outside of Erie County.

THIRD DIVISION

Marshal—I. F. Mack.
Aids—F. W. Alvord, E. W. Fitzhugh, C. M. Keyes, Jacob Rush.
Great Western Band.
Sandusky Fire Department.
Trades and Industries.
The program at the fair grounds was as follows:

1. Music.
   Ye Olden Times. Grand Centennial Fantasia—Great Western Band.
2. Hail Columbia—Full Chorus.
3. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stroup, chaplain of the day.
4. Star-Spangled Banner—Full Chorus.
5. Address of Welcome by A. H. Moss, Esq., president of the day.
6. America—Full Chorus.
7. Reading of Declaration of Independence by F. W. Alvord, Esq.
8. What Is It?—Great Western Light Guard Band.
9. Oration by Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati.
10. Red, White and Blue—Full Chorus.
11. Marseilles Hymn—Full Chorus.
12. Old Hundred—Full Chorus.

In 1878 suit was begun in the English courts for Hector Jennings against the estate of Lord Howe for $40,000,000, and the old man lived and died in the belief that he would win that case, which he died without achieving.

The Register of June 23, 1879, contains a statement from F. D. Parish that Washington Street was never intended to run through the square. He says that when the square was fenced he and D. K. Campbell were the only residents of the square east of Columbus Avenue and he was asked to consent to the fencing and did not object.

On July 13, 1879, occurred the heaviest tornado ever known here when the wind reached a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour and blew for five minutes at that rate. It tore away part of the roof of the Tool Company and 2.30 inches of rain fell in half an hour. The storm blew in the windows of the West House and damaged ceilings and carpets. It unroofed many buildings, blew down fences and gave the vessels on the bay and lake a lively shaking up.

On December 3, 1866, the Post Lewis & Radcliff Block at the foot of Columbus Avenue was finished.

The first mention of baseball is in 1868, when the Bay City team beat the Milan team 39 to 5.

The telephone project is first mentioned on the 28th of April, 1880, by the Register.

The present jail was completed on August 1, 1883.

On December 19, 1889, natural gas was first turned on in the City of Sandusky.

On December 26, 1887, the Circuit Court decided the Baptist Church case against the city, giving the church the right to build an addition to this building, which was then located south of the Episcopal Church.

On December 1, 1886, the Nes Silicon Steel Company was sold for scrap for $11,000. This was one of the costly experiments which cost the City of Sandusky over $200,000. They quit doing business November 16, 1882.

The Register of May 7, 1888, gives the death of James Hollister at Buffalo. He was a commission merchant in Sandusky in 1827 in the Marsh Block, where the Wells, Fargo & Co. now have their express office.

On February 3 and 4, 1883, occurred the most disastrous storm of rain and sleet ever known up to that time. On Market Street, west of Columbus Avenue, it prostrated all the telephone poles for four blocks. It swept away Abbott's bridge, near Milan, made the railway bridge at Huron unsafe, and caused the Sandusky River at Fremont to overflow to at least two miles in width.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer in 1915 says of Dickens' visit: "A local reader sends us this: 'I have read in "Forster's Life of Charles Dickens" this letter of the great novelist: "Tuesday, April 26, 1842: We lay all Sunday night at a town (and a beautiful town, too) called Cleveland, on Lake Erie. The people poured on board in crowds by 6 on Monday morning to see me, and a party of gentlemen actually planted themselves before our little cabin and stared in at the doors and windows while I was washing and Kate lay in bed. I was so incensed at this and at a certain newspaper published in that town which I had accidentally seen in Sandusky, advocating war with England to the death, saying that Britain must be whipped again, and promising all true Americans that within the year they should sing 'Yankee Doodle' within Hyde Park and 'Hail Columbia' in the courts of Westminster, that when the mayor came on board to present himself to me according to custom, I refused to see him and bade M. Q. tell him why and wherefore. His honor took it very coolly, and retired to the top of the wharf, with a big stick and a whittling knife, with which he worked so lustily (staring at the closed door of our cabin all the time) that long before the boat left the big stick was no bigger than a cribbage peg."'

"The mayor of Cleveland at the time mentioned in the Dickens letter was Dr. Joshua Mills, a practicing physician and partner of Dr. J. M. Ackley, who was looked upon as the head of his profession in the young city. It was Dr. Mills' second term in the mayor's office. He had been chosen to succeed George W. Willey, and after the administrations of Nicholas Dockstader and John W. Allen, had been chosen again, a strong proof of the confidence of the public in his integrity and fitness for the office.

"It is quite possible that Dickens, who seems on that famous tour to have persisted in regarding everything American with a jaundiced eye,

entirely misunderstood the mayor's well meant attentions, and with his inborn love of caricature exaggerated all the details of the incident. The attention he received in the little city of 6,000 souls, a city just emerging from the wilderness, should have gratified the young author. The fact that his fame as a writer—a fame largely based at that time on the 'Pickwick Papers'—should have penetrated to the remote settlement on the Cuyahoga, might have been expected to gratify him. On the contrary, he saw in the attentions given him—awkward, perhaps, and yet flattering—nothing except the grotesque side.

"When Dickens came back to Cleveland twenty-five years later, the little group on the steamboat dock had grown to an audience that overcrowded the city's largest hall.

"The newspaper referred to by our correspondent was the Cleveland Plain Dealer, published by A. N. and J. W. Gray, then entering on its second year. It was a common thing at that time for Democratic editors to twist the British lion's tail. The Democrats charged that the Whigs were in full sympathy with the British leaders, and attacks on the allies of the Whig was a part of the bitter partisan campaign. Gray excelled in satire and anathema and his favorite editorial pastime was badgering the Whigs. No doubt the article that incensed the British author was designedly a piece of sublimated buncombe.

"Editor Gray began his local story of the visit of the novelist in this fashion: 'There was the Dickens of a time in town yesterday.' "

On March 22, 1880, Daniel Putnam died at Nevada, Iowa. In July, 1811, he helped build the first cabin in Sandusky.

In the early '80s John McSweeney, then a leading jury lawyer of Ohio, came here to try three cases. The first was the malpractice case of the heirs of Edward Rice against Doctor Donahue for malpractice which went to the Supreme Court on a question of practice and was then settled. The second was the contest over the will of Casper Bough, where J. McSweeney obtained a verdict sustaining the will. The third case was the case in which Doctor Fan, then living at Kelleys Island, was indicted for rape and was defended by Mr. McSweeney and acquitted.

The Erie County Humane Society was organized in 1882 with George Marsh as president; I. F. Mack, A. E. Merrill, J. C. Hauser and John C. Zollinger as directors.

In the presidential campaign of 1884 James G. Blaine visited Sandusky and he and William C. Windom both made speeches from the pagoda in the east park on Columbus Avenue.

On May 9, 1890, John M. Boalt died. He was a man of sterling integrity with some prominent faults. He went through bankruptcy in 1873 and paid only a small amount to apply on his debts. He succeeded commercially and many years afterward, when the legal liability for any part of his debts had long ceased, he invited his former creditors to dinner and under the plate of each was a check for the full amount of the balance he owed them and interest to that time.

The American Crayon Company was incorporated in 1890 with $550,-

000 capital, with L. L. Curtis as vice president and A. M. Spore as secretary.

The first street paved in Sandusky was Market Street, between Jackson and Wayne, for which the ordinance was passed June 6, 1892, and the property was assessed on December 3, 1894.

On January 27, 1911, J. O. Moss died. He became president of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad in the early '70s, and in his later years was president of the Moss National Bank. He died possessed of a large fortune accumulated by his own sagacity and was naturally possessed of the brightest mind that the author ever met during his residence in Sandusky.

On May 7, 1887, the Market House was opened on the west square, which was later burned and afterward torn down.

In 1877 the signal service was established in Sandusky and had its station on top of the West House, but was moved to its present location April 1, 1888.

On July 2, 1875, ground was broken for the present waterworks.

On September 1, 1875, the Whiskey Run sewer was finished by Vincent Kerber.

The Register of August 8, 1878, first discusses a plan for a street railroad to run from the Big Four Railroad, past the Baltimore & Ohio, to the cemetery.

On October 2d the Register mentions that $2,000 out of $10,000 required had been raised.

On September 21, 1890, a man who was known as Spot Barker died in Sandusky. He was a democrat of the fierce and unterrifying kind. When Lincoln was elected in 1860 he painted his house black and it remained black for some years after his death because of his vow that he would not paint it any other color until a democratic president was elected, and he died before that result was accomplished.

On May 7, 1885, the Sandusky Railway, which ran from the West House out to the Lake Shore Depot by the way of Hayes Avenue, was bought by J. O. Moss. Its superintendent was L. D. Alcott, who built it, and this was the first street railroad in Sandusky.

On April 29, 1890, a company to run a street railroad to the Soldiers' Home was organized and was sold on May 23 to C. E. Cook of Chicago, C. W. Foot and Christy Brothers of Cleveland.

On August 8, 1890, the Register mentions that there are four street railroads in Sandusky. On September 7, 1890, the street railway was bought to make an electric line. J. O. Moss was its president, C. H. Moss its vice president, Clark Rude its manager, and its directors were J. O. Moss, A. J. Stoll, James Flynn and George H. DeWitt.

On January 2, 1892, the electric line was built from the Soldiers' Home to the cemetery. On May 24, 1893, the first car ran from Sandusky to Norwalk.

On January 23, 1897, Clark Rude was made receiver of the Sandusky Street Railway Company, which was sold on July 9, 1898, to a syndicate managed by Thomas Wood for $60,024.

On December 28, 1900, the Sandusky, Norwalk & Southern Railway bought the White Line to Norwalk and the Sandusky, Mansfield & Norwalk Railroad Company, all of which were later purchased by Samuel Bullock, who later went broke.

In 1902 the Everett Moore syndicate made an assignment, who had purchased the street railways, and later their rights were acquired by the Lake Shore Electric, the present owners.

On September 25, 1890, the Big Four bought the old Cleveland, Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad.

On October 10th the police and fire station was finished.

On March 18, 1890, the Odd Fellows Temple was dedicated.

On June 25th the Masonic Temple was dedicated.

On January 9, 1894, the remaining tombstones were taken from the old cholera cemetery, much to the indignation of many of the people, and the proceeding was condemned by the Register.

On the 27th day of April, 1892, the contest over the will of J. C. Lockwood, of Milan, was concluded. The estate involved $1,000,000; the case occupied eight weeks and required a special act of the Legislature to extend the winter term so it could be finished before the end of the term.

On May 3, 1891, the dedication of the monument to the Moore sisters, representing a large book which now stands at the left of the entrance of Oakland Cemetery, took place. They were two sisters who taught in the old unclassified school that stood on the courthouse square.

On June 15, 1894, the local organization of Elks was perfected.

On June 13, 1895, the Grand Army of the Republic had its encampment at Sandusky.

On July 21, 1895, the corner stone of the Congregational Church was laid. In it was placed a Bible, a list of the members, the year book of 1895 and copies of local papers.

The Milan bank robbery took place on February 5, 1895, when the robbers secured $20,000 by exploding the safe.

On July 16, 1894, Johnson's Island was first opened as a pleasure resort.

Labor Day was first celebrated in Sandusky on September 2, 1890.

On May 21, 1897, the Conference of the Congregational Church assembled here.

On June 21, 1904, the Booth Fish Co. fire took place with a loss of $150,000.

On July 27th the Schoepfle & Sloane fire took place with a $20,000 loss.

On January 26, 1905, the Woolsey Wheel Company burned with a $110,000 loss, and incidentally threw 200 men out of work.

In March, 1901, the historic elm of Sandusky was removed. It stood a couple of rods south of the Columbus Avenue entrance to the courthouse. It was planted by M. F. Cowdry to commemorate the passage of a law favoring free schools some time in the early '50s, and shortly after the erection of the old blue stone high school, which stood facing Columbus Avenue directly across the present walk to the courthouse. The building

was two stories high and 60 feet front by 40 deep, and had a school room on each story. There was a board sidewalk from the elm to the rear stairway of the high school.

In the winter of 1909 the greenhouses of the city on Monroe Street were finished, which were begun in September, 1908.

On February 14, 1909, occurred the greatest storm in the history of the city. It broke down trees and telephone poles and telegraph poles by the weight of ice and put business out of commission for a week and obstructed streets with wreckage.

On November 18, 1909, the Mahala Block was burned.

On September 8, 1913, the Perry celebration began, and on September 9, 1913, Admiral Dewey, Ex-President Taft and General Keifer made speeches at the foot of Jackson Street.

On September 15, 1912, the Oliver revival meetings opened and were preceded on the 7th of September by the first dry Sunday under the license law.

On December 17, 1914, the Bender Woodward Company had a loss by fire of about $100,000.

CHAPTER XXXVII

ERIE COUNTY CELEBRITIES

Old John Beatty is mentioned as a typical pioneer. He built the old Beatty mansion which still stands east of Bogarts. He also built a church known as the Beatty Church, which afterwards became a Lutheran Church solely because he did not believe that the Methodist Church at that time had any principles on the subject of slavery and he proposed to have a church that would stand for opposition to the evil to which he was himself opposed. Like many reformers he did not have much business ability. He became land poor. He bought a large amount of land in Erie County and sold some of it for less than he paid. He sold the farm in Perkins Township that is known as the Lindsay Farm, formerly owned by Gen. W. D. Lindsay, for 1,600 bushels of potatoes, and when the potatoes were dug and ready for delivery he left them lay on the field to rot.

For twenty years he was never without a lawsuit in court and spent in litigation property that today would undoubtedly be worth several millions of dollars. He had one lawsuit with the United States over a cask of brandy that got past the custom house officials which cost him a large amount of money.

His anger or sympathy were easily aroused. On one occasion a neighbor came to him and told him that a man named Smith was ill treating his children, that he had a number of small children and only fed them one meal a day, whereupon Mr. Beatty in anger went over to see Mr. Smith and when he learned the truth, which was the fact that Smith began to feed his children in the morning and fed them all day, he took the joker by the neck and kicked him a few times, at which Mr. Smith laughed, but neither Mr. Beatty nor the joker did.

Gen. John Beatty.—One of the most prominent men taking part in the Civil war from Erie County was Gen. John Beatty, who was born December 16, 1828, in a log cabin on South Columbus Avenue, being the only house between Sandusky and now what is called Bogarts. His grandfather built the first brick house in the Firelands near Bogarts and it is still standing. His early education was obtained in the district school. The coming and going of the stage coach from Mansfield and towns further away carrying travelers for Sandusky, where they took boats for Buffalo, was an event in the child's life, as was the running away to come to Sandusky to witness the execution of the murderer of John C. Ritter, the only person legally executed in Erie County.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he and his brother were in the

banking business in Cardington, Ohio. He organized a company of volunteers and enlisted in the Union army. He was breveted colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in April, 1861, served three years and resigned with rank of brigadier general. In 1860 he was presidential elector, and in that capacity voted for Lincoln, serving in Congress from 1868 to 1873 as a representative from Eighth Ohio District. In 1873 General Beatty organized the Citizens Bank in Columbus and was president until its consolidation with the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank in 1903, at which time he retired from active life to devote his time to writing, among which are noted the following: "High or Low Tariff, Which;" "Answer to Coins Financial School;" "The Belle o' Becket's Lane;" "The Alcolhuans," and "McLean." In 1884 he was presidential elector at large and was defeated for governor the first time Foraker was nominated.

In recognition of his service in the war he was appointed president of Ohio, Chickamaugua and Chattanooga Military Park. He died December 21, 1914, and was buried at Oakland Cemetery.

On February 16, 1905, Jay Cooke died at the age of eighty-three. He was the son of Eleutheros Cooke, who achieved great fame as a financier by floating the Government bonds of the United States in the War of the Rebellion.

Some time in the early '90s a man named W. H. Crane came here with one of the many successful schemes to separate Sandusky people from their hard earned coin. This scheme was known as the Walhonding Railroad scheme. A promoter was a good deal of a novelty in those days. Mr. Crane flew very high in those days. His meals were served in his private rooms, except that he sent his little boy down to the dining room where the ordinary guests ate, accompanied by his French maid. The doors of his suite did not suit him and he had them taken off and very expensive ones substituted. When the end came he owed the landlord a large board bill still unpaid. In the height of his prosperity, after extracting thousands of dollars from Sandusky people, with no return, he had lent a Jew newspaper reporter $20 and when he went down the toboggan he would call and dun the Jew every day without result. It was worth the price of admission to hear him sit in the hotel office and curse the dishonesty of that Jew in beating him out of that $20.

Sen. Stephen W. Dorsey lived in Sandusky, until about 1869, for several years.

Thomas A. Edison.—Perched on the bluffs of the Huron River, with her well-kept lawns, stately elms and century-old maples, Milan is a picturesque spot.

On account of his patriotic views forced to leave Canada, there came to this then hustling little town in '37 one Samuel Edison, who later married a pretty school teacher, Nancy Elliot, a Scotch woman by parentage. They took up their residence in the red brick house which stands on the highest point of the "Hog Back."

To this every visitor is invited to pay homage, as every citizen is

proud of the fact that here, on the 11th of February, 1847, was born the world's greatest inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

The baby Al, as he was called in his boyhood, was like his mother, of a quiet retiring disposition, and as the child grew so did the affection between mother and son. On one occasion Mr. Edison remarked, "I did not have my mother very long but in that length of time she cast over me an influence which has lasted all my life." He says of himself, "I was always a careless boy but my mother's sweetness and goodness were potent powers to keep me in the right path." In the short time he attended school he was nearly always at the foot of his class. On one occasion the teacher remarked to the inspector that the boy was "addled" and that there was no use to keep him in school. The youth overheard the remark, repeated it to his mother, who promptly took the child back to the school and told the teacher he didn't know what he was talking about, that the lad had more brains than the teacher.

Referring to this critical period of his existence, Mr. Edison says, "Had it not been for my mother's appreciation and faith in me, I should very likely never have become an inventor. She was so true, so sure of me, I felt that I had some one to live for, some one I must not disappoint. The memory of her will always be a blessing to me."

The brother-in-law of Thomas Edison tells a story illustrating his investigating mind at an early age. He says that when Tom was visiting his sister, Mrs. Homer Page, at her country home he conceived the idea he could hatch an egg as well as a goose. So he made a nest, put some goose eggs in it and began to set. When his sister collared him he cried and said if a goose could hatch an egg he did not see why he could not.

Well known to all are the advances Edison has made in science and electricity, the greatest of which are the incandescent lights and lighting station, the improvements in telegraphy and the telephone and the phonograph.

Milan will always be proud of Mr. Edison's achievements and remembers with thanks the gift of $600 to the high school laboratory in 1908.

Old Oran Follett, who died several years ago in Sandusky, was for many years prominent in the management of the Mad River Railroad. In his later years he devoted a great deal of time to writing and publishing a book to show that Shakespeare did not write the plays popularly attributed to him, but that they were written by Lord Bacon. Like all writers on that subject he did not need any evidence to prove that Lord Bacon wrote them but let it go with the assertion.

In the prominence of many of the victims, there is a striking similarity in the Titanic and the Lusitania disasters. The Titanic carried to their deaths John Jacob Astor, American millionaire, and Henry B. Harris, famous theatrical man. Victims of the Lusitania include Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, multi-millionaire; Charles Frohman, the "Little Napoleon" of the stage; Miles Justus Forman, famous author, and Charles Klein, the playwright.

A Sandusky newspaper told of the recovery of the body of Mr.

Frohman and this again recalled the fact that he was one of the most noted native Sanduskians. Born in the house at 507 Lawrence Street, which is still standing, on June 17, 1860, he went to New York with his parents at the age of thirteen, joining his older brother, Daniel, who was then a reporter on the New York Tribune. He attended the public school and worked evenings in a newspaper office.

At the age of seventeen he organized a minstrel show. Later he sold tickets at Holey's Theater, in Brooklyn. In 1880 he went to Minnesota to join the Chicago Dramatic Company, and shortly afterwards toured the United States and Europe as treasurer of Haverly's Forty Minstrels.

The real beginning of his theatrical career was when, in 1887, he obtained control of Bronson Howard's play, "Shenandoah." Then, with his brother, Daniel Frohman, he began to organize road companies under a new system. Within a few years he organized four minstrel companies, took the Lester Wallack Company on tour and sent his Madison Square Theater plays on the road.

He took up "Shenandoah" when no other manager saw any possibilities in it and it ran all winter in New York and for twenty-five weeks in Chicago, and three or four companies were playing it at the same time. His next play, "All the Comforts of Home," transplanted from the German by Gillette, ran for thirteen weeks at the Boston Museum and for a long time in New York. Then he organized a company of his own which was at Proctor's for three years. Afterwards he organized a light comedy company and sent it out on the road with "Wilkinson's Widows." When he was ready to open the Charles Frohman Theater at Broadway and Fortieth Street, he gave Sardou $8,000 to write a play. While in Europe he made contracts for other plays, all of which were successes.

Frohman's wealth was estimated at from $500,000 to $2,000,000. He spent half his time in New York and half in London.

He was proprietor and manager of the Empire, Criterion, Lyceum, Garrick, Savoy and Knickerbocker theaters in New York and the Duke of York, Comedy, Globe and Adelphi theaters in London.

He was interested in nearly 100 theaters in the United States, with playhouses featuring his productions in the principal cities.

Besides several star actors in England, Mr. Frohman had under his direction sixteen stars in America. He referred to them always as "my people," and kept framed photographs of them above his desk. "They are my people who have made me," he would tell his friends. The stars, in turn, invariably referred to Mr. Frohman as "C. F."

These stars included Maude Adams, John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Blanche Bates, William Gillette and Otis Skinner. His belief in the star system and his loyalty to the older school of English dramatics were his distinguishing traits as a producer.

"Peter Pan" and "Chantecleer," two of his most famous productions, were by foreign authors.

Of his personality the public knew little. His characteristic modesty was respected by his admirers among his associates and the audiences

that enjoyed his plays. Many actors in his employ for years did not even know him by sight. To doormen on Broadway he was known as the "to-and-fro-man," from his habit of sliding in and out of theaters unobtrusively.

He was a man of unusually small stature, but a veritable human dynamo of energy. He spent all of his waking hours reading and rehearsing plays or looking after the many details of producing. Meals, sleep and the ordinary necessities of life he considered as annoying time-wasters.

Recreation did not seem to enter into his calculations. Such rest as he got came when he was at his home in White Plains, New York. His home there is more than 100 years old and lies far off the beaten track. The nearest place to it is the famous training sanitarium known as "Muldoon's."

He was entirely without intimates. He had a positive dislike for meeting people, and while probably the most talked of man on the Rialto, was the least known to its habitues.

"A master producer," said George C. Tyler, noted theatrical man of New York, referring to Frohman. "If the stage needs anything it needs men like Charles Frohman. He was one of the few men in the show business who have ideals, and not only ideals but the courage to adhere to them."

On March 20, 1882, the Register announced the death of James P. Gay, who was the first person who worked the City of Sandusky for any large amount of money without any real benefit being derived. He received from the city $15,000 for erecting a shipyard in the east end where the Toll Company now is. The shipyard was never built.

The father of Judge Lewis Goodwin and Homer Goodwin was Dr. Erastus Goodwin, whose first wife was Miss Dotia Gilbert, who was the first woman who ever taught school in Milan Township and who met Doctor Goodwin first while he was in the vicinity of Sandusky as a soldier of the War of 1812.

Lewis H. Goodwin served two terms as probate judge of Erie County and had the following creditable record in the War of the Rebellion: Enlisted as a private, September 1, 1861, in the Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry; elected captain Company B, October 1, 1861; served in the Army of the Cumberland, December, 1861, to February, 1862; in the Army of Tennessee until April, 1862; served in Missouri and in battles around New Madrid and Island No. 10 until June, 1862; promoted to major October 1, 1862; served under Generals Halleck and Curtiss at Memphis and Helena, Arkansas, from June, 1862, until April, 1863; served under General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign; in command of regiment during spring campaign of 1863; severely wounded at battle of Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; furloughed on account of wounds; rejoined command at New Orleans, September, 1863; served in Red River campaign under General Banks in fall of 1863; commanded regiment from fall of 1863 to February, 1864; remained in the Department of the Gulf until close of the war; mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee,

January, 1865; twice promoted for bravery; served as colonel of regiment over a year.

A brief biographical sketch of Gen. Henry Lawton is given in the history of Margaretta Township.

Garry Bard Hyde
Son of Daniel Hyde
&
Eunice Bard Hyde
Born in Oxford, Conn., May 1st, 1795.
Married July 17th, 1831,
To
Caroline Wooster—Daughter
(born in Oxford, Conn.,
September 17th, 1812) of
Joseph Wooster, Jr.
and
Elizabeth Ann Hull.

In the spring of 1833, G. B. Hyde, wife and infant son, Henry Wooster, left Oxford, Connecticut, with Chicago as their intended destination. They journeyed from Buffalo by steamboat to Huron, Ohio, where they stopped for a few days' visit at the home of his brother, Merriett Hyde, who resided at Wakeman, Ohio. They went from Huron by wagon. They engaged a driver who had a double team. They left Huron late in the afternoon. The trail was through a thickly wooded country, rough and muddy roads. When about an hour's drive from Huron two men sprang out of the bushes and seized the horses' bridles. The driver gave the horses smart cuts, and, leaping forward, they caused the men to loosen their hold, when the driver lashed the horses into a run. Continuing to run for several miles, mother recognized the two men as the party she had noticed following them around while they were in Huron. She was greatly terrified during the entire ride as they did not arrive at Wakeman until about midnight and the woods were dark and dismal, and it was the latter part of March. They were persuaded to abandon their journey to Chicago, and he purchased a farm in Vermillion Township. He cleared the farm, selling the wood in Huron to steamboats. He was the pioneer vineyardist in Northern Ohio. He was reared in the Church of England, the Episcopal, of which church his ancestors had been members for many generations.

His ancestors settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1669, Humphrey Hyde coming over at that time. Subsequently, Mr. Hyde removed near Athens, Alabama, where he passed away August 8, 1879. He sleeps in the New Garden Cemetery. Mrs. Hyde returned from Alabama to make her home in Toledo, from 1882 until 1891. She departed this life August 14, 1902, at Waco, Texas, where she was buried.

Henry, the oldest son, sleeps in Chester, Florida. Daniel Bard found rest in a cemetery in Chicago. The four daughters are yet living. Hen-

rietta (Mrs. Harding McFall) resides in Cleveland. Lavilla (Mrs. C. M. Thomas) has a home in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Eunice Bard Hyde (mother of Garry Bard Hyde) was born in Bristol, Connecticut, January 4, 1765; died at the residence of her son in Vermillion, February 10, 1862. She had ten brothers who fought in the War of the Revolution. She also had two sisters. She came to Ohio about the year 1834. Her remains were interred in the Vermillion Cemetery. Beside her sleep four great-grandchildren: Willie Hyde, son of Daniel B. Hyde; Alice, daughter of Henry Hyde; Agnes Laidlaw, daughter of Isabella Hyde Laidlaw, and Viola Harding Risden, who met a tragical death October 19, 1880. Mrs. P. B. Laidlaw, Isabella Hyde, resides in El Paso, Texas. Imogene Hyde, Mrs. S. St. John, is a resident of San Diego, California.

Letter from Merriett Hyde to Garry Bard Hyde

"Wakeman, Ohio,
"August 28th, 1824.

"To Garry Bard Hyde
"Oxford, County of New Haven
"Connecticut.

"Dear Brother,

"I received your letter May 6th. dated the last of Jan'y and received the $2.53 cents instead of the tin pans. I have a few tin pans, but not as many as we want. I had to give 50 cents for them and pay the cash.

"It is so far that I never shall think of having that large kettle come out here, you may keep it or sell it. The rats are determined to devour every thing. I should be glad if you could send that little trap out, and if there be any thing due me, you will put it in pans and send them out.

"We are all in good health. We have heard of Mothers and your sickness, and Cousins Charle's death.

"When you write again, you may write to Wakeman, for it has been set off for a town and called Wakeman.

"I have been digging a well, I have dug 15 feet and came to rock, I dug 3 feet in the rock and came to good water, which is not inferior to the best.

"I had two acres of great wheat, 1 acre of garden, 2 acres of corn, ½ acres of potatoes and 5 acres to sow now with wheat this fall.

"I have six hogs to fat, that now will weigh from 150 to 200 pounds each, and an old one and small pigs to winter.

"I have 77 apple trees set out, 40 peach trees, that are from 5 to 12 feet high, and most of them blossomed last spring.

"I would not have you think, my apple trees bloomed.

"I have mowed 10 acres of grass to the halves. You may come and see me if you please, I should be happy to wait on you and can treat you to the fat of the this land. We was so plagued for a Blacksmith, that I let Isaac Hill have an article of my land off of the west end of

my land, and took his notes, and went to (roots)? (this word was indistinct) town 10 miles and moved him out.

"I have explored this country 10 miles East and 30 South and have seen some good country and some poor.

"Everywhere I go I see some one that knew me or my Father or Grandfather or some one that they or I knew, which makes us all cousins.

"I have heard of John Leferbree, and I calculate to make him a visit, he is 12 miles South and 7 East from me, but there is no direct road.

"I wish you to send me some new seed and some of that large kind of 12 row corn.

"Eunice was married to Chaney Thompson a Connecticut Yankee, the wedding was at 2 o'clock P. M. and held out by about 50 persons and continued by feasting and sporting until at 11 at eve.

"By the bearer of this letter, Johnson Wheeler, Sally sends to Mother a little bag of useful roots. Maria and Monroe send their respects, to Uncle Garry and Grandmother, and says tell them, that Monroe has read in a testament, and Maria has read through the testament and to the 20th chapter of John again.

"Crops have come in well this year and times good and lively for a new country, and most every thing will fetch the cash.

"I pray God to be your Holy keeper.

"MERRIETT HYDE.

"P. S. Give my regards to all friends and foes.

"This country is very flat, and in wet seasons very muddy, but healthy. In a dry season very pleasant. It is very sickly when the drough commences the standing water stagnates, which causes fevers of several kinds, such as fever and ague, intermittant remittant and typhus.

"Every new inhabitant has to have one of these fevers for a seasoning, but there are but very few that die from the seasoning although some fall victims."

NOTE: Merriett Hyde was born in Oxford, Connecticut, January 2, 1794, and was married to Sally Boyd. The Eunice spoken of was his sister. Garry was his brother, who was also born in Oxford. He came to Ohio in 1833 and settled in Vermillion. They were the children of Daniel Hyde and Eunice Bard Hyde. Eunice Hyde died at Vermillion in 1862 aged ninety-seven years. Their first Hyde ancestor was Humphrey, who came to this country from Oxfordshire, England, and settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, 1669.

James D. Lea was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned democrat. He spent his time and money for the democratic party without fee or hope of reward. The only office he ever held was member of the board of waterworks. He came here and by his own efforts achieved a fortune in the lumber business and lived to see the day when the party for which he had toiled for thirty years took possession of the county, state and nation. He was a strong friend and a good enemy and what greater praise can there be.

The Register of February 21, 1899, contained a biographical sketch of Fanny Mills, who for many years made Sandusky famous as the "big footed girl." She was a woman naturally modest and retiring and disliked the notoriety which the exhibition of her unfortunate condition caused. By her business ability she accumulated considerable property and for some years before her death she had retired and lived in comfort in her home on South Columbus Avenue.

On February 26, 1878, and on several other occasions the Register handed a lemon to a book called "Palm Branches," written by Miss S. M. Mills of this city. The book seems to have created as much local excitement as "Three Weeks" did many years later nationally. It was surely a warm baby. The following extract published in the Register of April 13, 1878, gives a fair idea of the book. The Register says:

"Palm Branches is a dainty dream of romance, modulated to Aeolian melodies, and illuminated throughout with the glowing tints of the rainbow. The author Miss Sallie M. Mills has a Lamartine like predilection for the sweets of fancy and diction, but her recitative sympathizing with American skies has a brisker, more practical and less voluptuous movement than that of the great French idylist. A better indication of her way of looking at life might be had by placing her in contrast with her sister novelist Rhoda Broughton, the one emphasizing with perverse energy, the grit, the grime, the bald physical nature of things; the other, like the fair spirit of the dawn, projecting everything into a state of rosy light, in which the commonest objects catch something of a delusive idealism. The one belongs to the extreme youth of sentiment, the other to its age. We pluck a sample leaf from the book (which by the way is quite prettily brought out and is sold at Lockwoods 812 Broadway) Preparations had been made for

"'Lilla's Birthday Party."

"'The hour at last arrived when the guests began to come. Lilla stood beside her mother ready to receive. Soft wax lights glowed from the chandeliers. Delicious music pulsated through the rooms. Lovely ladies floated through the mazes of the dance. In the excitement and hurry Daisy was for a moment forgotten. She was sitting alone absorbed in watching the dancers. The house was so beautifully decorated and the guests were so amiable and graceful. To Daisy the scene was fairy like.

"'After a time she became conscious of some one standing beside her, and a voice for which she had learned to listen was inviting her to dance. She could hardly believe her senses but there he stood glowering at her with a dark frown. She wondered at herself for not being frightened. A great calm seemed soothing over her. She looked into his face while a new brightness seemed flooding the grand drawing room.

"' "This waltz," ' she said.

"' "Yes." '

"'And then she felt herself lifted into eternity. She seemed to be

floating on azure clouds. The orchestra throbbed out its most entrancing Strauss. Mr. Carrington waltzed divinely. Who would have thought that that silent forbidding looking man could waltz. Daisy was so exquisitely fair, so every way beautiful that the city stranger ladies envied her. They looked mockingly sideways at her.

" ' "That is the little country girl we have heard about," ' they said to one another scornfully. And several youths who had glared savagely at each other in a vain jealousy all Winter, began to shake their head and to murmur that she was too pretty to be good. Of all these evil omens about her Daisy was for the moment blissfully unconscious. She had her waltz with Mr. Carrington. After that it seemed right that she should walk with him into the conservatory. They rested for a moment beneath the boughs of an enormous tropical tree. They were alone. All the rest of the company were dancing or at supper.

" 'A pale white lantern swung from a bough over their heads.

" 'Daisy looked very lovely by the light of that calm moonlight blaze. Then Mr. Carrington was standing so near her. There was a new strange magnetism to the air. It glided between the two with an irresistible attraction. Daisy swayed. She was dizzy. Mr. Carrington's arm passed around her, and there without one thought of the proprieties of the occasion the two melted into one kiss.' "

August Mueller settled here in 1835. His name would long have faded from memory had not a rather peculiar incident occurred which kept it alive. Sandusky fifty years ago afforded an excellent pasture ground, not only for old Foreman's sheep, but for a number of cows, that in a go-as-you-please way, found food and water, shelter and shade among the hazel bushes of the village. Mueller was the proud possessor of a cow, but it was a great chagrin to him that his cow returned dry repeatedly, in the evening. A kind-hearted neighbor enlightened him that in all probability some one procured the precious lacteal fluid without consent. Whether our friend August in his younger days had read Cooper's "Lederstrumpf" and the "Last of the Mohicans" or not, we leave this an open question. He started on his warpath, the scalping knife in his pocket, and wended his way through the bushes on hands and feet, and there sat the perpetrator of all his misery, leisurely abstracting the precious fluid. One warwhoop, one jump and he had him by the ear, one cut and he had the trophy in his hands. His friends persuaded him, as he apparently was not conscious of the enormity of the crime, to take passage on a boat that was ready to leave for Buffalo on the next morning. Between the two ports he worked on shipboard for nearly two years, but never allowed his feet to touch the soil of this city, except under cover of night. He subsequently moved to St. Louis. His victim, Lemon, minus one ear, died years ago in Sandusky.

The effect of this transaction was to ear-lemonate the thief.

On the 1st of February, 1914, the Register contained a biographical sketch of George R. Peck, the fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was born July 10, 1858, at Sandusky.

George H. Peeke was born in Rotterdam, Schenectady County, March 18, 1833, of Holland Dutch stock with an ancestry noted for longevity, having a maternal grandmother who lived to be nearly a century. His father's name was Christopher H. Peeke.

Early in life Rev. Mr. Peeke became ambitious for an education and fitted for college under an old Holland-Dutch preacher named Jukes, whose frequent quotation was that he had never feared the face of clay.

Mr. Peeke graduated from Rutgers College in 1857 and from the theological seminary in 1860. His first church was at South Bend, Indiana, where Vice President Colfax, then just beginning his political career, was one of his deacons, and the first wife of Mr. Colfax was an intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Peeke.

On his mother's side he was related to the Mabies, of whom the author, Hamilton W. Mabie, was a member.

The old Mabie homestead, built in 1657, is still standing near his birthplace.

His active ministry covered fifty-five years with prominent churches in Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City, New Jersey, Chicago, Illinois, Davenport, Iowa, Cleveland, Ohio, and Sandusky. He had great pulpit ability and more than average success as a pastor with a record covering a long pastorate, which few ministers have obtained. The book, "Who's Who" for 1915, contains a biographical sketch of Mr. Peeke.

He was the first clergyman in Sandusky to advocate the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Grace A. Peeke, the daughter of George H. Peeke and Margaret B. Peeke, was undoubtedly possessed of the brightest mind of their six children. At the age of sixteen for over a year she conducted a column in the Cincinnati Enquirer in the woman's department. She died at the age of twenty-two in consequence of the mistaken notion that it was her duty to make the world better, and she therefore sacrificed her life as a trained nurse in the Post Graduate Hospital in New York City, where she contracted diseases from which she died September 25, 1891. A poem of hers is here copied, which was written at the age of sixteen:

THE MODERN GIRL

By Grace A. Peeke

From her cloudy, fluffy bang,
To her tiny boots that clang
'Neath the stylish skirts, that hang
With a swirl.
She's a creature far too good
For our daily, common food,
The antithesis of the dude—
The modern girl.

With her upturned pansy face,
And her scintillating grace,
And her rosy lips that trace
A pouting curl;
With her figure trim and neat,
And her hands and waist petite,
She's a picture, "Oh, so sweet!"
The modern girl

An aristocratic pug
By a silken cord she'll tug,
And a paint brush at a jug
She can hurl;
And she can talk a little slang,
And the banjo deftly twang
Till it gives her friends a pang—
The modern girl.

Like an angel she can dance,
And the vapid dudes entrance
With her sly, coquettish glance
In the whirl;
She can warble like a lark,
And the gaping crowds remark,
As she gallops in the park—
"The modern girl."

To the tony church she goes,
And she bows her dainty nose,
While she ponders o'er the woes
Of the world;
Then she elevates her chin,
As she takes the bonnets in,
Never thinking this a sin—
The modern girl.

On a sultry summer's day
In the foaming surf she'll play,
And her bathing suit of gray
She'll unfurl;
She'll recline upon the sand
And her parasol expand,
To display her jeweled hand—
The modern girl.

Then at length the season's past,
And she's bagged her game at last,
For the parson's chained her fast
To a churl;
He is rich, and all is well,
Has a title, so they tell,
Which he needs to ring this belle—
The modern girl.

This poem was copied by the Cincinnati Enquirer, the New York Tribune, the Chicago Times and other papers.

Margaret B. Peeke, the wife of George H. Peeke, was born at Schuylerville, April 8, 1838. Her maiden name was Peck and her mother was a Benedict, the sister of Chancellor E. C. Benedict, who wrote the standard work on Admiralty Law, which is still authority in the United States.

Mrs. Peeke was the mother of six children of which the author of this work is the only one now surviving. Her father's name was Garry Peck, who died at Stillwater, Pennsylvania, when Mrs. Peeke was about twelve years old. She had a remarkably bright mind and wonderful conversational ability. She was the author of two books, "Zenia, the Vestal," and "Born of Flame," published by the Lippincotts, which ran through four editions and was in its time favorably commented on by the reviewers. She also wrote many newspaper articles, and for several years was one of the editors of the Chicago Alliance, the paper which was edited by Rev. David Swing. She had read widely and traveled much, visiting Europe several times and also Egypt and the Holy Land, and departed after a life full of experience which had taught her wisdom. She died November 2, 1908, and together with her daughter Grace lies buried in Pomona, Tennessee.

Resurgam

I shall rise! Not ages hence,
When earth has passed away
In fervent heat; and, like a scroll,
The clouds of heaven together roll,
Upon the final day!
But from this body born of earth,
That binds my spirit down,
I shall go forth like bird set free
To breathe the air of liberty
I ne'er before have known;
A life as boundless as the skies
In realms whose name is Paradise.

RESURGES

Thou shalt arise! When death's approach
May cause the cheek to pale,
With fancies dread, of grave and tomb,
Of earthly mold and cheerless gloom,
That oft make brave hearts fail;
Then, in an instant, thou shalt see
Through death's wide open door
A glorious world of light and hope,
Where every power has perfect scope,
And joy reigns evermore;
And while thou lookest, thou shalt rise,
To taste the joys of Paradise.

RESURGENT

They shall rise! The world's great throng,
Through all time's cycles born,
Not one shall fail of Easter Life,
Whoe'er has entered earthly strife,
Or fleshly body worn;
But some shall shrink in fright away
When called to leave the home of clay,
And others haste to go,
And meet the Judge of all their life,
Whose eye hath witnessed every strife
And battle here below.
'Tis thus two armies shall arise,
To lose or gain a Paradise.

—*Mrs. Margaret Bloodgood Peeke.*

Lewis H. C. Post was in his day the Ward McAllister of Sandusky society. If someone could write a vaudeville sketch with him as a basis it would surely command the applause of old residents. He was a short man with bald head on which he usually wore a toupee, sandy whiskers, a high feminine voice, heavy body and short thin legs. His two great traits were an insatiable love of gossip and one of the kindest hearts ever placed in a human body. These two traits got him into a great deal of trouble. His Fidus Achates was a clerk also much given to gossip. On one occasion a young lady sent for the clerk and told him her father would call and settle with him for the slanders he had circulated about her. The clerk went to the office of Lewis Post and told Louie, as he was generally called, that the young lady's father was going to call and settle with Louie for slandering his daughter. While Louie could not remember what he had said he judged

he probably had said something and his conscience troubled him. Accordingly Louie and his clerk arranged for a storm signal if the irate father hove in sight. A little later this appeared and when the irate father appeared Louie and the clerk had disappeared and the father sat down to wait to execute venegance on the clerk and in ignorance of the deception practiced on Louie. To him then and there appeared the devil in the shape of Louie's dearest enemy and social rival who suggested they could not be far away as their hats and coats were still hanging on the hook. A pull on a closet door was resisted by about five horsepower, resulting in Louie being pulled out into the room ejaculating, "Oh dear Mr. ——— I will never talk about your daughter again," which he was solemnly warned not to do.

About the time of this occurrence one of Louie's friends said to him, "Now Louie that ought teach you a lesson, this makes three times you have been thrashed for slandering women." In his high feminine voice Louie replied, "No it aint, only twice."

He often promised his friends to remember them in his will and several times drew wills doing so, though not the last.

He never married, but left behind him many friends who were sorry he was gone.

On one occasion when the militia was drilling on Washington Square the company had succeeded in getting possession of a lot of Shakespearian costumes belonging to a stranded troupe of actors and appeared clad in these costumes, much to the disgust of old Capt. Leicester Walker. Joseph Root, then a young man, had been unable to procure one of these costumes, but in order to be in line he had sewed a large piece of red flannel on the seat of his pants. He was then very large and fleshy and the flannel occupied a conspicuous position, as Mr. Root wore a "roundabout." Captain Walker drilled his men unmercifully for a while and then marched the company down to a house on Columbus Avenue, where a young lady at that time resided that Mr. Root was very sweet on. She sat looking out the window. The company was halted so Root was directly in front of the window. The captain gave the order, "Front face," which brought the red patch directly in the girl's view. He then ordered "About face" and kept turning the soldier round and round until the girl left the window and later Mr. Root.

One of the pleasantest memories of the writer is the personality of old Judge Ebenezer Sadler. For many years his law office stood next north of the building now occupied by Miss von Sick as a millinery shop on Jackson Street, where the Ogontz garage stood. The office building was removed to the lot east of the house now occupied by Doctor Blakeslee, where it is still standing.

In that office building for a quarter of a century the old judge lived and slept and transacted his business. He lost his wife in the early '50s, and true to her memory, he never cared to remarry. He was always fond of the ladies and in the season he cultivated a beautiful flower garden, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to give the flowers he had raised to the ladies, both young and old, which he knew and admired.

He was deeply grounded in legal principles and his career as a judge was so creditable that when he left the bench the bar of Toledo, including at that time Morrison R. Waite, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, unanimously signed a testimonial of their appreciation of his courtesy and judicial abilities. He was singularly kind to young lawyers and at the time of his death had long been an ornament to the profession to which he had given his active life. There has been none at the bar more deeply missed or greatly mourned than Judge Sadler in the last generation.

Rev. Josiah Strong, who wrote the book, "Our Country," after he left Sandusky, frequently made the statement that he preached the entire book in different lectures to the membership of the Congregational Church in Sandusky and they went dead.

William Townsend was the first and only merchant who patronized the "Clarion" by advertising. His store was a small building on Water Street nearly opposite the Colton House and for many years forming part of the old Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad depot, until it was torn down in 1865. He built a small dock opposite his store which is now part of the Big Four dock. He lived in a frame house on Lawrence Street a little south of the Colton House. He had a habit of building new houses out of several old ones. Some wag discovered that his house was made up of as many separate houses as he had daughters in his family, and for several years whenever he bought an old house his neighbors would enquire after the health of his family.

A brief biographical sketch of Hudson Tuttle, the prominent writer on spiritualism, will be found in the second volume, and some mention is also made in the history of Berlin Township.

O. J. Victor, the newspaper writer, was connected with the Register from 1851 to 1857. He went to New York where he achieved a high standing. He wrote a life on Lincoln, a book on the City of New York, a history of American conspiracy from which Horace Greeley largely took his history of the "American Conflict." His sister, Meta Victoria Victor, wrote many stories for Godey's Magazine, a magazine which was published up to about 1864 and was a great favorite with our mothers and grandmothers. She wrote a continued story in Godey's Magazine, entitled "Miss Slimmen's Window," the heroine of which was a milliner who was supposed to look out from the millinery shop window and fish for men. A Miss Quick, who in those days kept a millinery shop on the present site of the postoffice, conceived the idea that the story was written especially for her benefit.

The Register of October 12, 1908, contains a sketch of Eugene Walter, the author of "The Easiest Way" and several other plays. Many Sanduskians will remember him as a little freckle-faced boy, whose father was proprietor of the Sloane House for several years and who removed from here to Cleveland.

Just as the 14th of June, 1899, came to an end William T. West closed his career. He was eighty-four years of age. He used to boast that fifty cents covered the cost of his education received at the old dis-

trict school in Massachusetts. He frequently said, "We are all creatures of circumstance," and illustrated it by his own career. He came to Buffalo to go to Cincinnati or Columbus. By mistake his baggage was put on the Sandusky boat. He discovered the error and jumped off the dock and swam to the boat and came to Sandusky because the captain would not return and put him and his luggage ashore. He was a cabinet maker and later engaged in business with great success. He had some eccentricities, one of which was he never wore an overcoat.

He was one of the few old residents of Sandusky who conveyed an impression of strong individuality. He was one of the few progressive men that Sandusky has had. He had the contract to furnish the timber for the prison on Johnson's Island. He joined heartily in the movement to locate the state penitentiary at Sandusky offering to furnish building stone at low figures as an inducement. He built the West House in the '50s when he was at least twenty years ahead of his time, and followed it up by building the Mahala Block in his old age, which was later destroyed by fire. He delighted to tell stories of early days in Sandusky. One of his pet stories was of one of the later families of Hebrew origin who became ashamed of it and changed their name to conceal the fact. His story was that the then head of the family died shortly after his arrival and the first job Mr. West had after his arrival in Sandusky was to make a coffin for the deceased. Mr. West had been a carpenter and joiner by trade and readily undertook the task. He made the coffin long enough and wide enough but not deep enough so that at the conclusion of the funeral services where he acted as undertaker and after the relatives had viewed the remains when he started to put on the lid he learned for the first time that the nose of the corpse protruded above the side line. "But" he said, "It was no time to hesitate. I bore on with my knee and screwed her down. I could feel the bones of his beak crunch, but I screwed her down just the same."

He had some amusing stories he used to tell about the Sons of Malta, a fake secret society which had a great run through the United States and struck Sandusky in the early '50s. The society was said to have been organized by George Prentiss at the time of an epidemic of yellow fever in Memphis, Tennessee, for the purpose of distracting the popular mind from their peril. The object of the society was represented as the capture of the Island of Cuba, and for that purpose the candidate was examined as to his qualifications as a recruit for such an expedition. The initiation consisted of two parts, the first of which was solemn and designed to impress the candidate. He was ushered into a darkened room, lighted only by blue lights with an open coffin in the midst guarded by four ghostly figures in long monkish robes solemnly waving their arms above the coffin. An organ played solemn music while a deep bell tolled, while the sides of the room were crowded with figures in the same ghostly attire. Not a word was spoken, and the candidate was escorted back to the anteroom and blindfolded and then brought back to the lodgeroom to be put through a hoaxing degree

so complete that none ever detected the hoax till the blindfold was removed. In order to drown the laughter of the members, chains were dragged and various sound stifling devices used. The head of the lodge was supposed to be a man of deep and impressive voice for the purpose of the ritual. Early in the initiation the candidate was asked if he could write his name in the dark and on his doing so he would discover three or four days later when a bill was presented to him that he had signed an order for various solid and liquid refreshments.

The routine of the initiation proceeded as follows, for example, the commander would inquire of the candidate if he would be willing in order to procure information from the enemy, to lie on his stomach and steal into his camp by night. The candidate would of course answer, "yes." The lodge would repeat in unison, "The candidate will lie and steal." The commander in his ponderous voice would say, "Let it be recorded that the candidate will lie and steal."

At another place in the initiation a gigantic sponge was provided and as the blindfolded candidate stood before the commander and the rest of the lodge, at intervals during the ritual, the commander would ask in his majestic way, "How many feet of water in the grand tank," the member having the sponge in charge would lift it from the tub and allow the water to run out of the sponge and reply, "One foot," then "Two feet," and so on until ten feet was announced. Later the command would be given, "Let the candidate be emersed in the grand tank," and the blindfolded candidate would be taken up to the top of a platform and guided down the incline plane until he landed in a sitting position on top of the sponge, where he would strike out to swim, much to the delight of the assembled members.

At another place in the ritual the candidate was asked if he had any precious stones concealed about his person, the candidate would answer "No," the lodge would repeat in unison, "The candidate has no stones." The commander would announce, "Let it be recorded that the candidate has no stones."

A strong endeavor was made to impress on the candidate's mind the presence of one or more clergymen or prominent citizens for whom the candidate was supposed to have great respect.

Whenever a man of unusual physical strength was initiated a stool pigeon was initiated at the same time. On one such occasion the stool pigeon stood at the head of a file of candidates next to a man of great reputation for courage. All were blindfolded. After being conducted to the hall the candidates were told to count ten. The stool pigeon in a loud voice called "One," he was gently reprimanded by the commander and again asked to count. Again in a louder tone he cried "One," more severely he was reprimanded again by the commander and again asked to count, and again in a loud voice he cried "One." He was now solemnly warned that another repetition of the offense would cause him to be brought before the grand council of ten. He again cried in a loud tone "One," and immediately with great force he was torn away from the side of the courageous candidate crying at the top

of his voice "Mercy." A clanking of chains succeeded and at a little distance a fainter cry for mercy. A little further and the cry almost died away and then ceased after which the candidate was hazed to the content of the lodge.

With this sketch of a man who served his generation well according to his light, let this record end.